



GREAT TOMBS OF THE FIRST DYNASTY

SERVICE DES ANTIQUITÉS DE L'EGYPTE

EXCAVATIONS AT SAKKARA

GREAT TOMBS OF THE FIRST DYNASTY II

BY

WALTER B. EMERY

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EDWARDS PROFESSOR OF EGYPTOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF

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EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY

2 HINDE STREET, LONDON, W. 1

GEOFFREY CUMBERLEGE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

AMEN HOUSE, LONDON, E.C. 4

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Eg 114(46), 4°

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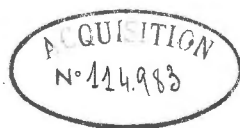
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LONDON
Sold at
 THE OFFICES OF THE EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY
2 Hinde Street, London, W. 1
also by
 BERNARD QUARITCH, *11 Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W. 1*
 OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
Amen House, E.C. 4 and 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
 KEGAN PAUL, TRUBNER & CO., LTD.
38 Great Russell Street, W.C. 1
 GEORGE SALBY, *65 Great Russell Street, W.C. 1*

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
 AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
 BY CHARLES BATEY
 PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

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PREFACE

THIS report contains the records of the discovery and excavation at North Sakkara of two large tombs of the First Dynasty and what, for want of a better name, we call the 'Model Estate'. It is thus a companion volume to *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty*, published in 1949; *Hor-Aha*, published in 1939; and *The Tomb of Hemaka*, published in 1938 by the Egyptian Government.

The Egypt Exploration Society's research in the Archaic Necropolis at North Sakkara is undertaken on behalf of, and in collaboration with, the Department of Antiquities, and I should like to express my great appreciation for all the assistance and encouragement that we have received from every member of the Department with whom we have been in contact. We owe a particular debt to Mr. Zakariah Goneim, the Chief Inspector at Sakkara, for his unfailing help and co-operation. Above all, I wish to record my sincere gratitude to the Director-General, Dr. Mustapha Amer, for his great courtesy and understanding.

The staff of our expedition consisted of Mr. Henry James of the British Museum, Dr. Adolf Klasens of Leiden Museum, Mr. Robert Anderson of Cambridge, Mr. Charles Burney of Cambridge, my wife, and myself. Mr. James is entirely responsible for the section on the inscribed material in this report, Dr. Klasens recorded the pottery of Tomb 3504, and Messrs. Anderson and Burney recorded and typed the stone vessels of the same tomb. I should like to emphasize the large share that they all took in the general recording of objects and in the field work. It must therefore be understood that the report on Tomb 3504 is largely the result of their labours, and I am most grateful to them for their valuable and unstinted collaboration. Not less am I indebted to my wife for her direction of the domestic affairs of our camp, and I think my colleagues will agree with me that because of her efforts 'we lived soft and fed well'. Finally, I wish to express my gratitude to my old colleague of the Archaeological Survey of Nubia, Professor Ahmed el Batrawi, who came to our aid in the examination of the anatomical material.

I feel that in these rather uncertain times we must return to the admirable practice of Flinders Petrie in publishing each year a purely factual account of the discoveries of the previous season. This is to be our future policy, and I trust that I may be forgiven the omission of the detailed analysis which of recent years has become so much a part of the excavation report, sometimes delaying the publication of vital information for decades.

WALTER B. EMERY

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

October 1953

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PART I

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

WITH the discovery of Tombs 3500, 3503, and 3504, dated respectively to Ka-a, Meryet-Nit, and Uadji, we are presented with still more evidence in support of the hypothesis that the kings of the First Dynasty were buried at Sakkara and not at Abydos as hitherto supposed. Since the suggestion was first made after the discovery of the tomb of Hemaka in 1937,¹ many arguments for and against this possibility have been brought forward, and although we are still far from obtaining evidence that is incontestable and beyond dispute in support of either viewpoint, the recent discoveries at Sakkara make some preliminary stock-taking necessary.

The rival hypotheses may be summarized as follows:

- (a) The actual tombs of the kings are at Abydos and the monuments at Sakkara are the burial places of the nobility.
- (b) The actual tombs of the kings are at Sakkara and the monuments at Abydos are their 'Southern' tombs or cenotaphs.

Let us first examine the points of evidence in support of Hypothesis A:

1. Royal stelae have been found on the site of the tombs at Abydos and no monument of this character has been recovered from Sakkara. This argument is obviously weak. The fact that no stelae have been found at Sakkara does not necessarily mean that none existed, for there is strong evidence that stone from the upper levels of the site was systematically removed for building purposes. On the other hand, it may not have been customary for 'palace façade' tombs to have free-standing stelae of the Abydos type; we know that such monuments were incorporated within the actual façade of the superstructure during the Third Dynasty.

2. The jewellery on the arm of Zer found in Tomb O at Abydos.² Although there is no evidence whatever that the arm with its bracelets, found in a hole in the north wall of the tomb where it had been left by ancient plunderers, belonged to Zer's consort, it does show that the monument was used as the actual burial place of a person of wealth and distinction.

3. The tombs at Abydos are surrounded by the subsidiary graves in far greater number than those around the monuments at Sakkara, Giza, or Tarkhan. This is an important point and particular consideration must be given to it, especially when we realize that Uadji's monument at Abydos has 174 subsidiary graves, in comparison with 62 at Sakkara. Regarding the identity of the occupants of these graves: I think we may disregard the early belief that they were courtiers and therefore people of social importance. In general the graves are small and their contents by no means of the richness such as we can now associate with the burials of upper-class citizens like those buried in the great cemetery at Helwan.³ Furthermore, the crudity of the stelae recovered from the subsidiary graves at Abydos is hardly what we would expect

¹ Emery, *The Tomb of Hemaka*, p. 2.

² Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, p. 16.

³ Zaki Saad, 'Royal Excavations at Helwan', Cahier No. 3 and No. 14, *Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte*.

from the grave of a courtier. On the contrary they appear to be the humble monuments of lower-class citizens, or perhaps slaves. Certainly the presence of actual burials, whether of slaves or courtiers, surrounding the Abydos monuments points to their being the tombs of the kings; but again, would it not be in accordance with Egyptian religious belief to arrange that servants should accompany their master and serve his spirit both in his cenotaph and in his actual burial place?

In considering the question of these subsidiary graves, we must note that, apart from the Abydos group, not all the great tombs of the First Dynasty had these slave burials attached to them. The great tomb at Nagadeh, generally accepted as that of Queen Neithhotep, has no subsidiary graves;¹ neither, as far as we can ascertain, have the Sakkara tombs 3357,² 3471,³ and 2185,⁴ dated to Hor-Aha and Zer. Was the custom of sacrificing slaves at the burial originally confined to Upper Egypt and only adopted in the north when the Kings of the South were well established as rulers of the Two Lands? If we accept this hypothesis in conjunction with the generally accepted belief that Neithhotep was a northern princess married to Hor-Aha, the absence of subsidiary graves at Nagadeh would be explained.

4. If No. 3504 at Sakkara is the tomb of Uadji, what is Giza V,⁵ which is only slightly smaller and is certainly dated to his reign? This is, I think, the strongest argument against Hypothesis B and is a factor for which, at present, there is no satisfactory explanation. Giza V may have held the burial of a consort; but in this case, why are the two monuments so far apart?

5. If No. 3471 at Sakkara is the tomb of Zer, what of its neighbour No. 2185, identical in size and dated to his reign?⁴ Here, as with point 4, there is no satisfactory explanation, although, as an adjacent monument, the possibility of its belonging to a consort is more likely.

6. What are the so-called tombs of the courtiers at Abydos?⁶ Reisner supports Petrie in his belief that the three great rectangles formed by lines of small brick-lined graves are the remains of valley temples of the kings of the First Dynasty, built in the form of great dummy mastabas of the palace façade type. Reisner sets out the whole theory in his work on the evolution of the funerary architecture of the Archaic Period,⁷ and his arguments must be given serious consideration, for we have no alternative explanation to present at the present stage of our knowledge. Apart from the lines of graves, the structures have been almost entirely destroyed, and even if we accept Reisner's reconstruction of them they would be so large that they would be out of balance with the actual tombs in the desert behind them. It is difficult to imagine a valley temple nearly ten times the size of the tomb it served.

We will now examine the evidence of Hypothesis B.

1. Material remains recovered from excavations at Sakkara and Helwan⁸ prove that Memphis was already a thickly populated area in the early part of the First Dynasty, and all archaeological evidence supports the statements of the Classical writers that Menes established his capital on this site. This being so, there is every reason to suppose that the royal residence would be in the capital and that the kings would be buried in the vicinity of that residence. It is true that Queen Neithhotep, consort of Hor-Aha, was buried far south at Nagadeh; but this may be because she died before the Thinite kings had established their rule in the north. In support of

¹ De Morgan, *Tombeau Royal*; Borchardt, *Z.A.* XXXVI, *Das Grab des Menes*.

² Emery, *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty*.

³ Quibell, *Archaic Mastabas*.

⁴ Emery, *Hor-Aha*.

⁵ Petrie, *Gizeh and Rifeh*.

⁶ Petrie, *Tombs of the Courtiers*.

⁷ Reisner, *The Development of the Egyptian Tomb*, pp. 10, 11.

⁸ Zaki Saad, 'Royal Excavations at Helwan', *Cahier No. 3 and No. 14, Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte*.

this we have the fact that her tomb is of an earlier stage of architectural design than that of No. 3357 at Sakkara.

2. As Hayes points out, it was usual for the kings of the Third and early part of the Fourth Dynasties to have a northern and southern tomb in deference to their role as rulers of the Two Lands.¹ At this period, so recent after the unification, it would be natural for the kings to build their Upper Egyptian tombs at Abydos in the vicinity of the capital of their ancestors. Furthermore, the custom of building royal cenotaphs at Abydos was followed in later times, for we have such monuments built there by Senusret III of the Twelfth Dynasty and Seti I of the Nineteenth Dynasty.

3. It is difficult to believe that the kings, presumably resident in Memphis, would tolerate even the most important members of their court building tombs so far superior in size and design to their own at Abydos. It is true that the Abydos monuments are constructed on a different plan, but no matter how we may restore their obliterated superstructures, they must yet remain vastly inferior to their counterparts at Sakkara.

4. Apart from their superiority in size and design, the Sakkara tombs have a capacity for housing far more funerary furniture than those at Abydos. When we consider that No. 3504, even after repeated robbery, contained the remains of approximately 1,500 stone and 2,500 pottery vessels, we must realize that Uadji's monument at Abydos could not possibly contain the equipment which must have originally been housed in its Sakkara counterpart.

5. Finally, the recent discoveries at Sakkara have given us great tombs of every monarch of the First Dynasty with the exception of Semerkhet, and further excavation may well result in the discovery of a monument of his reign. These monuments, built behind an area known to be the capital at this period, are, to say the least, significant. It is true that we have allocated great tombs at Sakkara, dated to Udimu and Enezib, to nobles, such as No. 3035 to Hemaka, No. 3036 to Ankhka, and No. 3038 to Nebitka; but our knowledge of the language of this early period is, as yet, so elementary that we still remain uncertain as to the meaning and distinction between a name and a title. Assuming that such groups as Hemaka, Ankhka, Nebitka, and Sekhemka are indeed the names of viziers and high officials of the Court, jar sealings and other objects bearing their names, found in the tombs, do not necessarily mean that the monument is their burial place. In the tomb of a king or his consort it would not be strange to find objects bearing the seal or name of his seal-bearer. Taking Hemaka as an example—because of the frequent appearance of his name on jar sealings, &c.—we came to the conclusion, perhaps too hastily, that No. 3035 belonged to him. But on this evidence we might with equal reason believe that Tomb T at Abydos was also his burial place; for the same jar sealings, in conjunction with the name of the king, Udimu, were found in it, as in No. 3035 at Sakkara. It is therefore possible that both Abydos T and Sakkara 3035 are actually monuments of King Udimu; and the fact that the name of his senior official appears with equal frequency amid the wreckage of both structures is what we might expect, particularly if the servant survived his master. But what of the adjacent tomb No. 3036, also containing jar sealings bearing the name of Udimu, but in this case coupled with the name of another official Ankhka? Perhaps this monument, smaller in size, may have belonged to a consort and Ankhka may have been an official devoted to her service. However, all this must remain pure speculation until such time as we have obtained a far greater understanding of the inscribed material than we now possess.

¹ Hayes, *The Scepter of Egypt*, p. 54.

I think we are on firm ground in considering the balance of evidence definitely in favour of Sakkara as the actual burial-ground of the kings and Abydos as the site of their cenotaphs. Beyond this we cannot go, and at the present stage of our research it would be rash indeed to make any categorical pronouncement. The work at Sakkara and Helwan has yielded much new material which will enable scholars to reconstruct, on a more positive basis, the history and culture of the First Dynasty. We are now in a position to date architectural material, stone, and pottery vessels to the early, middle, and late periods of the dynasty; and even the forms of hieroglyphic signs can be classified in the same manner with more or less certainty.

PART II

TOMB No. 3504

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

THE tomb is situated immediately south of No. 3503 on the edge of the escarpment (Fig. 1). From inscribed labels and the impressions on jar sealings it can definitely be dated to the reign of Uadji, third king of the First Dynasty. The immense size of the monument and the evidence

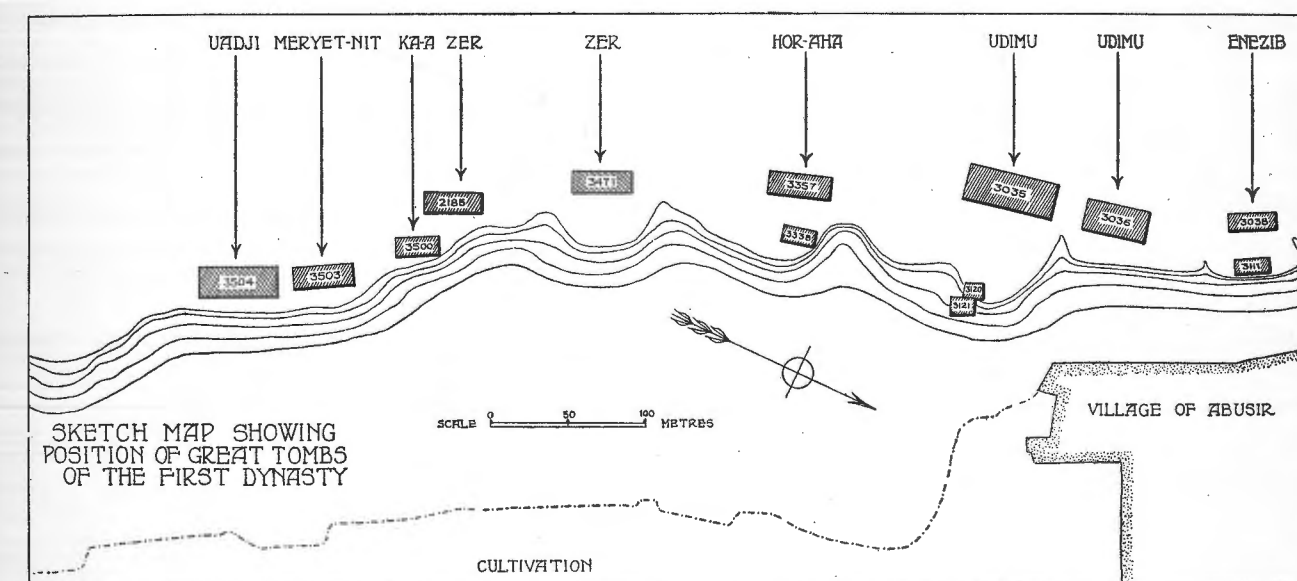


FIG. 1

of the original wealth of the burial suggest that it may well be the actual sepulchre of the king. The tomb was first plundered shortly after burial, by tunnelling below the superstructure. To cover the evidence of their sacrilege the robbers appear to have deliberately fired the burial chamber which, in the confined space without any outlet, smouldered for weeks and, with the ultimate destruction of the wooden roofing, caused the collapse of the middle of the vast superstructure with its magazines and rubble filling. This firing of the burial chamber after plundering is a common feature and has been noted in other large tombs of the period at Sakkara, Abydos, and Naqadah. With the smaller burial chambers of Uadji's predecessors, the collapse of the roof of the burnt-out room would probably not affect the mass of the superstructure above it and the violation of the tomb would thus remain undetected. But the fall of a roof covering so large an area, as was the case in the present tomb, would soon show in the inevitable subsidence of

the superstructure, and the violation of the tomb would become apparent. Evidence was found which showed that the burial chamber was remodelled and restored during the reign and probably at the instance of Ka-a, last king of the First Dynasty. This reconstruction was principally confined to the ravaged burial chamber, but some of the subterranean magazines, disturbed by the plunderers, were refilled with food stores and objects bearing the name of Ka-a. The careful reassembly of the ravaged tomb is in itself strong evidence in support of the view that No. 3504 is indeed the burial of Uadji or some other important member of his family.

CHAPTER II

ARCHITECTURE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

(Plates I, II, and III)

THE general design of the tomb is a development of the type common to the early part of the First Dynasty, exemplified by the tombs already discovered at North Sakkara and dated to the reigns of Hor-aha, Zer, and Meryet-Nit. Its design is a transition from monuments of this type to the more elaborate structures of the middle First Dynasty such as Hemaka and Ankhka, dated to Udimu. The substructure consists of an immense pit which has been divided by cross walls of brick into five large rooms, the central one, much bigger than the others, being reserved for the burial. These five rooms are flanked on the east and west sides by sixteen magazines, eight on each side. The rooms, symmetrically built within the pit, have no communicating doors and their contents must have been put in position before the wooden roofing, which covered them, was built. This roofing, consisting of cross beams and planks, was erected at ground level, but its construction was individual to each room, for the walls within the substructure, continued without interruption into the fabric of the superstructure unlike Tomb No. 3471, where a layer of rubble and sand lay between the walls of the upper and lower parts of the building.

Above the substructure was built a large brick 'palace façade' mastaba with its hollow interior divided by cross walls into a series of forty-five magazines, the central ones built directly over the rooms and magazines of the substructure. Each of these magazines had the usual false floor of clean sand; an arrangement common to all the large tombs of this period. A feature of the superstructure which has previously not been found in other tombs of the First Dynasty is the low bench which runs round the base of the panelled exterior on all four sides. On this bench were bulls' heads, modelled in clay with real horns, illustrated on Plates VI, VII. The superstructure was surrounded on all four sides by the usual enclosure wall, and beyond this on the east-west and south sides were a series of sixty-two subsidiary graves. Unlike those of Tomb 3503, the graves did not consist of separate pits but were formed by a trench which was divided by cross walls into separate graves each roofed with timber and covered by individual superstructures of mud brick. There are no subsidiary burials on the north side, their place being taken by a boundary wall which separates the whole complex from that of Tomb 3503 which is closely adjacent.

After the plundering and subsequent destruction of the burial chamber and adjoining rooms by fire, the whole of the substructure was cleared of debris and reconstructed during the reign of Ka-a (Plates IV and V). No attempt was made to restore the four rooms on the north and south sides of the burial chamber and they were left filled with sand and rubble. In the burial chamber the burnt walls were covered with new walls 1.20 metres thick and the original room was redesigned to form a smaller burial chamber with two small magazines on its south side. This design is common in funerary architecture at the close of the dynasty. The original

magazines above the substructure which had been destroyed by its collapse were not rebuilt by Ka-a, but their broken walls were tidied up and their jagged ends faced with plaster so that they formed buttresses to the undamaged main walls of the superstructure. Two of these ruined cross walls were made into what appear to be temporary stairways, perhaps to give access to the reburial.

DETAILS AND MEASUREMENTS

The Enclosure Wall and Corridor

The enclosure wall surrounds the superstructure on all four sides and thus forms a corridor with a floor of stamped mud originally covered with a thin lime plaster painted green (Plate VIII). The wall was found standing at a maximum height of 0.73 metre, but there is no indication of its original height, and although denuded in parts it can be traced almost without interruption on all four sides; but if a gate existed it was probably situated at the south end of the east side in the area where the east row of sub-graves ceases. The bricks are laid in alternate courses of headers and stretchers, and both outer and inner faces of the wall were covered with a gypsum stucco painted white.

Measurements: Total length north-south 56.45 metres

east-west 25.45 „

Thickness 0.95 „

Width of corridor: North side 1.45 metres

South „ 1.65 „

East „ 1.55 „

West „ 1.40 „

The Superstructure

Exterior measurements of main walls: North 19.90 metres

South 20.00 „

East 49.35 „

West 49.50 „

Thickness of main walls on all four sides: 2.90 „

Maximum height of walls as found: 2.35 „

The brickwork is laid in tile fashion in alternate layers of headers and stretchers with reed-matting between each sixth course. Built against the inner side is a 'skin' wall of bonded bricks in header and stretcher formation.

The superstructure is embellished with 'palace façade' panelling on all four sides: eleven large niches on the long sides and four on the short.

Measurements of the palace façade: Large niche: maximum width 2.00 metres

„ depth 1.10 „

Small niche: „ width 0.45 „

„ depth 0.25 „

A low bench of brickwork, 0.60 metre wide and 0.45 metre high, runs round the base of the panelled exterior on all four sides. On this bench were life-size bulls' heads modelled in sun-dried clay, into which real horns were inserted. The heads were arranged in the bench in the sym-

metrical order shown on the drawing on Plate I, and were held in position by wooden pegs, two to each head. Originally there must have been approximately 300 of these heads surrounding the base of the superstructure. The bench had been built after the panelling of the superstructure had been finished, but there is no question but that it belongs to the original design, for the white-painted gypsum plaster which covers the façade also covers the bench and does not continue behind it (Plate IX). Moreover, the level for the top of the bench was marked by the imprint of a plucked cord on the moist mud plaster which covered the panelling as a ground for the future application of the gypsum surface. The brickwork of the bench was laid in alternate courses of headers and stretchers.

Although some traces of blue and red paint were noted on the bulls' heads, these may well be splashes from colourwork applied to the façade above them as in the case of Tomb 3503. However, no traces of these colours were found on the actual panelling, which was painted overall with a white lime wash with the exception of the central panels of the large niches, which were painted red.

Interior of the Superstructure

Within the superstructure are forty-three magazines formed by cross walls varying in thickness from 0.95 to 0.75 m. The plans and sections on Plates II and III show their arrangement and order of brickwork. As in Tomb 3503, these cross walls, although bonded together, are not bonded to the main walls of the superstructure. All the magazines had the usual false floor of sand resting on the natural ground level except in the case of those built above the substructure, where it rested on the wooden roofing of the rooms below, prevented from percolating through the roughly jointed timbers by a layer of reed matting.

Although we found no definite evidence, it would appear probable that the area over the burial chamber was divided into four smaller rooms to correspond with the magazines which flank it on the east and west sides.

After the destruction by fire of the main part of the substructure, all the dividing walls of the magazines above it fell in and were not reconstructed in the restoration work of Ka-a. The broken walls were cut down to ground level, and the ragged surface plastered over; the dividing walls of magazines L, M, N, O, P, Q on the east side and AA, Z, Y, and W on the west side were trimmed and left standing as deep buttresses to the main walls of the superstructure. The dividing walls of magazines U, V, and W were cut down to form two stairways, probably for the use of the restorers in their work of reconstruction and for the replacement of the burial. The whole area, measuring 17 by 7 metres, must then have been filled solid with rubble to support the mass of the repaired superstructure erected above it after reburial.

The Original Substructure

The substructure of the tomb is built within a shelved pit measuring approximately north-south 22.60 metres (Fig. 2) and east-west 10.20 metres cut to a depth of 3.10 metres below ground level. It consists of the central burial chamber with two rooms on the north side and two rooms on the south. Eight small magazines on the east side and eight on the west are built directly below the magazines of the superstructure above. These magazines consist of a row of small pits built within the residue of the pit not occupied by the burial chamber and its side rooms. One wall consists of the rock face of the pit with a brick retaining wall above it on

SUBSTRUCTURE PIT

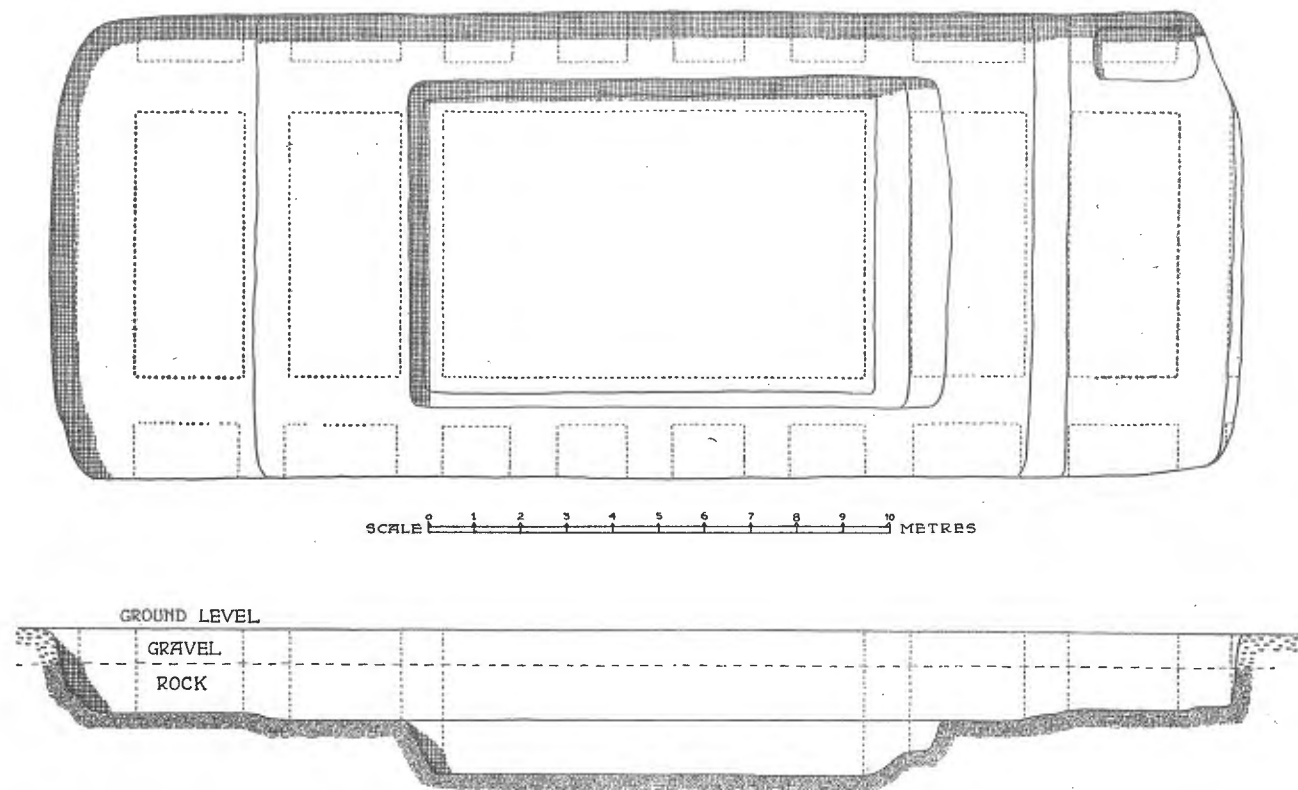


FIG. 2

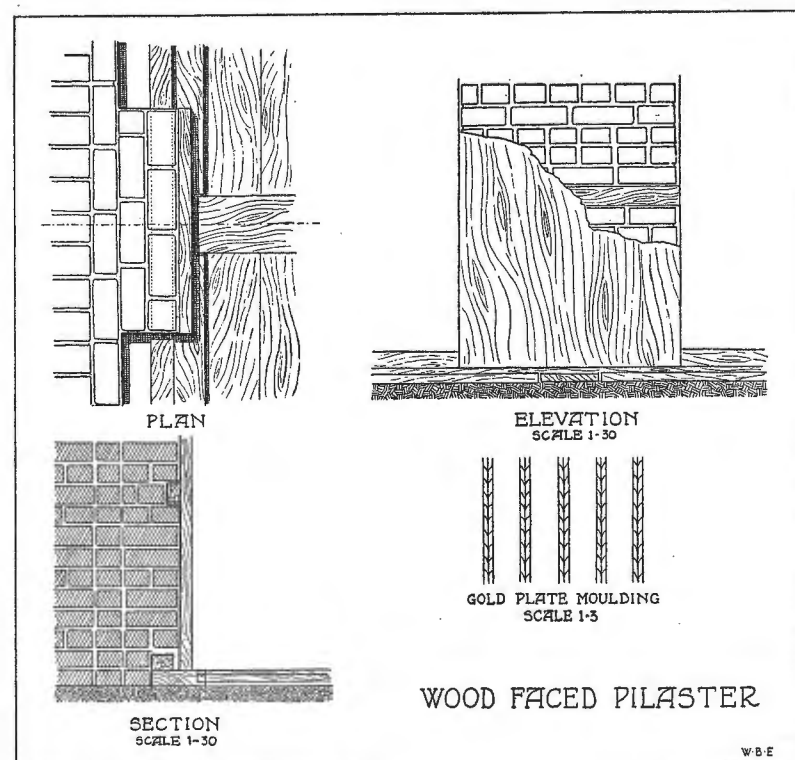


FIG. 3

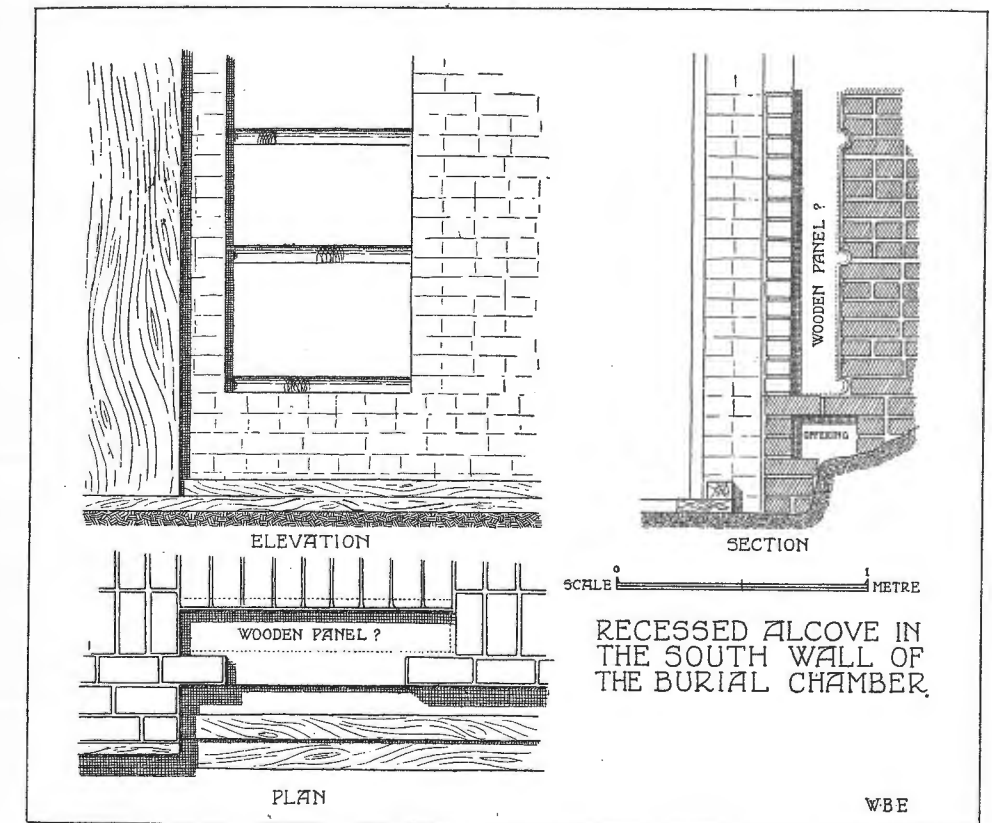


FIG. 4

which rested the wooden roof separating it from the larger magazine of the superstructure above. The walls, three brick and one rock, have in every case been faced with mud plaster.

The walls of the four rooms flanking the burial chamber on its north and south sides have also been faced with mud plaster, and the flooring on a rather rough rock surface has been levelled with stamped mud. Traces of the double roofing with a packing of rubble and brick remain, showing that the beams were laid north to south and the planks above them from east to west. The remains of reed matting above this wooden roofing were also apparent.

The burial chamber, measuring 7.10 by 5.70 metres, has a floor level lower than the adjoining rooms, being built within the lowest level of the stepped pit (Fig. 2). The walls of this great room are relieved at intervals with shallow pilasters of brick (Plates XI and XII) which were originally faced with timber decorated with strips of gold plate embossed in a 'bound reed' design. As far as can be ascertained, the gold strips were fastened on the woodwork in long vertical lines spaced 1.0 cm. apart. The wall between the wood-faced pilasters was covered with a thick mud plaster on which we noted what might be the impression of reed matting originally stuck to it as in the burial chamber of Tomb 3357. But owing to the action of the intense fire which had gutted the room and calcined the mud plaster and brickwork behind it, we cannot be certain on this point. Fig. 3 shows details of the construction of the pilasters. The whole of the floor area of the burial chamber was originally covered with timber planking approximately 3.0 cm. thick. The wooden floor was bordered by a shallow dado, most of which was preserved (Plate XIII). In the south wall, east of the middle pilaster, is a recess which originally contained

a wooden false door or panel. The woodwork had been completely destroyed by the fire, but the impression on the burnt mud plaster behind it remains intact and details of its construction such as the cross bars, bound together with rope, which backed it, are apparent (Fig. 4). In a recess below it we found the bones of two young gazelles, placed there probably as an offering deposit (Plate XIV).

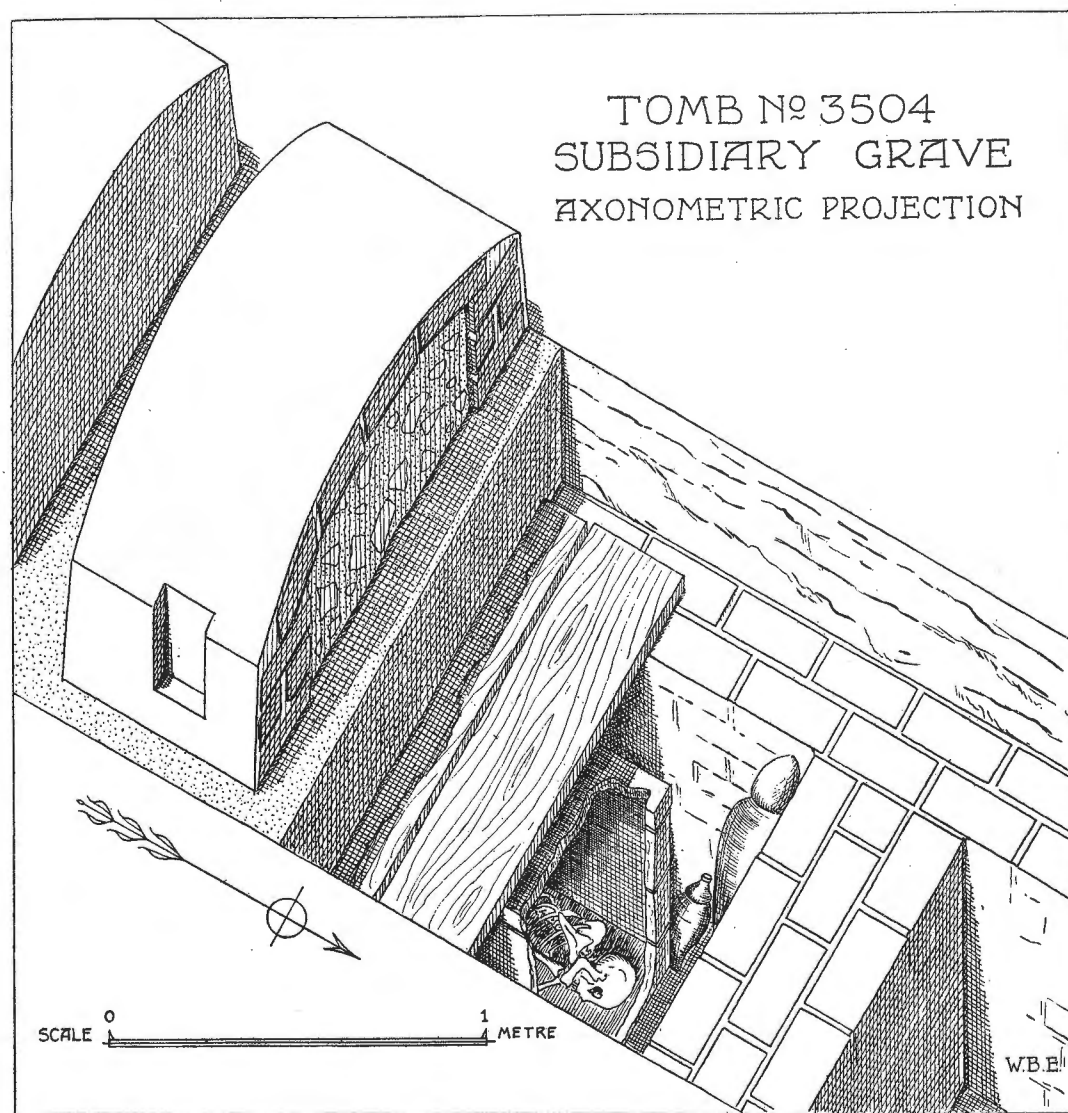


FIG. 5

The Restored Substructure (Plates IV and V)

The first plundering and subsequent firing of the burial chamber caused the collapse of the wooden roofing and the vast superstructure above it, so that the first task of the restorers was to clear the pit of fallen debris. This they did ruthlessly, cutting away the charred timber of the pilasters and the floor, with the exception of a small area at the south end. Having scraped the burnt brickwork of the main walls and levelled the floor, they built new walls against the old, contracting the burial chamber to an area measuring 4.50 by 3.0 metres and forming two subsidiary rooms at the south end, measuring 1.40 by 1.25 metres. The roof over all three rooms was formed by wooden cross beams and planking, with a second timber roof above it

and the intervening space packed with rubble. The floor had been levelled with stamped mud, and the walls were crudely plastered with the same material.

The Subsidiary Graves (Plates VIII and XV)

Beyond the enclosure walls, on the south, east, and west sides of the tomb, were a series of sixty-two subsidiary graves formed by three trenches divided by cross walls into separate pits. The east trench contains twenty graves and terminates 15 metres before the south end of the enclosure wall turns to the west, and it would appear that if any entrance to the tomb existed it must have been built in this area. The second trench of graves runs parallel with the south enclosure wall and then turning at right angles continues the full length of the tomb on the west side. The average size of the graves in the east trench is 1.55 by 1.10 metres; the south trench 1.50 by 1.15 metres, and the east trench 1.40 by 0.95 metres. The depth varies from 1.00 metre to 1.70 metres according to the varying ground level. The graves are roofed with timber which rests on a shelf cut on each side of the trench, and the walls were faced with mud plaster. Above the planking of the roof a layer of matting has been placed to prevent the filling from falling through the interstices of the rough woodwork. After the filling had levelled the surface above the trench, each individual grave had a rubble-filled mud-brick superstructure built over it. These superstructures measuring 1.70 by 1.45 metres have slightly battered sides and a rounded top with an average maximum height of 0.40 metre. Each superstructure has a small niche at the south end of the east façade. Fig. 5 shows details of design and construction.

CHAPTER III

THE DISCOVERY

ON 30 January 1953 we started clearing the area immediately south of Tomb 3503, and two days later we uncovered the top of the panelled façade of what was obviously a very large tomb of the First Dynasty. When further excavation revealed the full length of the north façade with four large niches instead of the usual three we realized that the tomb was far larger than any of the monuments of the earlier part of the dynasty yet discovered at Sakkara, and we turned our attention to the clearance of the main walls in order to get some appreciation of the size of the building and an idea of the task before us. By 6 February the outline of the immense superstructure was revealed, extra men were employed, and the clearance of the interior of the building was started with the excavation of the magazines at the north end and the area in front of the east façade. The bull heads' bench, the enclosure wall, and the trench of subsidiary graves were disclosed, and thenceforward the systematic clearance of the monument continued until its complete excavation by 5 April.

THE SUPERSTRUCTURE

From the debris above the area of the substructure we recovered vast quantities of broken stone and pottery vessels, most of which showed traces of fire. Thrown out by the repeated plundering of the tomb, no evidence remained which would give any indication of their original position. Much of the pottery probably came from the superstructure magazines built over the burial chamber, but many of the stone vessels and other objects must have belonged to the restored burial of Ka-a. After laborious sorting of the innumerable fragments the identification of the following types of stone vessels, coming from the upper levels of this area, was established: 43 of A 1, 18 of A 2, 1 of A 3, 4 of A 4, 9 of A 5, 1 of A 6, 6 of A 7, 3 of A 8, 4 of A 9, 5 of A 10, 6 of A 11, 2 of A 12, 1 of A 14, 1 of A 18, 2 of A 26, 6 of B 2, 4 of C 1, 3 of C 3, 67 of C 4, 56 of C 5, 22 of C 6, 53 of C 7, 1 of C 8, 2 of D 2, 2 of I 2, 1 of I 13, 1 of L 2, 1 of Q 2, 3 of Q 3, 36 of S 1, 16 of S 2, 5 of S 3, 16 of S 4, 15 of S 5, 15 of S 6, 14 of S 7, 5 of S 8, 8 of S 9, 54 of S 10, 1 of S 11, 6 of S 12, 4 of S 13, 1 of S 15, 22 of S 19, 5 of S 20, 4 of T 2, 4 of T 3, 3 of T 4, 7 of T 6, 11 of T 8, 1 of T 9, 21 of T 10, 3 of T 11, 2 of T 12, 1 of T 13, 3 of T 14, 4 of T 15, 3 of T 16, 2 of T 17, 2 of T 18, 1 of T 19, 3 of V 1, 1 of V 2, 1 of Z 7, 1 of Z 8, and 1 of CC 1.

Of the pottery vessels the following types were definitely identified: 5 of A 1, 2 of A 3, 2 of A 4, 30 of A 6, 4 of A 7, 6 of A 8, 5 of B 4, 1 of B 6, 12 of D 5, 57 of D 6, 6 of D 7, 15 of D 11, 3 of E 2, 6 of E 3, 1 of E 7, 2 of E 6, fragments of 8 flagons of foreign ware and 1 identifiable as G 10, 1 of I 2, 1 of J 9, 2 of J 10, 3 of J 11, 1 of J 12, 1 of K 1, 6 of K 3, 20 of K 7, 4 of L 7, 3 of M 3, 3 of M 5, and 3 potstands of XX 2.

Numerous clay jar sealings were recovered from this area, and although badly broken up, many retained impressions in fair preservation. Of these there are: 1 of type 1, 1 of type 2, 1 of type 8, 1 of type 21, 1 of type 22, 1 of type 23, 2 of type 24, 3 of type 25, 1 of type 33, 1 of type 46, 1 of type 52, 1 of type 53. (See 'Inscribed Material', p. 102.)

Of flint implements the following were identified: 18 of type 1, 5 of type 2, 3 of type 3, 13 of type 4, 4 of type 5, 7 of type 6.

Apart from the stone and pottery vessels, the debris above the substructure yielded many objects, the most important of which are the inscribed wooden label, Cat. No. 377; fragments of ivory and wooden furniture, Cat. Nos. 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 59, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 83 (see 'Furniture', p. 38); fragments of copper tools and their wooden handles, Cat. Nos. 43, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 (see 'Tools', p. 59); playing-marbles, Cat. Nos. 2, 3, and 5; two pieces of an ivory 'dice' stick, Cat. Nos. 30, 34; an ivory gaming-piece, Cat. No. 41 (see 'Games', p. 56); bone and ivory arrow-heads, Cat. Nos. 6, 9, 27, 69, 70, 71, and 72 (see 'Weapons', p. 63); a gold ring, probably from the adornment of a stick, Cat. No. 4.

Magazine A

Empty.

Magazine B

Fragments of 2 pottery jars of type B 6.

Magazine C

Empty.

Magazine D

Fragments of pottery vessels; 2 of D 5 and 1 of D 9.

Magazine E

Empty.

Magazine F

Fragments of stone vessels: 1 of S 1, 2 of S 4, 2 of S 6, 1 of T 6, 1 of T 10.

Magazine G

Empty.

Magazine H

Fragments of 3 pottery vessels of types D 5, D 11, and M 5.

Magazine I

Fragments of stone vessels: 1 of A 3 and 1 of C 7.

Fragments of 3 pottery vessels of type A 3.

Magazine J

Fragments of 3 pieces of wooden furniture (Cat. Nos. 183, 184, 185).

Pottery vessels: 5 of A 3, 3 of A 6, 2 of D 5, 5 of D 9, 1 of E 9, a potstand, and a fragment of foreign ware of type G.

Magazine K

Two pottery vessels of types D 6 and J 4.

Magazine L

Fragments of stone vessels: 1 of A 1, 1 of A 2, 1 of A 5, 1 of A 14, 1 of C 3, 1 of C 5, 3 of C 7, 1 of S 2.

Magazine M

Pottery vessels: 1 of B 6, 1 of K 9.

Magazine N

Pottery vessels: 1 of A 1, 1 of A 4, 1 of E 3, 1 of K 7, and a fragment of foreign ware of type G.

Magazine O

Pottery vessels: 1 of A 1, 2 of A 6, 1 of A 7, 1 of B 1, 2 of D 5, 1 of D 7, 2 of D 9, 1 of E 1, 1 of E 3, 1 of J 2, and a potstand of type XI.

Magazine P

Pottery vessels: 1 of A 1, 1 of A 3, 1 of D 9, 1 of E 1, 1 of K 3, 1 of K 7, 1 of L 5.

Magazine Q

Three fragments of a wooden box (Cat. No. 337).

Pottery vessels: 2 of A 3, 1 of A 6, 1 of A 8, 1 of B 4, 1 of D 5, 1 of D 10, 1 of E 4, 1 of L 7, and fragments of a bowl of J 15.

Magazine R

Pottery vessels: 5 of A 1, 6 of A 3, 2 of A 4, 1 of A 6, 1 of A 8, 1 of B 6, 2 of D 5, 2 of D 6, 2 of D 11, 1 of E 2, 1 of I 11, 1 of K 7, 1 of K 9, and 1 of M 5.

Magazine S (Plate XVI)

This room contained a confused mass of broken wooden furniture, the most important of which is the puzzling object, Cat. No. 187, of the purpose of which we have, at present, no clue (Plates XVI, XXVIII). Other fragments, probably parts of chairs, are elaborately carved (Cat. No. 194), and fragments of a canopy or bed show traces of originally having been embellished with gold foil (Cat. No. 188). There is no evidence to show if these objects were originally placed in this magazine or dragged into it by the plunderers. With them we found an inscribed wooden label (Cat. No. 378) and inscribed clay jar sealings: 1 of type 12, 11 of type 20, 1 of type 22, 1 of type 27, 2 of type 29, 3 of type 33, 1 of type 37, and 1 of type 49.

The room also contained a very large quantity of pottery: 25 of A 3, 10 of A 4, 100 of C 6, 67 of which were inscribed in black ink with the owner's name and the name of the contents (see 'Inscribed Material', p. 102), 3 of D 5, 1 of D 6, 2 of D 11, 1 of E 2, 1 of K 7, and a potstand of type X 2.

Magazine T (Plate XVI)

Stone vessels: 1 of A 10, 3 of C 5, 1 of C 7, and 1 of T 2.

Pottery vessels: 5 of A 3, 1 of A 4, 3 of C 6, 2 of D 7, 1 of E 9, 1 of K 8, 1 of K 9, and two potstands of type X 2.

It was in this room that we found, amid scattered fragments of broken woodwork, the inscribed ivory label (Cat. No. 379) bearing the name of Uadji, which gave us the first definite

evidence of the date of the tomb. Two seal impressions of types 8 and 21 were also recovered from this room.

Magazine U

Pottery vessels: 15 of A 3, 2 of A 4, 1 of A 7, 6 of A 8, 1 of C 6 inscribed in black ink with the name of the owner and the contents (see 'Inscribed Material', p. 102), 2 of C 7, 2 of D 5, 1 of D 9, 1 of J 9, 1 of J 13, and fragments of foreign ware of type G.

Fragments of stone vessels: 2 of A 1, 2 of A 2, 1 of A 5, 1 of C 4, 3 of C 5, 1 of C 6, 3 of C 7, 1 of S 1, 1 of S 4, 2 of S 6, 8 of S 19, 1 of S 20, 2 of T 10, 1 of T 12, 3 of T 15, 1 of T 17, 1 of Z 8.

Magazine V

Fragments of stone vessels: 1 of A 1, 2 of A 5, 1 of C 4, 4 of C 5, 3 of C 7, 1 of S 1, 5 of S 4, 1 of S 5, 2 of S 7, 2 of S 8, 3 of S 10, 1 of S 13, 1 of T 8, 1 of T 11, 1 of T 12, 1 of CC 1.

Pottery vessels: 3 of A 3, 1 of A 4, 1 of A 6, 1 of A 8, 10 of C 7, 2 of E 4, 1 of K 2, 1 of K 7, and 40 of X 1.

Magazine W

Pottery vessels: 5 of A 1, 3 of A 3, 1 of A 4, 1 of A 6, 1 of A 7, 3 of A 8, 20 of C 7, 2 of D 5, 1 of D 6, 2 of E 3, 3 of J 11, 1 of K 2, 2 of K 7, 28 of X.

Magazine X (Plate XVI)

Fragments of stone vessels: 1 of A 2, 1 of A 3, 1 of A 8, 1 of A 24, 3 of B 2, 5 of C 4, 12 of C 5, 5 of C 6, 10 of C 7, 1 of C 8, 1 of G 4, 10 of S 1, 1 of S 3, 4 of S 4, 1 of S 6, 2 of S 10, 1 of S 20, 1 of BB 1.

Pottery vessels: 6 of A 1, 6 of A 3, 4 of A 4, 72 of A 6, 9 of A 7, 1 of A 8, 8 of C 6, 1 of which bears an ink inscription (see 'Inscribed Material', p. 102), 2 of D 5, 1 of E 9, 1 of J 11.

Against the foundations of the north wall we found the remains of three oblong wooden boxes, all empty (see Plate XVI).

Magazine Y

Fragments of pottery vessels: 1 of A 6, 1 of E 4, 1 of J 11.

Magazine Z

2 of A 3, 4 of A 6, 2 of B 4, 2 of J 11, 1 of K 3, 2 of K 7, 1 potstand of type X 2.

Magazine AA

A fragment of carved ivory furniture fitting was recovered from the debris in this room, but as it showed traces of fire it would appear probable that it was a throw-out from the substructure. Two ink inscriptions were noted on fragments of stone vessels (see 'Inscribed Material', p. 102) and a flint implement of type 5.

Pottery vessels: 1 of A 3, 3 of A 6, 1 of A 7, 3 of A 8, 5 of B 4, 22 of B 6, 1 of C 7, 3 of D 5, 1 of D 7, 1 of D 9, 2 of D 11, 1 of E 7, 1 of E 9, 2 potstands, and a fragment of foreign ware of type G.

Magazine BB

This room contained a number of interesting objects which although lying lower than the original floor-level nevertheless were part of the contents of the upper room, for between them

and the contents of the substructure room below was a stratum of the false floor of sand. The most important of these objects, lying in a confused mass, were: an ivory gaming-piece with a lotus head (Cat. No. 155), a wooden furniture terminal (Cat. No. 156), 2 painted leather arrow quivers (Cat. Nos. 211, 213), 3 pairs of leather sandals (Cat. No. 212), part of a coloured reed mat (Cat. No. 214), fragments of carved wooden furniture (Cat. Nos. 215, 223, 224, 225), and a large number of small bunches of twigs tied together (Plate XXXII). With these objects was an inscribed wooden label dated to Uadji (Cat. No. 386) and 3 inscribed jar sealings of type 17, dated to Uadji, 4 of type 20 dated to Udimu, 2 of type 27, 3 of type 31, and 1 of type 33 (see 'Inscribed Material', p. 102); fragments of 3 stone vessels, 1 of I 3, 1 of S 4, and 1 of S 10.

Of flint implements, the following have been identified: 1 of type 2, 1 of type 4, 1 of type 6, and 1 of type 7.

Magazine CC

This room also contained a miscellaneous mass of objects scattered over the false floor of sand which had sunk with the collapse of the wooden roof of the substructure room below. Most of this material consists of broken fragments of wooden furniture and boxes (Cat. Nos. 193-6, 199-208); with them were parts of 2 throwing-sticks (Cat. Nos. 197 and 198).

Magazine DD

A large number of inscribed clay jar sealings were recovered from this room. These consist of: 7 of type 2, 6 of type 3, 2 of type 4, 12 of type 5, 1 of type 6, 3 of type 7, all bearing the name of Uadji; 2 of type 8, 4 of type 9, 4 of type 10, 1 of type 11, 1 of type 15, 1 of type 16, 3 of type 17, all of which can be definitely dated to Uadji's reign; 4 of type 18, 5 of type 22, and 4 of type 23, bearing the name of Udimu; 8 of type 24, 1 of type 25, 1 of type 26, 1 of type 27, 1 of type 28, 1 of type 32, 25 of type 34, 1 of type 35, 1 of type 36, 5 of type 37, 2 of type 38, 1 of type 40, 1 of type 41, 1 of type 43, 3 of type 44, 2 of type 47, 1 of type 50, 1 of type 55, 1 of type 56, 1 of type 57—all of which, although giving no indication of the reign to which they belong, nevertheless certainly belong to the early part of the dynasty.

Fragments of stone vessels include: 1 of A 2, 1 of A 5, 2 of C 4, 1 of C 5, 5 of C 7, 1 of I 5, 1 of L 2, 1 of S 1, 3 of S 5, 3 of S 6, 2 of S 7, 5 of S 9, 6 of S 10, 2 of S 11, 1 of S 12, 1 of S 13, 1 of T 8, 2 of T 10, 3 of T 12, 1 of T 15, 1 of T 17, 1 of T 20, 1 of T 22, 1 of CC 1.

Pottery vessels: 1 of A 1, approximately 40 of A 3, 5 of A 4, 3 of A 6, approximately 50 of A 8, 1 of D 5, 1 of D 9, 1 of D 11, 1 of E 3, 1 of F 10.

Flint implements: the following have been identified: 1 of type 1, 4 of type 2, 2 of type 3, 68 of type 4, 8 of type 5, 64 of type 6.

Magazine EE

Apart from fragments of wooden furniture, this room contained a low wooden table or stool (Cat. No. 272), 4 legs of a low table (Cat. No. 273), a wooden mallet (Cat. No. 274), and a flint implement of type 2. A group of inscribed jar sealings was also recovered from this room, among which were: 1 of type 2, 1 of type 3, 1 of type 4, and 1 of type 5, all bearing the name of Uadji; 3 of type 8, 1 of type 10, 1 of type 13, 3 of type 15, all of the reign of Uadji; 1 of type 21, 3 of type 22, and 1 of type 23, all bearing the name of Udimu; 1 of type 36, 2 of type 37, 1 of type 39, 1 of type 45, 1 of type 48.

Pottery vessels: 6 of A 3, 1 of A 4, 1 of A 6, 1 of A 8, 2 of B 4, 2 of C 6, 1 of D 5, 1 of J 16, and a fragment of foreign ware of type G.

Magazine FF

In this room we found a fragment of inscribed wood dated to the reign of Uadji (Cat. No. 388) and inscribed jar sealings among which were: 1 of type 5, 4 of type 8, 1 of type 12, 1 of type 14, and 3 of type 15, all of which are dated to the reign of Uadji; 2 of type 22 dated to Udimu; and 1 of type 38.

Pottery vessels: 3 of A 3, 2 of A 4, 2 of A 6, 1 of C 6.

Magazine GG

This room contained numerous fragments of ivory and carved wooden furniture (Cat. Nos. 162-72), a sandstone polishing-stone (Cat. No. 161), and a fragment of a stone vessel of type G 13.

Pottery vessels: 2 of A 3, 1 of C 6, 1 of D 6, 1 of K 7.

Of flint implements the following have been identified: 2 of type 1, 2 of type 2, 16 of type 4, 3 of type 6.

Magazine HH

Fragments of stone vessels: 1 of C 5, 1 of C 7, 1 of S 1, 1 of T 16.

Pottery vessels: fragment of foreign ware of type G.

Magazine II

Empty.

Magazine JJ

Fragments of stone vessels: 2 of A 7, 1 of A 18, 1 of C 4, 1 of C 5, 2 of C 6, 1 of S 10, 2 of T 10, 1 of T 11, 1 of T 12, 1 of T 14, 1 of T 15, 1 of T 17, 1 of T 20.

Flint implements identified: 3 of type 1, 2 of type 2, 1 of type 6, 1 of type 7.

Pottery vessels: 4 of A 3, 3 of A 4, 82 of A 8, 1 of D 5, 1 of K 9, 1 of J 14.

Magazine KK

Empty.

Magazine LL

Empty.

Magazine MM

Empty.

Magazine NN

Empty.

THE SUBSTRUCTURE

The filling from the substructure yielded a considerable quantity of pottery vessels; mostly broken. However, detailed examination made the following identification certain: 5 of A 1, 2 of A 3, 2 of A 4, 30 of A 6, 4 of A 7, 6 of A 8, 5 of B 4, 1 of B 6, 12 of D 5, 57 of D 6, 6 of D 7, 6 of D 9, 15 of D 11, 3 of E 2, 6 of E 3, 1 of E 7, 2 of E 9, 8 of G 10 (foreign ware), 1 of I 2, 1 of

J 9, 2 of J 10, 3 of J 11, 1 of J 12, 1 of K 1, 6 of K 3, approximately 20 of K 7, 4 of L 4, 3 of M 3, 3 of M 5, and 9 potstands of A, 3 of C.

Sub-room OO

This is the burial chamber. After its reconstruction during the reign of Ka-a the tomb was again plundered and replundered, so that the scattered objects found in this room cannot be definitely assigned to the early or late part of the dynasty—except, of course, those inscribed. This applies to the scattered bones of a male adult of approximately 26 years which were found close to the west wall of the room (Plate XVII). There is no evidence to show if these disturbed remains are those of the original owner replaced by the restorers and later replundered, or the remains of a later occupant who suffered the same fate. The body must have been displaced by the tomb robbers when the skeleton was still articulated, and fragments of gold foil were recovered in close proximity to these human remains, on which there is no trace of fire, a feature we might expect if it was the original occupant of the tomb which was certainly burnt out by the first plundering. However, we must not overlook the possibility that the body lying at a low level might escape the effects of the fire burning above it, just as in the case of the wooden floor. But the restored burial chamber, although plundered by tunnelling and replundered by digging from above at a later date, was not set on fire, and, on balance, these unburnt human remains would thus appear to belong to a later interment.

The most important object recovered from this room followed the removal of the restored walls, behind the west side of which we found a piece of an ivory wand or throwing-stick beautifully inscribed with the name of Uadji (Cat. No. 394). Other inscribed material consists of 9 inscribed wooden labels (Cat. Nos. 380–5, 390, 395, 397), 1 of which was found under the restored wall on the south side of the room. A clay jar sealing, bearing the name of Uadji, was also recovered from this area. Other objects from the burial chamber included a piece of charred wood with carved decorations (Cat. No. 62), a fragment of carved ivory (Cat. No. 65), ivory cosmetic sticks (Cat. Nos. 134–7), gaming-marbles (Cat. Nos. 141 and 142), fragments of copper vessels (Cat. Nos. 145–6), part of a copper adze-blade, and part of a wooden tool handle (Cat. Nos. 149 and 150).

A large quantity of fragments of broken stone vessels were recovered, of which the following identifications are certain: 1 of A 1, 6 of A 2, 3 of A 5, 1 of A 7, 2 of A 11, 2 of A 12, 7 of A 14, 2 of A 17, 1 of C 1, 5 of C 4, 9 of C 5, 1 of C 6, 9 of C 7, 3 of S 1, 3 of S 2, 2 of S 3, 3 of S 4, 5 of S 5, 4 of S 6, 5 of S 7, 6 of S 10, 1 of S 11, 1 of S 13, 1 of S 19, 1 of T 3, 1 of T 5, 1 of T 6, 1 of T 8, 1 of T 9, 2 of T 10, 1 of T 11, 2 of T 16, 1 of T 20, 1 of V 1, 1 of V 3.

Of pottery vessels the following have been identified: 5 of A 1, 1 of A 3, 1 of C 6, 6 of D 5, 2 of D 10, 1 of E 1, 1 of E 3, 1 of G 9, and fragments of 2 other flagons of foreign ware; 1 of J 10, 1 of J 11, 1 of K 3, 1 of K 7.

Sub-room RA (Plate XVIII)

This is one of the two rooms built by the restorers in the south area of the original burial chamber. It is probable that most of the material found in it must be dated to the reign of Ka-a, for it is unlikely that, after the fire, much remained of the original contents of this area which could be reassembled.

The first object recovered from a high level of the filling was a mason's mallet of wood (Cat.

No. 63). In the north-west corner of the room lay a pile of well-preserved wood which when examined proved to belong to three boxes (Cat. Nos. 95, 96, 97). Below the boxes, and in the north-east corner, were piles of ox-bones; the remains of sides of beef and an unbroken limestone jar of type A 1 which showed traces of fire and thus probably belonged to the first burial.

The following pottery vessels came from this room: 3 of A 1, 4 of A 4, 1 of B 4, 1 of B 6 which contained the remains of cheese wrapped in coarse linen, 1 of D 6, 2 of E 3, 1 of I 2, 1 of J 9, 1 of K 3, 1 of L 7, and the base of a flagon of foreign ware of type G.

Sub-room RB (Plate XVIII)

This room, part of the reconstruction of Ka-a, was the only area of the tomb left untouched by plunderers. Packed in orderly rows were two layers of sealed pots, above which were masses of ox-bones. The pots which contained the remains of bread bore no inscription on their conical sealings. Pottery vessels identified are: 1 of A 1, 1 of A 3, 67 of B 6, 1 of D 7, 1 of E 3, 1 of G 12 (foreign ware), 1 of J 2, 1 of J 9, 1 of K 8, 1 of L 7.

Sub-room PP

This room was burnt out and restored by Ka-a, but it was plundered and replundered so that, beyond a few fragments of ivory and wooden furniture, nothing remained but fragments of stone vessels, pottery, and 1 flint implement of type 1, 3 of type 2.

Of the stone vessels, the following have been identified: 1 of A 1, 2 of A 2, 1 of A 5, 1 of A 6, 3 of A 10, 1 of A 14, 1 of B 2, 2 of C 4, 2 of C 5, 1 of C 7, 2 of S 1, 2 of S 4, 1 of S 6, 6 of S 10, 1 of S 19, 1 of S 20, 1 of T 6, 2 of T 11, 1 of T 19, 1 of T 20.

Of the pottery vessels, there were: 1 of A 1, 3 of A 3, 10 of A 6, 1 of A 7, 1 of B 4, 1 of C 6, 1 of D 5, 1 of D 6, 1 of E 1, 1 of E 2, 1 of E 9, 1 of G, 1 of J 11, 5 of K 7, and a potstand of X 1.

Sub-room QQ

This, like room PP, had been burnt out and restored. The objects recovered included part of an ivory bracelet (Cat. No. 277), fragments of wood and ivory furniture (Cat. Nos. 60, 278, 280, 281), part of an ivory gaming-piece (Cat. No. 282), a copper implement of unknown use (Cat. No. 284), an inscribed wooden label (Cat. No. 392) dated to the reign of Uadji, and seal impressions of types 42 and 51.

Of the fragments of stone vessels, the following have been identified: 2 of A 1, 3 of A 2, 1 of A 3, 4 of A 5, 1 of A 6, 1 of A 7, 1 of A 8, 1 of A 9, 1 of A 10, 1 of A 11, 2 of A 18, 1 of A 24, 1 of B 5, 1 of C 4, 3 of C 5, 1 of C 6, 8 of C 7, 1 of Q 2, 1 of Q 6, 3 of S 1, 1 of S 3, 1 of S 4, 3 of S 5, 2 of S 6, 1 of S 7, 1 of S 9, 4 of S 10, 2 of S 12, 1 of S 13, 4 of S 19, 3 of S 20, 1 of T 6, 1 of T 10, 1 of T 12, 2 of T 16, 1 of T 21, 1 of Z 7, 1 of XX 2.

Flint implements: 1 of type 1, 1 of type 2, 1 of type 4, 1 of type 6.

We found pottery vessels: 3 of A 1, 3 of A 3, 3 of A 6, 2 of A 8, 1 of B 4, 1 of B 6, 1 of C 7, 4 of D 5, 1 of D 9, 1 of E 8, 1 of E 9, 1 of J 10, 1 of J 11, 1 of K 3, 1 of K 8, and 1 of X 1.

Sub-rooms BB and CC

This room and the adjoining one CC were ravaged in the first robbery, but they were not fired by the plunderers and were not reconstructed by Ka-a's restorers. The contents of the

magazines of the superstructure above them had sunk down when the roofing collapsed, but they were easily distinguishable from the objects below because of the remains of the false floor of sand between them. Apart from fragments of 3 stone vessels of I 3, S 4, and S 10, these rooms contained only pottery, of which the following have been identified: approximately 20 of A 1, 220 of A 3, 25 of A 4, 20 of A 6, 5 of A 7, 10 of A 8, 1 of A 9, 1 of B 6, 30 of C 6 of which 8 bear ink inscriptions of the date of Uadji (see 'Inscribed Material', p. 102), 5 of D 5, 2 of D 6, 2 of D 7, 2 of D 9, 21 of F 3, 1 of G, 1 of J 9, 3 of J 10, 1 of K 2, 1 of K 7, 1 of K 10, 1 of M 5.

Sub-magazine EE

Empty with the exception of 1 flint implement of type 2.

Sub-magazine DD

Many objects were recovered from this room, and as the restorers ignored it they must all have belonged to the original burial. On the floor we found an interesting collection of ivory gaming-pieces which had been wrapped in a bundle of reed-matting; probably the forsaken loot of one of the plunderers. This collection consists of a set of 7 tall gaming-pieces, 7 low pieces, 6 lions, 11 'dice' rods, and 35 marbles of limestone (Cat. No. 233). Wrapped up with this collection were 3 ivory bulls' legs, probably from a gaming-table or box (Cat. No. 234). Near by was a wooden label painted in red and black with a tabular list of offerings (Cat. No. 393) and two others dated to the reign of Uadji (Cat. Nos. 389-91). We also recovered from this room tool handles of wood (Cat. Nos. 248-61, 302, 305), copper tools (Cat. Nos. 229-31), a rectangular slate palette (Cat. No. 262), and a considerable amount of fragments of ivory and wooden furniture (Cat. Nos. 245, 247, 299-304, 306-29), some of it elaborately carved with traces of gold overlay.

Sub-magazine U

More fragments of ivory and wooden furniture were found in this room, but they may well have come from DD, with which it is connected by a robbers' tunnel (Cat. Nos. 105, 107-9, 111, 115-17). Other objects of interest were a bone arrow-head (Cat. No. 110), wooden tool handles (Cat. Nos. 112-14), and a sandstone polisher (Cat. No. 118). Numerous fragments of stone vessels were recovered from the debris, of which the following were identified: 2 of A 1, 2 of A 2, 1 of A 5, 1 of C 4, 3 of C 5, 1 of C 6, 3 of C 7, 1 of S 1, 1 of S 4, 2 of S 6, 8 of S 19, 1 of S 20, 2 of T 10, 1 of T 12, 3 of T 15, 1 of T 17, 1 of Z 8.

Of flint implements, the following have been identified: 109 of type 2, 2 of type 3, 11 of type 4, 34 of type 5, 15 of type 6.

Sub-magazine V

This room contained fragments of ivory and wooden furniture (Cat. Nos. 57, 58, 59, 101) and wood and ivory gaming-pieces (Cat. Nos. 54-56, 66, 67, 99, 100, 102). There was also a quantity of gold foil (Cat. No. 98) and fragments of stone vessels: 1 of A 1, 2 of A 5, 1 of C 4, 4 of C 5, 3 of C 7, 1 of S 1, 5 of S 4, 1 of S 5, 2 of S 7, 2 of S 8, 3 of S 10, 1 of S 13, 1 of T 8, 1 of T 11, 1 of T 12, 1 of CC 1.

Of flint implements, the following have been identified: 1 of type 1, 6 of type 2, 24 of type 3, 45 of type 4, 4 of type 5, and 15 of type 6.

Sub-magazine W

The only objects of interest from this room, apart from stone vessels, were a wooden label inscribed with the name of Ka-a (Cat. No. 387) and 4 seal impressions of type 58 which bear the name of Ka-a. There were also fragments of wood and ivory furniture (Cat. Nos. 51 and 52) and a wooden knife-handle with the remains of a copper blade (Cat. No. 64).

Stone vessels: 1 of A 1, 1 of A 2, 1 of A 4, 3 of A 5, 1 of A 11, 1 of C 1, 1 of C 4, 3 of C 5, 2 of C 7, 1 of L 1, 1 of L 2, 1 of Q 5, 1 of S 1, 1 of S 2, 1 of S 4, 5 of S 7, 5 of S 8, 1 of S 9, 2 of S 10, 1 of T 8, 1 of T 9, 1 of T 10, 1 of T 11, 1 of T 12, 1 of T 14.

Of flint implements, the following have been identified: 1 of type 1, 22 of type 2, 5 of type 3, 23 of type 4, 15 of type 5, 9 of type 6.

Sub-magazine Y (Plate XIX)

Two ivory gaming-pieces (Cat. Nos. 342, 345) were recovered from this room, and part of a stick of carved ivory, the other part of which came from sub-magazine W (Cat. Nos. 40, 343). There were also wooden tool handles (Cat. Nos. 363, 365, 366). An inscribed wooden label (Cat. No. 376) is dated to Uadji, together with 4 ink inscriptions on fragments of stone vessels (see 'Inscribed Material', p. 102). A considerable quantity of stone vessels, many of them unbroken, were found in this room: 1 of A 1, 3 of A 2, 6 of A 5, 1 of A 6, 4 of A 7, 1 of A 11, 1 of A 14, 1 of A 18, 1 of B 1, 1 of C 3, 3 of C 4, 1 of C 5, 1 of C 6, 3 of C 7, 1 of K 8, 1 of L 2, 1 of Q 3, 1 of Q 4, 1 of Q 5, 1 of S 2, 3 of S 4, 11 of S 5, 1 of S 9, 6 of S 10, 1 of S 19, 3 of S 20, 2 of T 2, 1 of T 12, 1 of T 16, 1 of T 17, 1 of X 1, and 1 of X 3.

Of flint implements, the following have been identified: 24 of type 2, 29 of type 4, 18 of type 5, and 11 of type 6.

Sub-magazine Z

The room contained only fragments of stone vessels, of which the following were identified: 1 of A 1, 1 of A 4, 3 of A 5, 1 of C 5, 1 of C 6, 1 of S 4, 1 of T 6, 1 of T 21, and 1 flint implement of type 2.

Sub-magazine AA (Plates XVII and XIX)

This room contained large quantities of fragments of stone vessels, below which we found masses of ox-bones with copper vessels (Cat. Nos. 358, 359, 360), lying apparently undisturbed. There were also two inscribed jar sealings of type 48 (see 'Inscribed Material', p. 102). Of the stone vessels, the following have been identified: 6 of A 2, 2 of A 3, 10 of A 5, 2 of A 6, 2 of A 11, 1 of A 12, 2 of A 16, 2 of A 26, 1 of B 5, 1 of C 4, 3 of C 7, 1 of K 4, 1 of M 1, 7 of S 5, 4 of S 6, 2 of S 7, 4 of S 10, 2 of S 13, 4 of S 19, 1 of S 20, 1 of T 3, 1 of T 10, 1 of T 20, 2 of T 21.

Sub-magazine L

Empty.

Sub-magazine M

Empty.

Sub-magazine N (Plate XVII)

On the floor level, in the south-east corner of this room, we found 5 small lidded circular

baskets of reedwork, each of which contained the remains of a cereal (Plates XXXII). In the debris above them we recovered a wooden label inscribed with the name of Ka-a (Cat. No. 387) and 4 inscribed clay sealings bearing his name (type 58; see 'Inscribed Material', p. 102). The walls of this room showed traces of the fire, but they had been crudely replaced with mud and we may conclude that the contents formed part of the restored area of the tomb.

Sub-magazine O

This room was filled to a height of approximately 0.75 cm. with the remains of barley. The walls had a later covering of mud plaster over a burnt surface, and it is obvious that the contents belong to the restored installation.

Sub-magazine P (Plate XIX)

This room was filled to a height of approximately 0.60 cm. with emmer wheat, above which were stacks of pottery. The contents were undoubtedly reassembled by the restorers, but certainly belonged to the original burial. With the pottery were inscribed jar sealings: 1 of type 8, 2 of type 15, 1 of type 18, all of which can be dated to Uadji; 1 of type 21 and 2 of type 22 which belong to the reign of Udimu; and 1 of type 30 which may belong to either reign but can hardly be of a later date (see 'Inscribed Material', p. 102).

Of the pottery vessels, the following have been identified: 3 of B 1, 46 of D 6, 2 of D 7, 5 of K 2, 10 of K 3, 10 of L 8.

Sub-magazine Q

The floor was covered with a thick layer of barley partly burnt by the intense heat of the fire in the burial chamber. In the filling above this deposit we recovered an inscribed jar sealing of type 18, dated to the reign of Uadji.

Sub-magazine R

This room contained many fragments of wooden furniture (Cat. Nos. 176-82).

Sub-magazine S (Plate XIX)

This room was left undisturbed by the plunderers, with 35 wine-jars stacked in rows, consisting of 5 of A 1, 26 of A 3, 3 of A 6, and 1 of A 9. In the south-west corner were 20 cylindrical jars of type F 3.

SUBSIDIARY BURIALS

1. Burial: Plundered. Fragments of pelvis. Sex unascertainable.

Objects: i. Jar of type D 6.
ii. Jar of type D 6.

2. Burial: Plundered. Male adult. Contracted on right side, head south. Remains of layers of coarse linen over pelvis and legs. Traces of wooden coffin. (See Fig. 6.)

Objects: i. Large jar of type B 1.
ii. Jar of type D 12, from the filling.
iii. Tubular jar of type F 3.

3. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of a female adult. Traces of wooden coffin.

Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Small jar of type C 6.
iii. Tubular jar of type F 3.

4. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of old male adult.

Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Jar of type D 6.

SUB-BURIAL 3504~2

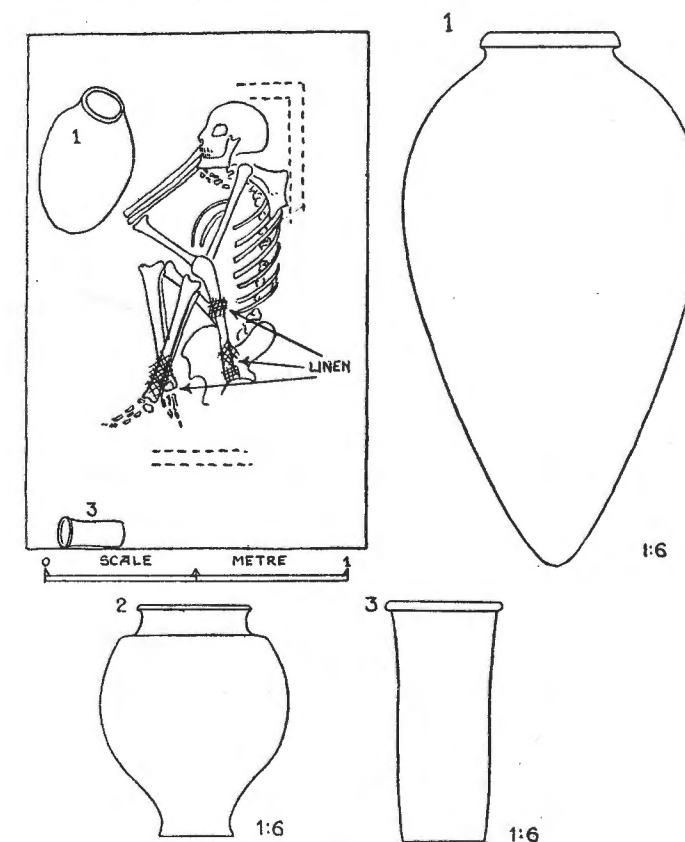


FIG. 6

iii. Jar of type D 6.
iv. Small jar of type C 6.
v. Jar of type D 6.
vi. Jar of type D 6.
vii. Tubular jar of type F 3.
Four jars of type C 8 from the filling.

5. Burial: Plundered. No anatomical remains.

Objects: i. Large jar of type A 7.
ii. Tubular jar of type F 3.
One jar of type C 8 from the filling.

6. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of old male adult.

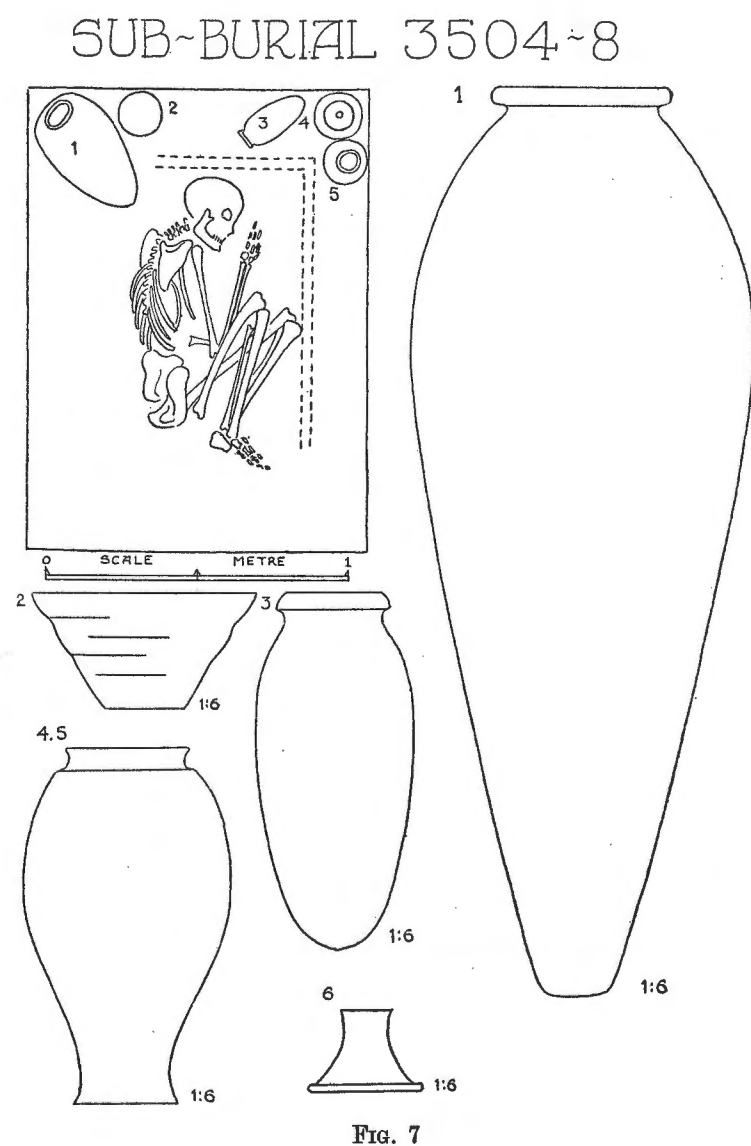
Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.

ii. Jar of type D 6.

iii. Jar of type D 6.

iv. Tubular jar of type F 3.

One jar of type C 6 from the filling.



7. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of young male adult.

Objects: Fragments of an alabaster tubular jar of type A 6.

8. Burial: Undisturbed. Male adult; contracted on left side, head north (Plate XX). Traces of wooden coffin. (Fig. 7.)

Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.

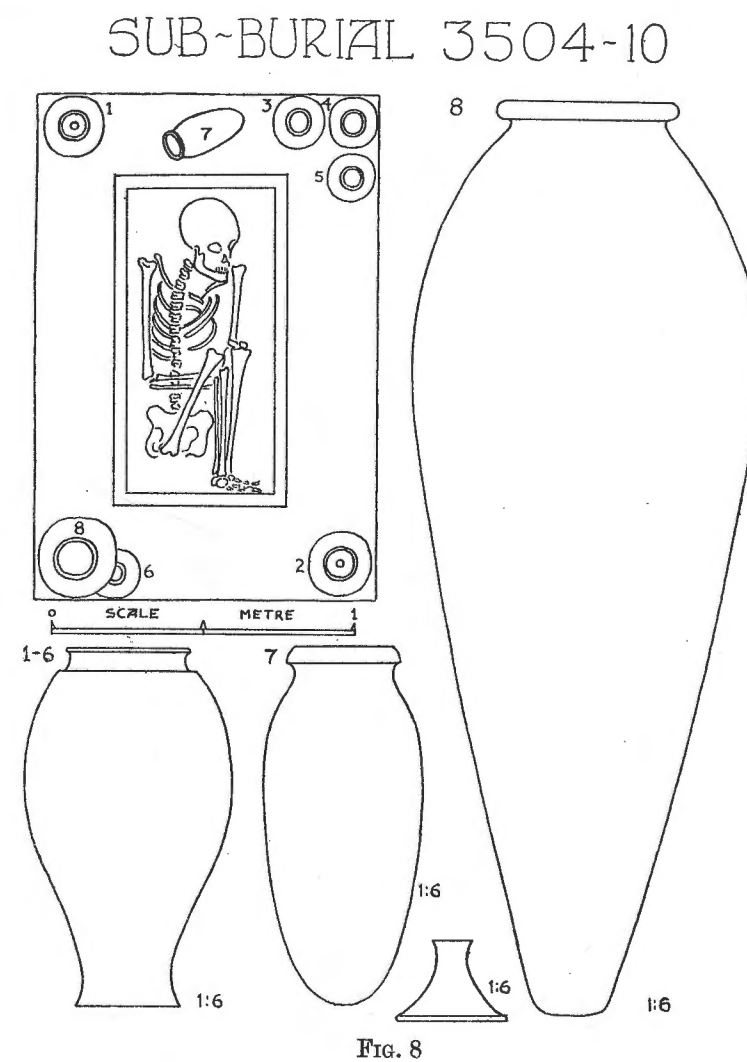
ii. Bowl of type J 17.

iii. Jar of type C 6.

iv. Jar of type D 6.

v. Jar of type D 6.

vi. Small lid bowl of type J 17.



9. Burial. Plundered. Scattered bones of female adult. Contracted on left side, head south.

Objects: i. Jar of type C 6.

ii. Jar of type D 6.

Fragments of 1 small bowl of type J 11 and 1 jar of D 2.

10. Burial: Unplundered. Male adult; contracted on left side, head north (Plate XX). Wooden coffin measuring 1.12 m. by 0.54 m.; height unascertainable. (Fig. 8.)

Objects: i-vi. Jars of type D 6. Three with lids of type I 2.

vii. Jar of type C 6.

viii. Large jar of type A 3.

SUB-BURIAL 3504~12

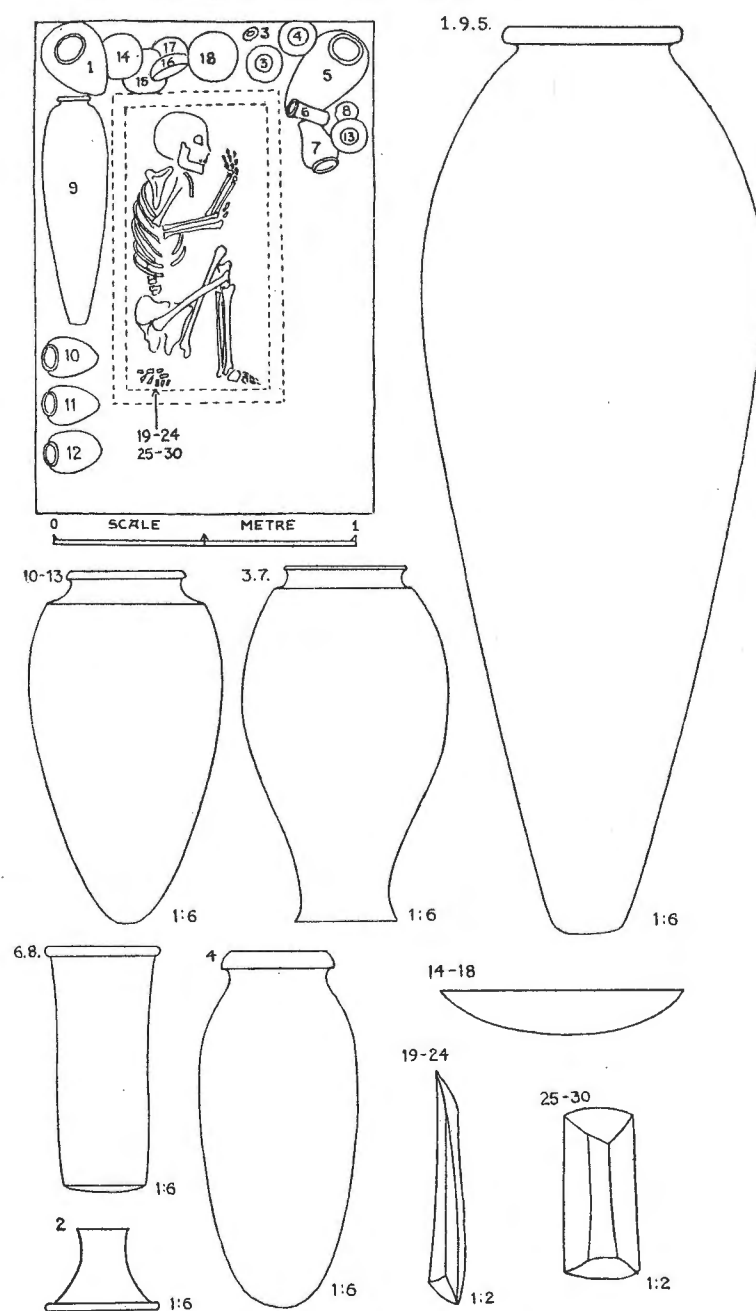


FIG. 9

11. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of a male adult. Contracted on left side, head north.
Traces of wooden coffin.

Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii-vii. Six jars of type B 6.
viii-ix. Two jars of type C 6.
x. Jar of type D 6.
xi. Jar of type D 12.
xii. Dish of type K 2.

12. Burial: Undisturbed. Female adult. Contracted on left side, head north (Plate XXI).
Remains of wooden coffin approximately 1.10 m. by 0.60 m. Traces of reed-matting below body. (Fig. 9.)

Objects: i, v, ix. Three large jars of type A 3.

ii. Lid of type on No. 3.

iii, vii. Two jars of type D 6.

iv. Jar of type C 6.

vi, viii. Tubular jars of type F 3.

x, xi } Four jars of type B 6(c).
xii, xiii }

xiv-xviii. Five dishes of type K 2. They originally contained ox-bones.

xix-xxiv. Six small flint knives.

xxv-xxx. Six flint scrapers.

13. Burial: Plundered. Male adult. Contracted on left side, head north.

Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.

ii. Jar of type B 1.

iii. Jar of type C 6.

iv, v. Two jars of type D 6.

vi, vii. Two jars of type D 12.

14. Burial: Unplundered. Male adult. Contracted on left side, head north. (Fig. 10; Plate XXI.)

Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3. Clay sealing bearing indecipherable crossed impression.

ii. Jar of type B 1(c) with inverted bowl of type J 13 as a lid.

iii-vii. Four jars of type D 6.

viii. Jar of type E 9.

15. Burial: Plundered. No anatomical material.

Objects: i, ii. Two jars of type B 4, 1 with lid of type I 2.

iii, iv. Two jars of type C 6.

v. Jar of type F 3.

16. Burial: Plundered. Headless skeleton of male adult (Plate XXII). Contracted on left side, head north. (Fig. 11.)

Objects: i, v, vi, viii, ix. Five jars of type D 6.

ii, x, xi. Three jars of type B 4.

iii. Large jar of type B 1.

iv, vii. Two jars of type C 6.

Fragments of types A 3 and D 2 from the filling.

In place of the head were a group of ivory gaming-pieces which were probably contained in a bag of cloth or leather, all traces of which have disappeared (see Cat. No. 371, p. 59).

Parallel with the back of the body were the remains of a wooden gaming-board inlaid with ivory (see Cat. No. 372, p. 59).

17. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of male adult.

Objects: None.

SUB-BURIAL 3504-14

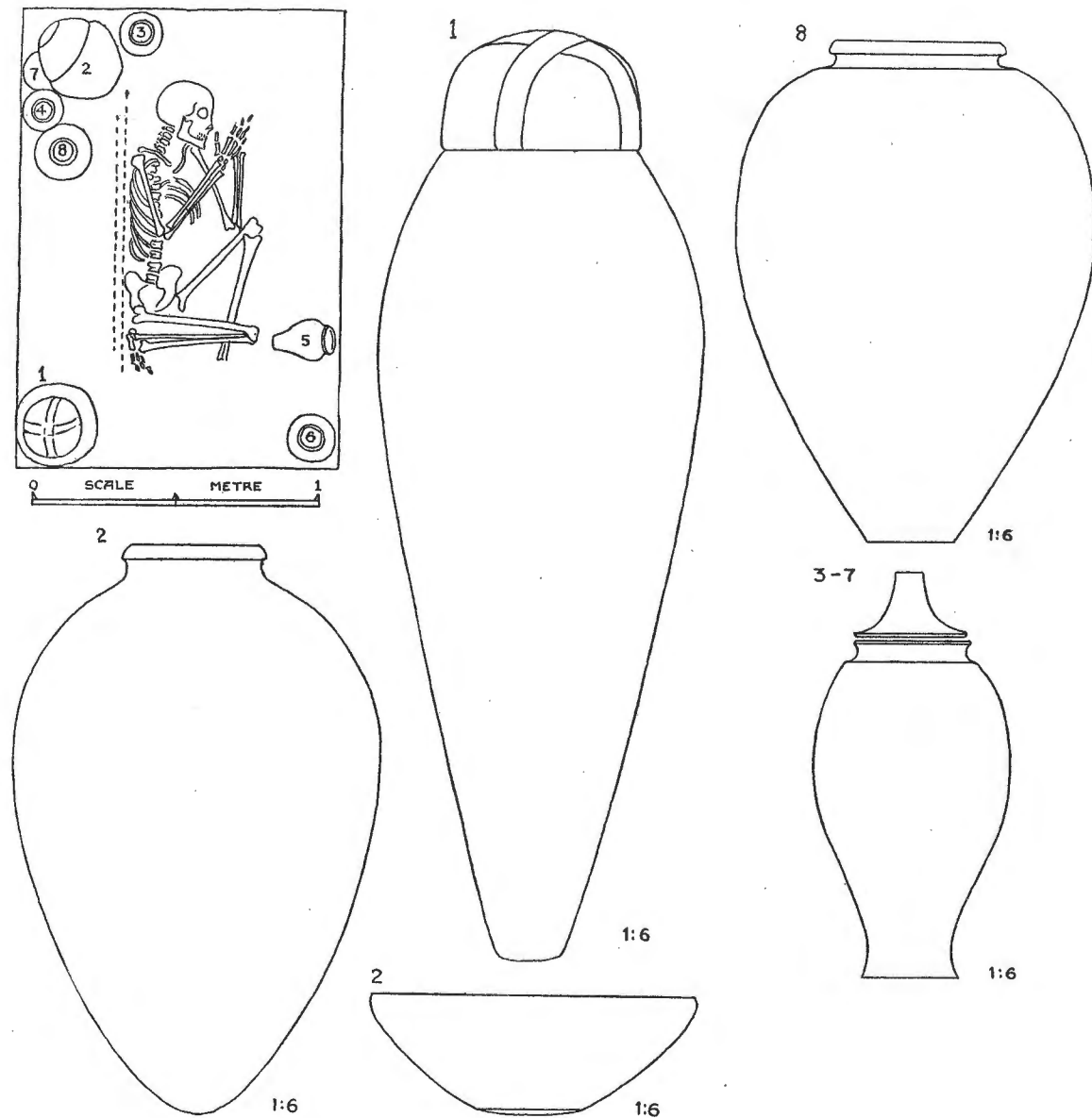


FIG. 10

18. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of male adult.

Objects: Fragments of 2 jars of type D 6.

19. Burial: Plundered. Female adult. Contracted on left side, head north. Traces of wooden coffin. (Fig. 12.)

Objects: i. Jar of type E 4.

ii, iv. Two jars of type C 6.

iii, v, vi. Three jars of type B 4.

vii. Three small flint knives.

viii. Two flint scrapers.

SUB-BURIAL 3504-16

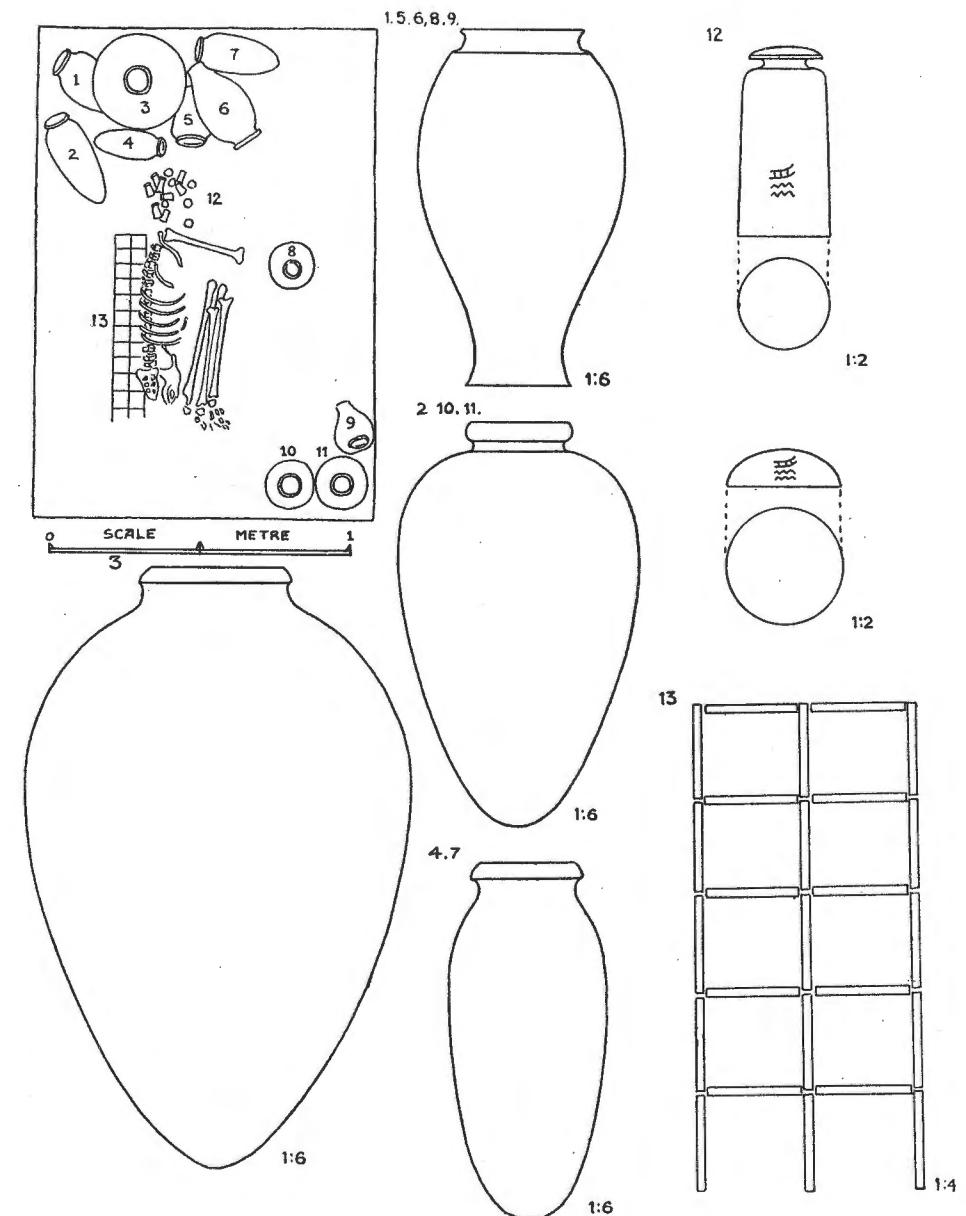


FIG. 11

ix. Six flint scrapers.

x. Schist bowl of type S 4.

xi. Alabaster bowl of type S 7.

20. Burial: Plundered. No anatomical remains.

Objects: Fragments of types D 2, B 4, and K 2 from the filling.

21-23. Plundered. No burial or objects.

24. Burial: Undisturbed. Young male adult. Contracted on left side, head west. (Plate XXIII.)

Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Jar of type D 6 from filling.

25. Burial: Plundered. Young male adult. Contracted on left side, head west. Traces of wooden coffin. (Plate XXIII.)

Objects: None.

SUB-BURIAL 3504~19

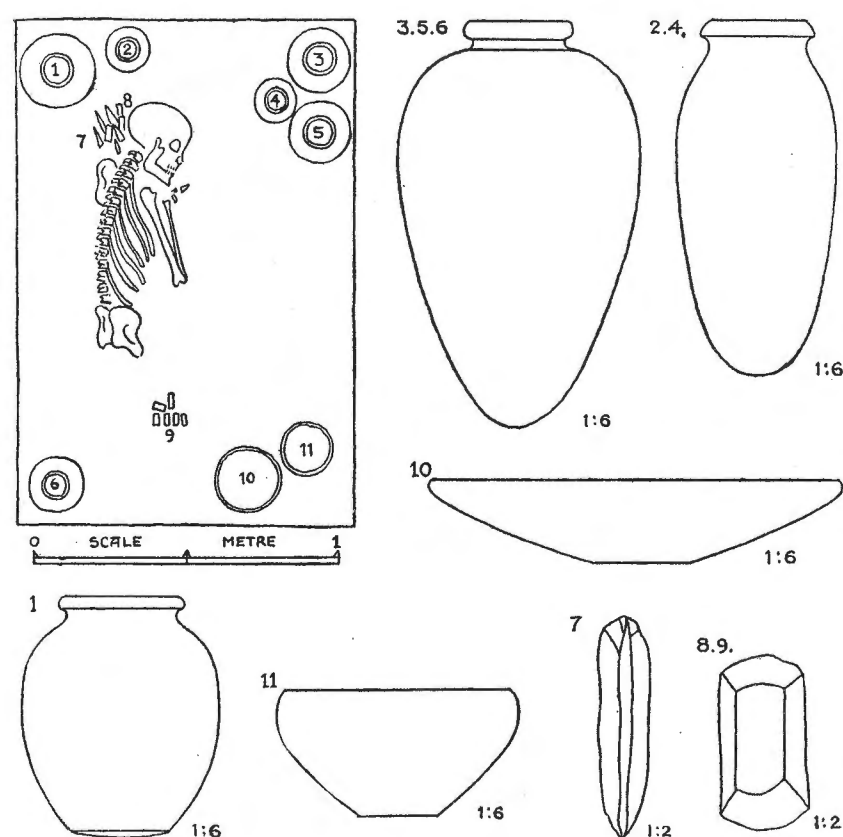


FIG. 12

26. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of young male adult.

Objects: None.

27. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of young male adult.

Objects: None.

28. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of young male adult.

Objects: None.

29. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of young male adult. Traces of wooden coffin.

Objects: None.

30. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of male adult.

Objects: None.

31. Burial: Plundered. No anatomical remains.

Objects: One fragment of 'foreign ware' flask of type G 11.

32. Burial: Plundered. Male adult; contracted on left side, head west. (Plate XXIII.)

Objects: None.

SUB-BURIAL 3504~34

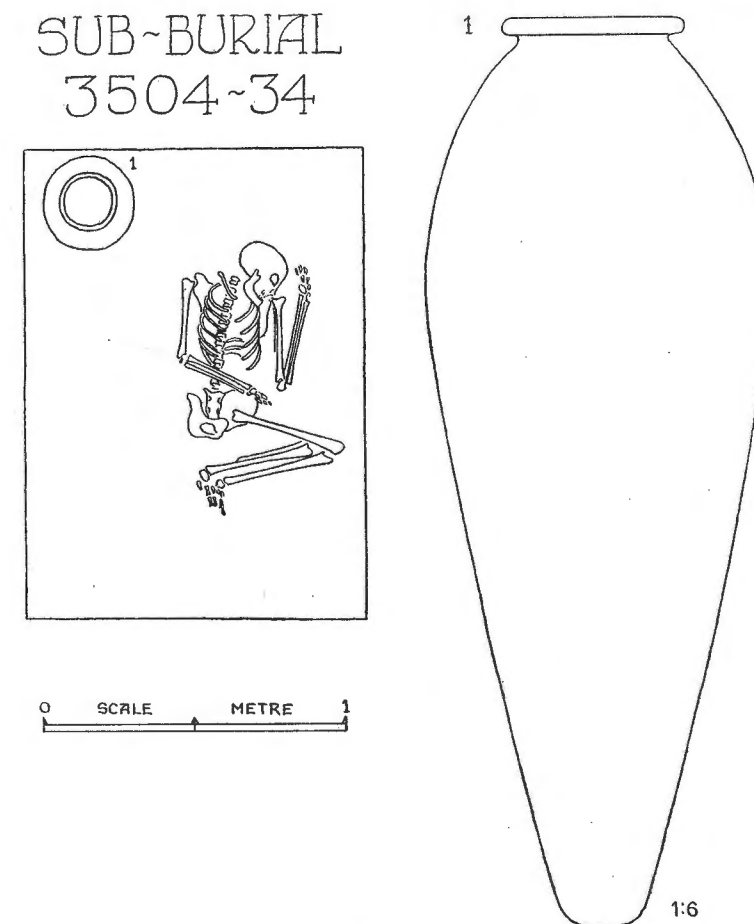


FIG. 13

33. Burial: Plundered. No anatomical remains.

Objects: None.

34. Burial: Unplundered. Young male adult. Contracted on left side, head west. (Fig. 13.)

Objects: One large jar of type A 3.

35. Burial: Plundered. Young adult. Contracted on left side, head west. At the west end of the grave were the scattered bones of a child; this burial was intrusive. (Plate XXIII.)

Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.

ii. Jar of type C 6.

36. Burial: Unplundered. Elderly male adult of over 55 years. Contracted on left side, head north. Traces of wooden coffin. (Plate XXIV.)
Objects: i. Jar of type B 4.
ii. Jar of type B 4.
iii. Tubular jar of type F 3.
37. Burial: Plundered. No anatomical remains.
Objects: None.
38. Burial: Plundered. Young male adult. Contracted on left side, head north. The west side of the grave has been cut away to accommodate the intrusive burial of a dog.
Objects: i. Tubular jar of type F 3.
39. Burial: Plundered. Male adult. Contracted on left side, head north. Traces of wooden coffin. (Plate XXIX.)
Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Jar of type C 6.
iii. Tubular jar of type F 3.
40. Burial: Plundered. Adult. Contracted on left side, head north.
Objects: i, ii. Jars of type B 4.
iii, iv. Jars of type D 6.
41. Burial: Plundered. Male adult. Contracted on left side, head north. Traces of wooden coffin.
Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Jar of type C 6.
iii. Tubular jar of type F 3.
42. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of young male adult, contracted on left side, head north.
Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii-vii. Six jars of type D 6.
viii-ix. Two jars of type C 6.
43. Burial: Plundered. No anatomical remains.
Objects: i. Jar of type C 6.
ii. Tubular jar of type F 3.
iii-vi. Four jars of type D 4.
One jar of type D 2 from the filling.
44. Burial: Plundered. No anatomical remains.
Objects: One jar of type C 6.
45. Burial: Plundered. No anatomical remains.
Objects: i. Jar of type C 6.
ii. Tubular jar of type F 3.

46. Burial: Plundered. No anatomical remains.
Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Jar of type B 1.
iii. Jar of type C 6.
iv. Tubular jar of type F 3.
47. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of male adult. Contracted on left side, head north. Traces of wooden coffin and reed-matting.
Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Jar of type B 4.
iii. Jar of type C 6.
iv. Tubular jar of type F 3.
48. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of male adult.
Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Tubular jar of type F 3.
iii. Jar of type C 6.
49. Burial: Plundered. No anatomical remains.
Objects: None.
50. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of young male adult.
Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Tubular jar of type F 3.
51. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of young male adult.
Object: i. Tubular jar of type F 3.
52. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of two persons; a female adult and a young person, sex not ascertainable.
Objects: None.
53. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of a child.
Objects: i. Jar of type C 6.
ii. Jar of type D 5.
iii. Jar of type D 6.
54. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of a child.
Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Jar of type C 6.
55. Burial: Plundered. Young male adult. Contracted on left side, head north.
Objects: i. Tubular jar of type F 3.
56. Burial: Plundered. Male adult. Contracted on left side, head north. (Plate XXV.)
Objects: i. Jar of type C 6.
ii. Tubular jar of type F 3.

57. Burial: Unplundered. Male adult. Contracted on left side, head north. Traces of wooden coffin. (Plate XXV.)

Objects: i. Jar of type B 4.
ii. Jar of type C 6.

SUB-BURIAL 3504-58

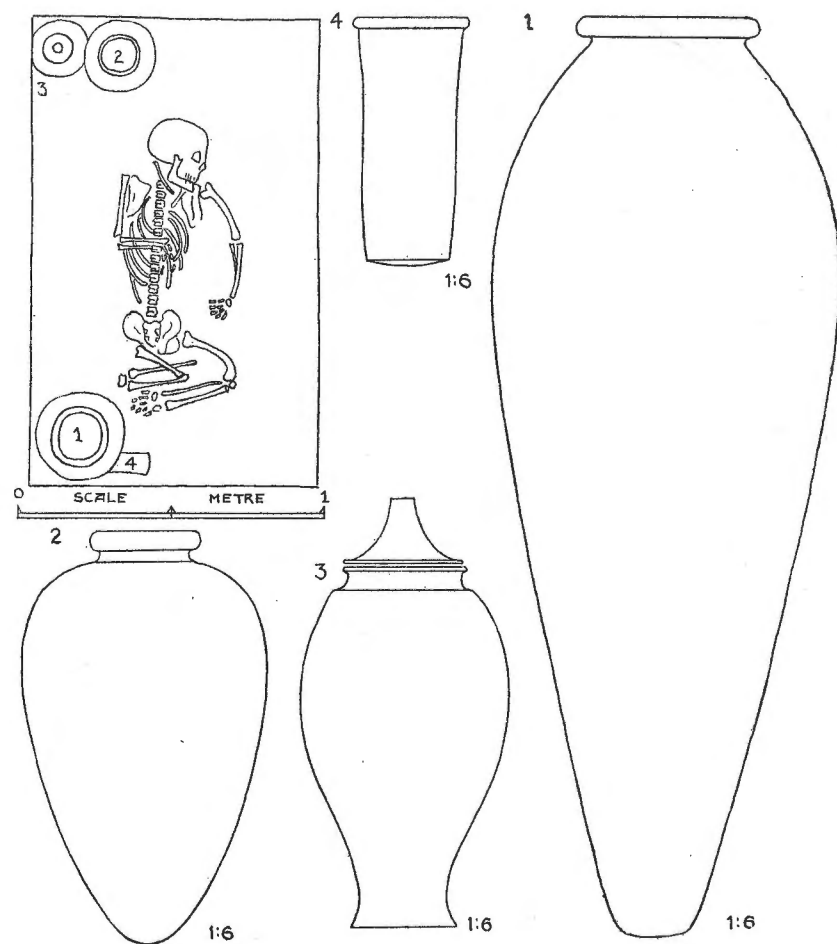


FIG. 14

58. Burial: Unplundered. Male adult with arms and legs deformed by rickets. Contracted on left side, head north. (Plate XXV.) Traces of wooden coffin. (Fig. 14.)

Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Jar of type B 4.
iii. Jar of type D 6.
iv. Tubular jar of type F 3.

59. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of young person, sex not ascertainable.

Objects: i. Jar of type C 6.
ii. Jar of type D 6.
iii. Tubular jar of type F 3.

60. Burial: Plundered. Scattered bones of young male adult.

Objects: i. Jar of type C 6.
ii. Tubular jar of type F 3.

61. Burial: Plundered. Young male adult. Contracted on left side, head north. Traces of wooden coffin.

Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Jar of type B 4.
iii. Jar of type C 6.
iv. Jar of type D 6.
v. Tubular jar of type F 3.

62. Burial: Plundered. Skull of male adult.

Objects: i. Large jar of type A 3.
ii. Jar of type C 6.

CHAPTER IV

THE CONTENTS OF THE TOMB

FURNITURE

1. Fragment of an ivory bull's leg. In the base is a slot to receive a dowel joint. Traces of burning. Size 38 mm. long. From the debris above the burial chamber. (Plate XXVII.)
- 10, 11. Fragment of bone inlay or applied work in the form of bound reeds. Size 66 mm. long. From the debris above the burial chamber. (Fig. 15; Plate XXVII.)



FIG. 15

12. Fragment of the upper part of a bull's leg, in ivory with two peg holes at the top for attachment to a table-top or box. Size 48 mm. long. From the debris above the substructure. (Plate XXVII.)
13. Fragment of an ivory support for a bull's leg. Traces of burning. Size 27 mm. long. From the debris above the superstructure. (Plate XXVII.)
- 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 35, 36. Part of a wooden box or some other piece of furniture, inlaid with triangular plaques of fine blue-glazed faience. Each plaque is fitted into carefully carved recesses and held in place by an adhesive. At one end is a slot and transverse peg hole to receive a dowel joint. The woodwork has originally been faced with a thin pink plaster. Size 26.5 cm. long. From the debris above the substructure. (Fig. 16; Plate XXXI.)

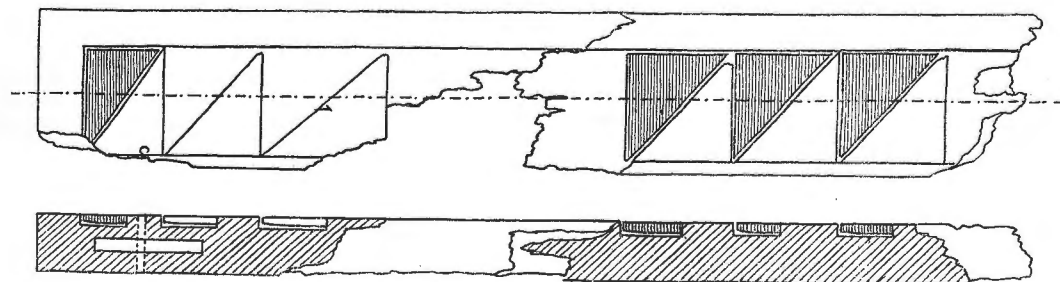


FIG. 16

19. Part of a wooden hind leg and hoof of an ox. The upper part of the leg is missing, but the wooden peg which attached it to the lower part remains. The work is of high quality and

probably formed part of a complete figure of a running bull. Size 5.5 cm. long. From the debris above the substructure. (Fig. 17; Plate XXVI.)

20. Fragment of carved ivory, part of a piece of furniture. The base is cylindrical; the upper part is a section of a cylinder with two flanges on either side. Two holes for attachment pegs are drilled through the upper part. Size 4.0 cm. long. From the debris above the superstructure. (Plate XXVII.)

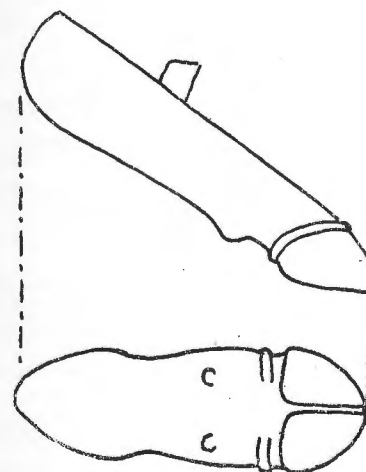


FIG. 17

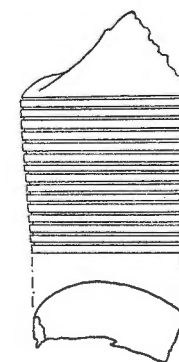


FIG. 18

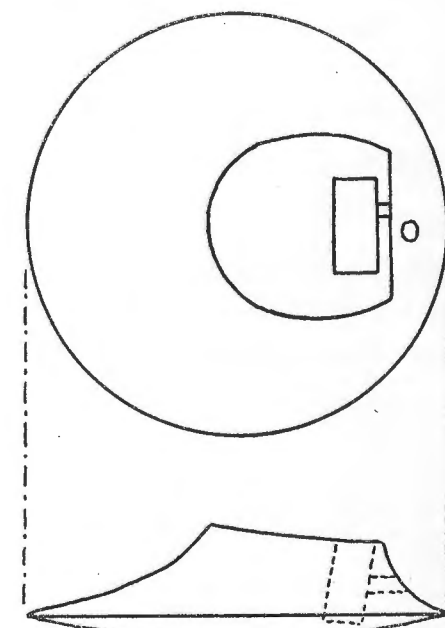


FIG. 19

21. Cylindrical piece of ivory; it has a hole sunk into it, to receive a dowel which was held in place by a wooden peg, still in position. Size 2.5 cm. diameter. From the debris above the substructure.
24. Fragment of a steatite support for a bull's leg. Size 6.3 cm. high. The complete leg must have come from a full-sized chair or table, for it would be approximately 30.0 cm. long. From the debris above the substructure. (Fig. 18; Plate XXVII.)
25. Copper terminal containing ends of a piece of wood. Size 3.0 cm. in diameter. From debris above substructure.
26. Limestone terminal of the horizontal bar of a bed or chair. It has a slot and peg hole for attachment. Size 5.7 cm. From the debris above the superstructure. (Fig. 19; Plate XXVII.)
28. Piece of an ivory furniture fitting with two peg holes for attachment. Size 4.5 cm. long. From debris above the substructure. (Plate XXVII.)
29. Fragment of charred wood with criss-cross pattern incised on one half of the circumference. Size 4.0 cm. long. From debris above the substructure. (Plate XXVI.)
32. Piece of what was probably an ivory table leg. It tapers towards the base and is oval in section. Size 9.0 cm. long. From debris above the superstructure. (Plate XXVII.)
33. Fragment of charred wood with incised lozenge pattern. Size 3.9 cm. long. From debris above the superstructure. (Plate XXVI.)

37. Fragment of ivory bull's leg base. Size 1.8 cm. high. From debris above the substructure.
38. Fragment of ivory bull's leg base. Size 2.0 cm. high. From debris above the substructure.
39. Fragment of ivory bull's leg base. Size 1.3 cm. high. From debris above the substructure. (Plate XXVII.)
- 40 and 343. Stick of ivory of circular section, carved in the form of a bunch of reeds bound at intervals with knotted cords. Although broken in two parts, the object is complete itself. Size 17.0 cm. long and 1.2 cm. diameter. One part was found in sub-magazine W and the other in sub-magazine Y (Plate XXVII.)
42. Copper terminal of a bed or chair. Size 5.0 cm. diameter. From the debris above the substructure. (Plate XXVII.)
44. Piece of charred wood, part of the frame of a bed or chair; with two rows of slots to receive leather thongs. Fragments of textile adhere to the wood in places. Size 14.6 cm. in length, 2.3 cm. diameter. From the debris above the substructure. (Fig. 20.)

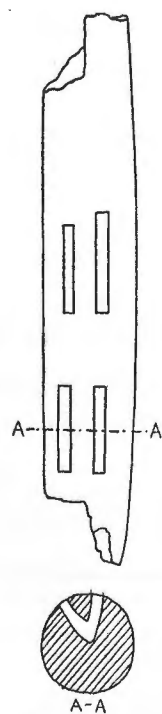


FIG. 20

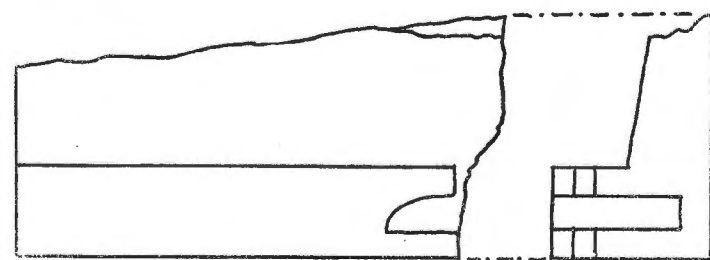


FIG. 21

45. Fragment of charred wood with slot for dowel joint and part of hole for retaining peg. Size 6.5 cm. long. From debris above substructure. (Fig. 21.)
47. Piece of charred wood with oval section. The unbroken end is rounded, slightly flattened, and pierced by a hole. Size 6.0 cm. long. From debris above substructure. (Plate XXVI.)
48. Fragment of an ivory bull's leg. Size 1.7 cm. high. From debris above substructure. (Plate XXVII.)

49. Fragment of an ivory bull's leg. Size 1.1 cm. high. From debris above substructure.
50. Fragment of an ivory bull's leg. Size 1.5 cm. high. From the debris above substructure.
51. Piece of charred wood similar to Cat. No. 47. At the rounded end is a hole pierced with a copper pin. Size 3.0 cm. long. From sub-magazine W. (Plate XXVI.)
52. Fragment of carved ivory of undetermined shape. Size 5.0 cm. long. From sub-magazine W. (Plate XXVII.)
57. Piece of ivory, part of an article of furniture; it is pierced with 3 peg-holes. Size 3.5 cm. long. From sub-magazine V. (Plate XXVII.)
58. Fragment of wooden terminal carved in bound reed design. Size 4.3 cm. long. From sub-magazine V. (Fig. 22; Plate XXVI.)
59. Small fragment of charred wood with a few particles of gold leaf still adhering. Size 2.7 cm. long. From the debris above the substructure. (Plate XXVI.)

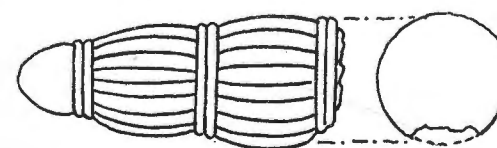


FIG. 22

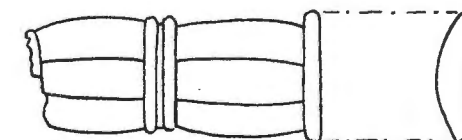


FIG. 23

60. Fragment of carved ivory with flutings on one side. Size 4.6 cm. long. From sub-room E. (Plate XXVII.)
62. Fragment of charred wood with incised criss-cross pattern. Similar to Cat. No. 29. Size 5.0 cm. long. From sub-room D. (Plate XXVI.)
65. Fragment of ivory carved in a design of bound reeds. Size 4.0 cm. long. From sub-room D. (Fig. 23.)
76. Part of a wooden box or other piece of furniture. The rounded edge has a criss-cross design

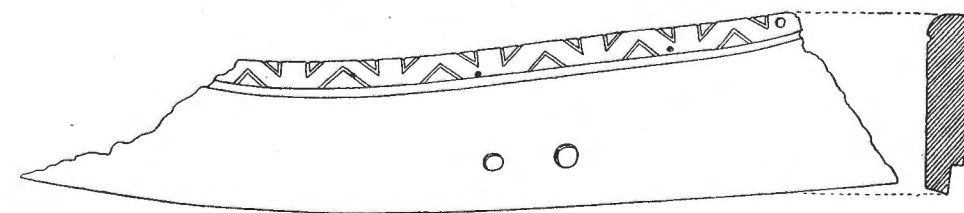


FIG. 24

formed by deeply incised carving. Over this design traces of cloth remain originally held in place by copper nails. Size 35.0 cm. long. From the debris above the substructure. (Fig. 24.)

77. Piece of wood with rounded top. See Fig. 25. Size 11.3 cm. long. From debris above the substructure.

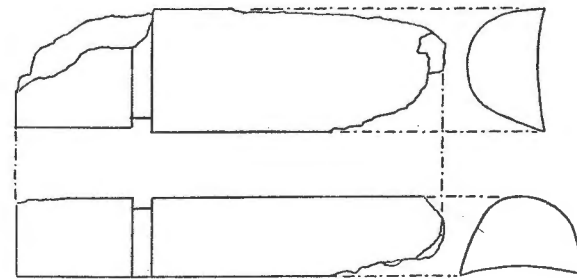


FIG. 25

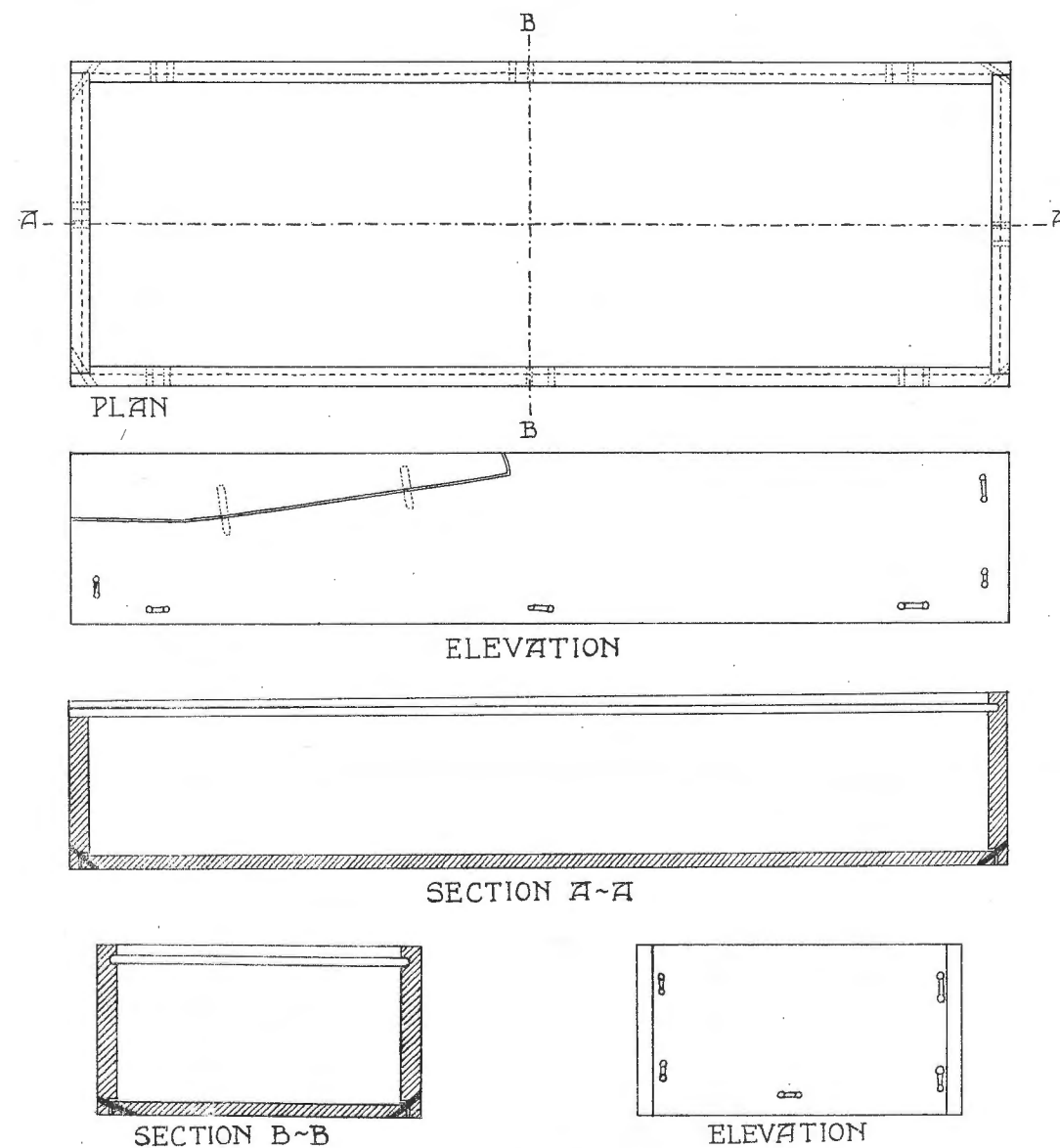


FIG. 26

78. Piece of wood with rounded top. Similar to Cat. No. 77, of which it appears to form a part. Size 9.0 cm. long. From debris above the superstructure.

79. Fragment of wood with dowel slots. From debris above the substructure.
 80. Piece of wood with dowel pegs. From debris above the substructure.
 81. Fragment of charred wood, circular in section. From debris above the substructure.
 83. Fragment of a wooden furniture terminal and shaft. From debris above the substructure.

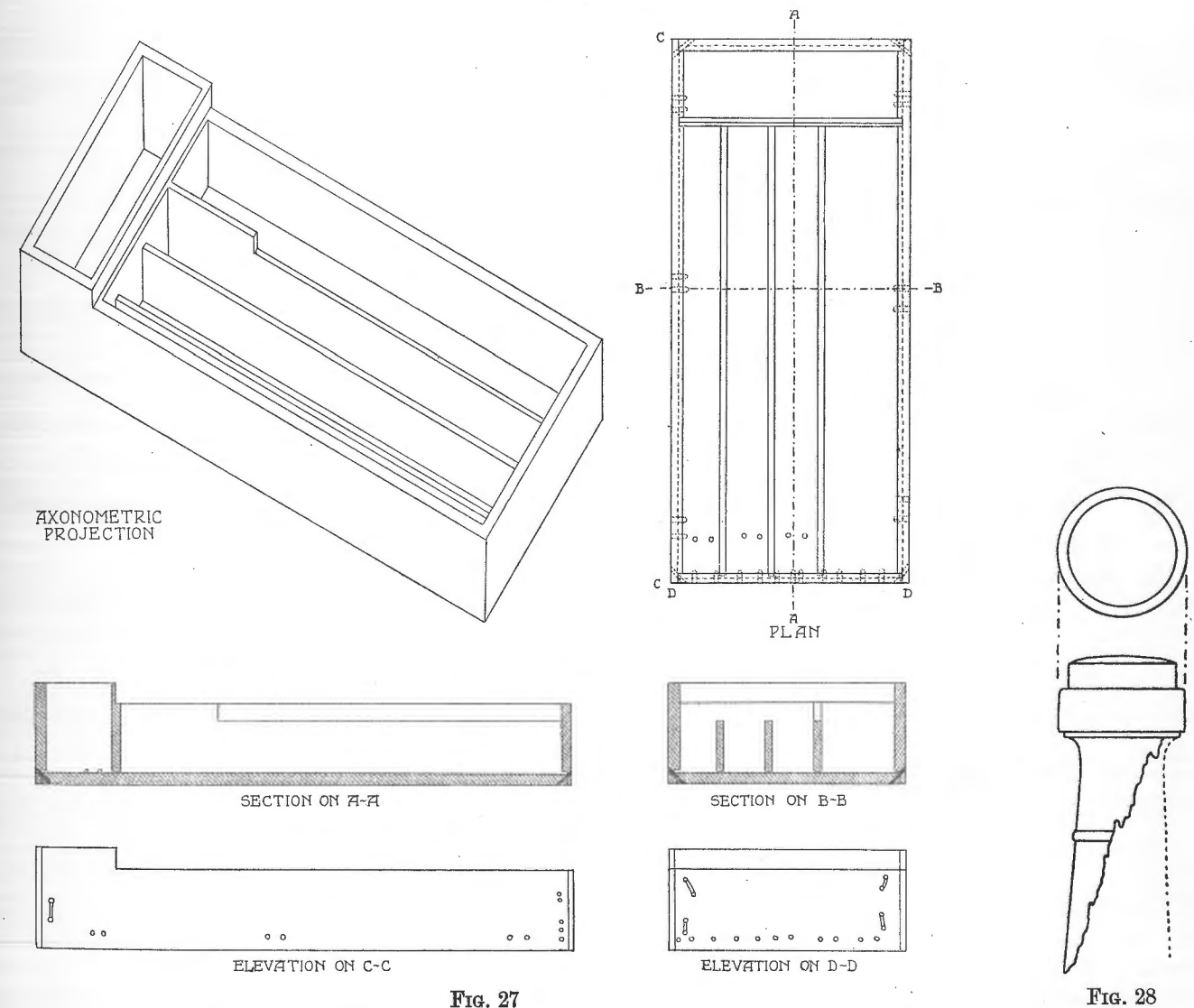


FIG. 27

FIG. 28

95. Wooden box with compartments probably used for holding gaming-pieces. It appears to have been held together with leather thongs passing through group of double holes. For details of construction see Fig. 27. Size $47 \times 21 \times 9$ cm. Found in sub-room A of the reconstruction of Ka-a. (Plates XVIII and XXXI.)
 96. Wooden box, with groove along the inside for a sliding lid. The wood of one side was perhaps faulty and this was cut away and replaced by another piece held in place by wooden pins. For details of construction see Fig. 26. Size $50.5 \times 17.3 \times 9.2$ cm. Found in sub-room A of the reconstruction of Ka-a.
 97. Fragments of a wooden box. Size $69 \times 22 \times 13$ cm. From sub-room A of the reconstruction of Ka-a.

105. Ivory furniture terminal. Size 2.2 cm. high, 3.0 cm. diameter. From sub-magazine U. (Plate XXVII.)
107. Ivory furniture fitting with hole for dowel fitting and hole for retaining pin. Size 3.5 cm. diameter. From sub-magazine U. (Plate XXVII.)
108. Ivory furniture fitting with hole for dowel fitting. Size 3.6 cm. diameter. From sub-magazine U. (Plate XXVII.)
109. Piece of wooden furniture with ivory plaque attached with wooden pegs. Size 7.8 cm. long. From sub-magazine U. (Plate XXVII.)
115. Four fragments of a wooden furniture terminal. From sub-magazine U.
116. Fragment of wood carved with bound reed design. From sub-magazine U.
117. Piece of wood with three pairs of holes probably for leather thongs. Size 17.0 cm. long. From sub-magazine U.
147. Fragment of wood probably part of a box. From sub-room D.
151. Fragment of charred wood, tapered with bevelled edge. From sub-room D.
152. Fragment of wood with two dowel holes. From sub-room D.
153. Fragment of wood with thong holes. From magazine NN.
154. Piece of the top of a wooden pole, perhaps from a canopy post. Size 14.0 cm. long. From magazine NN. (Fig. 28; Plate XXVI.)
156. Wooden furniture terminal with dowel slot. Size 6.7 cm. diameter. From magazine BB. (Fig. 29.)

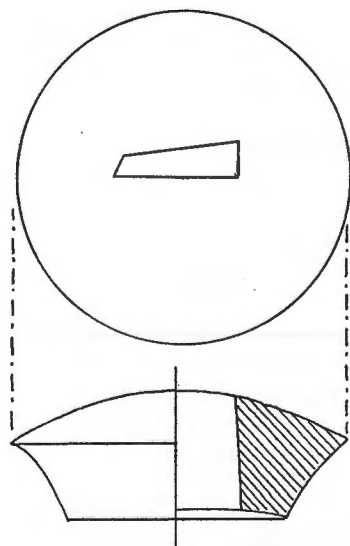


FIG. 29

158. Fragment of an ivory bull's foot. From magazine AA.
159. Fragment of an ivory support for a bull's foot. From magazine Z.
160. Sixteen blue-faience plaques from inlay work. Average size 1.5 x 1.0 cm. From magazine R. (Plate XXVII.)
162. Fragment of ivory furniture fitting. From magazine GG.

163. Fragment of ivory furniture fitting. From magazine GG.
164. Fragment of ivory furniture fitting. From magazine GG.
165. Ivory furniture terminal. From magazine GG.
166. Fragment of an ivory furniture terminal. From magazine GG.
167. Fragments of ivory furniture terminals. From magazine GG.

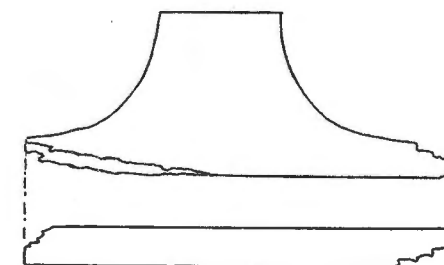


FIG. 30

170. Two fragments of wood. Size 8.7 cm. long. From magazine GG. (Fig. 30; Plate XXVI.)
171. Fragment of wood with four dowel slots with holes for retaining pegs. Size 10.2 cm. long. From magazine GG. (Fig. 31.)

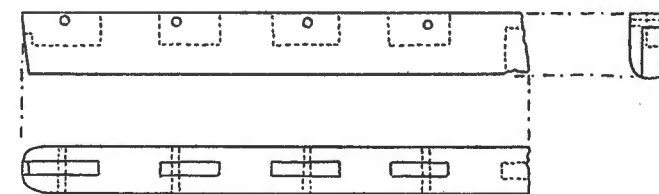


FIG. 31

172. Fragment of wood with incised criss-cross design and copper nails on its rounded edge. Size 4.5 cm. long. From magazine GG.

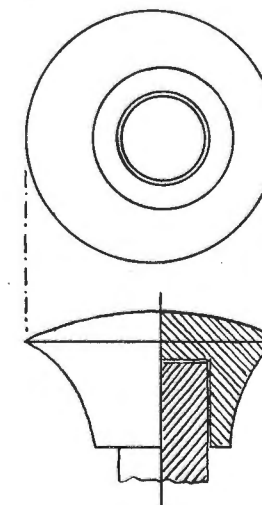


FIG. 32

176. Three wooden furniture terminals, one with traces of copper sheathing. Size 5.0 cm. diameter. From sub-magazine R. (Fig. 32; Plate XXVI.)

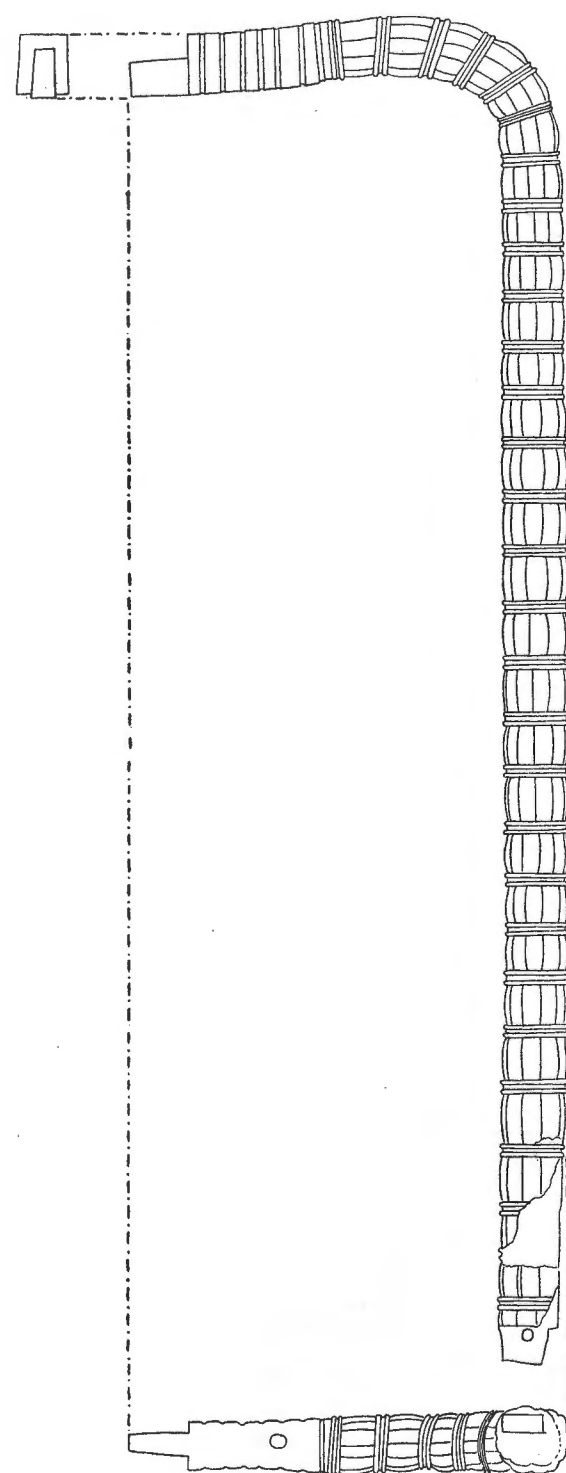


FIG. 33

177. A carved wooden rod with bound reed design. For details of construction see Fig. 33. Size 35.7 cm. long, 1.6 cm. diameter. From sub-magazine R. (Plate XXVIII.)

178. Strip of wood with dowels at each end. Size 49.2 cm. long. From sub-magazine R. (Fig. 34.)



FIG. 34

180. Tapering table-leg of wood with a dowel top. Size 16.4 cm. long. From sub-magazine R. (Fig. 35.)

181. Three fragments of wood carved with bound reed design. Traces of copper nails. From sub-magazine R.

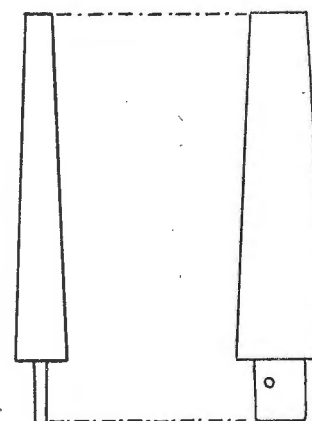


FIG. 35

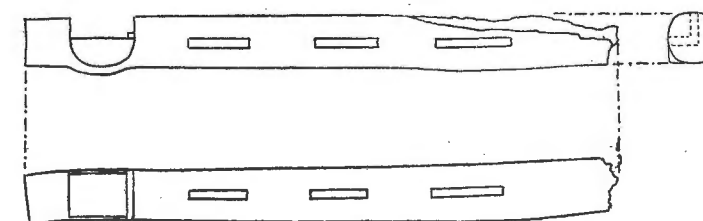


FIG. 36

183. Part of a wooden rod from a chair. There are 2 rows of slots for leather straps and a cut-out at the end for a transverse rod. For details of construction see Fig. 36. Size 31.1 cm. long. From magazine J. (Plate XXVI.)

184. Small piece of wood with 2 peg holes. From magazine J.

185. Three fragments of wood. From magazine J.

186. Bar of wood with dowel and dowel slot. Size 150.0 cm. long. From magazine S.

187. Broken pieces of a wooden object the character of which it is at present impossible to determine. When found, 2 sets of double rods, each with its block joint, were lying more or less parallel; but there is insufficient evidence to show definitely that they formed part of one unit. From the bend to the block joint measures approximately 50 cm., but the rods at the other end have rotted away and there is no evidence to give any indication of the overall length. Decayed fragments of leather adhere to the woodwork, and with the numerous pieces of the contraption were fragments of flax rope with a diameter of 1.2 cm. This rope was not found attached to any part of the woodwork, but it appears to have

been connected with it in some way. Fig. 37 shows details of construction. (Plates XVI and XXVIII.) Found in magazine S.

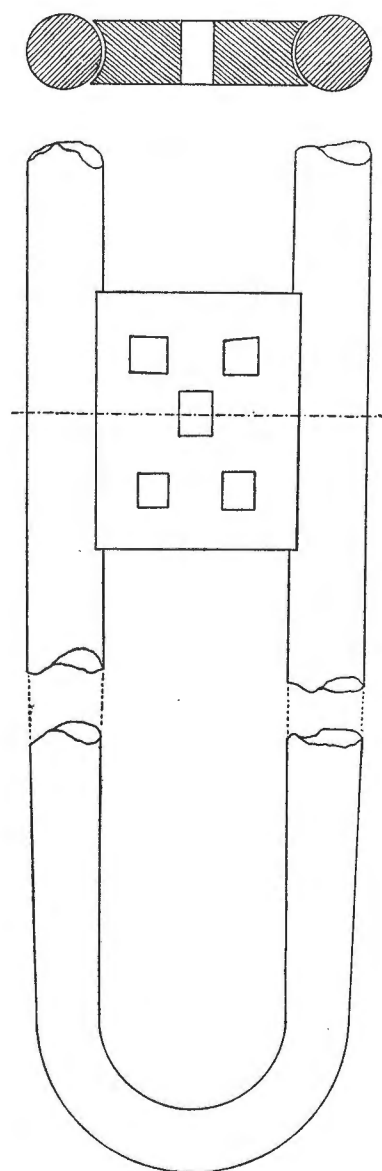


FIG. 37

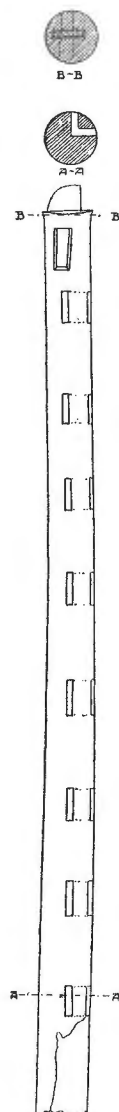


FIG. 38

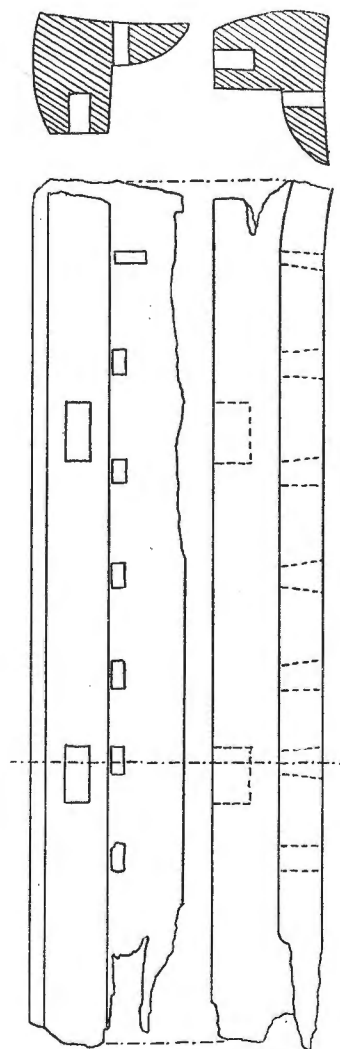


FIG. 39

188. Part of a bar of wood, circular in section, probably from a bed. There is a double row of slots for leather straps. At the unbroken end is a dowel for the attachment of a terminal knob, and a dowel slot for the transverse bar of the bed. The remains of leather still adhere to parts of the bar and there are also traces of gold leaf. Size 74.0 cm. long. From magazine S. (Fig. 38; Plate XXVI.)

190. Piece of wood with 6 thong slots and 2 dowel slots. Size 46.0 cm. long. From magazine S. (Fig. 39.)

191, 192. Three pieces of wood with thong holes and rounded edge with incised geometrical design. There are traces of leather which must have covered the rounded edge, kept in

place by a row of copper nails. For details of construction see Fig. 40. Size 65.0 cm. long. From magazine S. (Plate XXVI.)

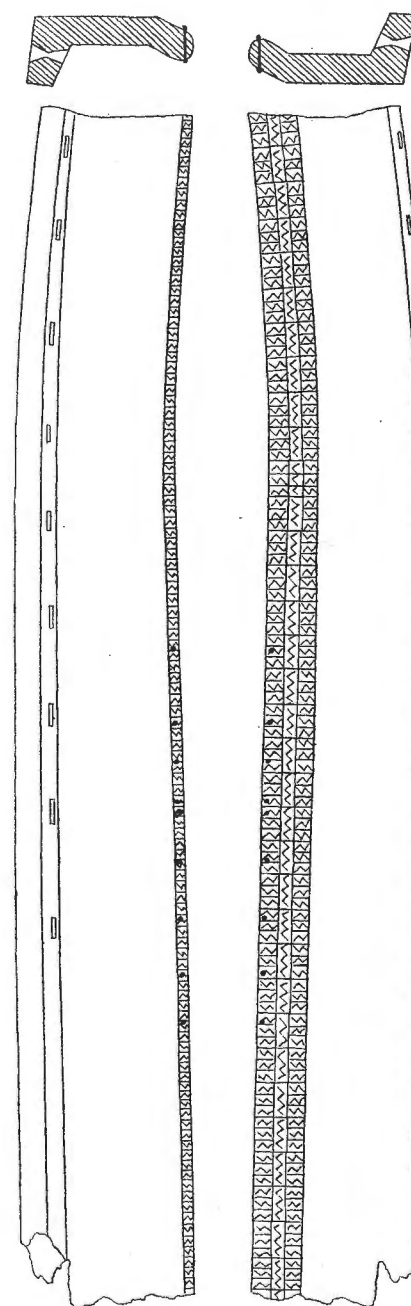


FIG. 40

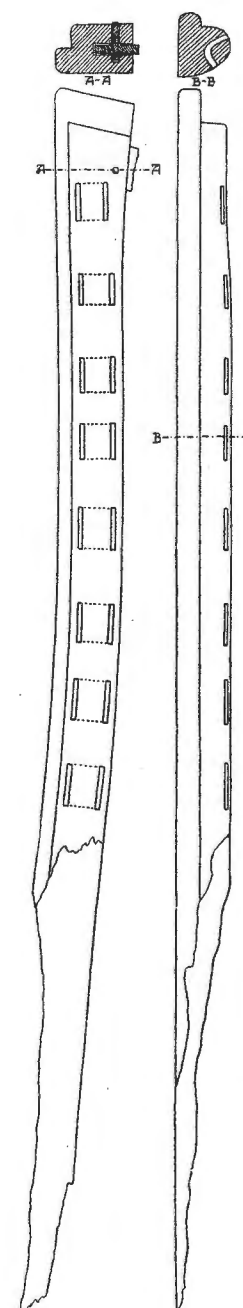


FIG. 41

193. Part of a wooden bed frame with double row of slots for leather straps. At the unbroken end is a dowel slot with part of the dowel held in place by a retaining peg. Size 106.0 cm. long. From magazine CC. (Fig. 41; Plate XXVI.)

194. Piece of carved wood, perhaps part of a chair. From traces remaining, it appears to have been upholstered with cloth, fastened over the groove on the curved edge by small copper

nails, the groove being filled with plaster under the cloth. Size 37.2 cm. long. From magazine CC. (Fig. 42; Plate XXVI.)

195. Piece of wood carved in bound reed design. Size 13.2 cm. long. From magazine CC. (Fig. 43; Plate XXVIII.)

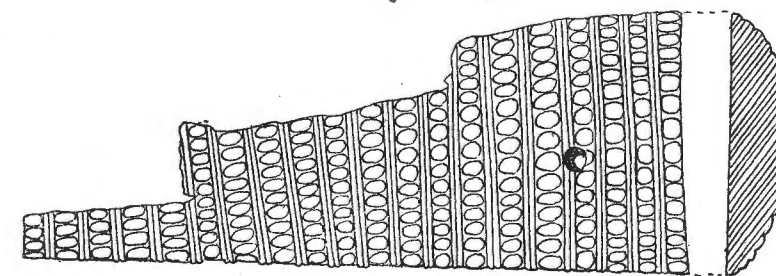


FIG. 43

196. Piece of wood with dowels at each end. Size 16.4 cm. long. From magazine CC. (Fig. 44.)

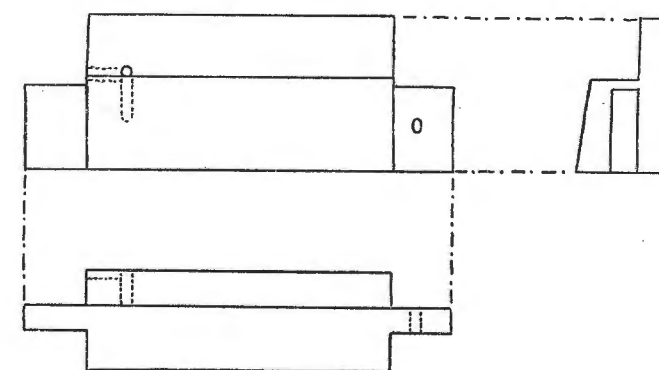


FIG. 44

199. Two fragments of wood carved with bound reed design, and traces of paint. From magazine CC.

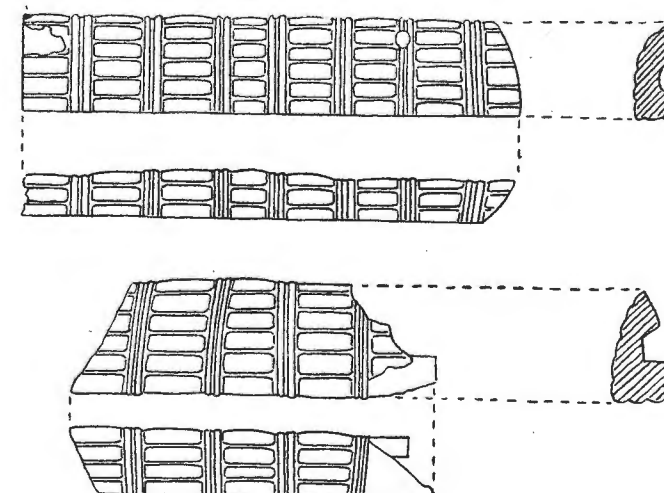


FIG. 45

200. Two charred fragments of wood carved with bound reed design. Size 9.9 cm. and 6.3 cm. From magazine CC. (Fig. 45; Plate XXVIII.)

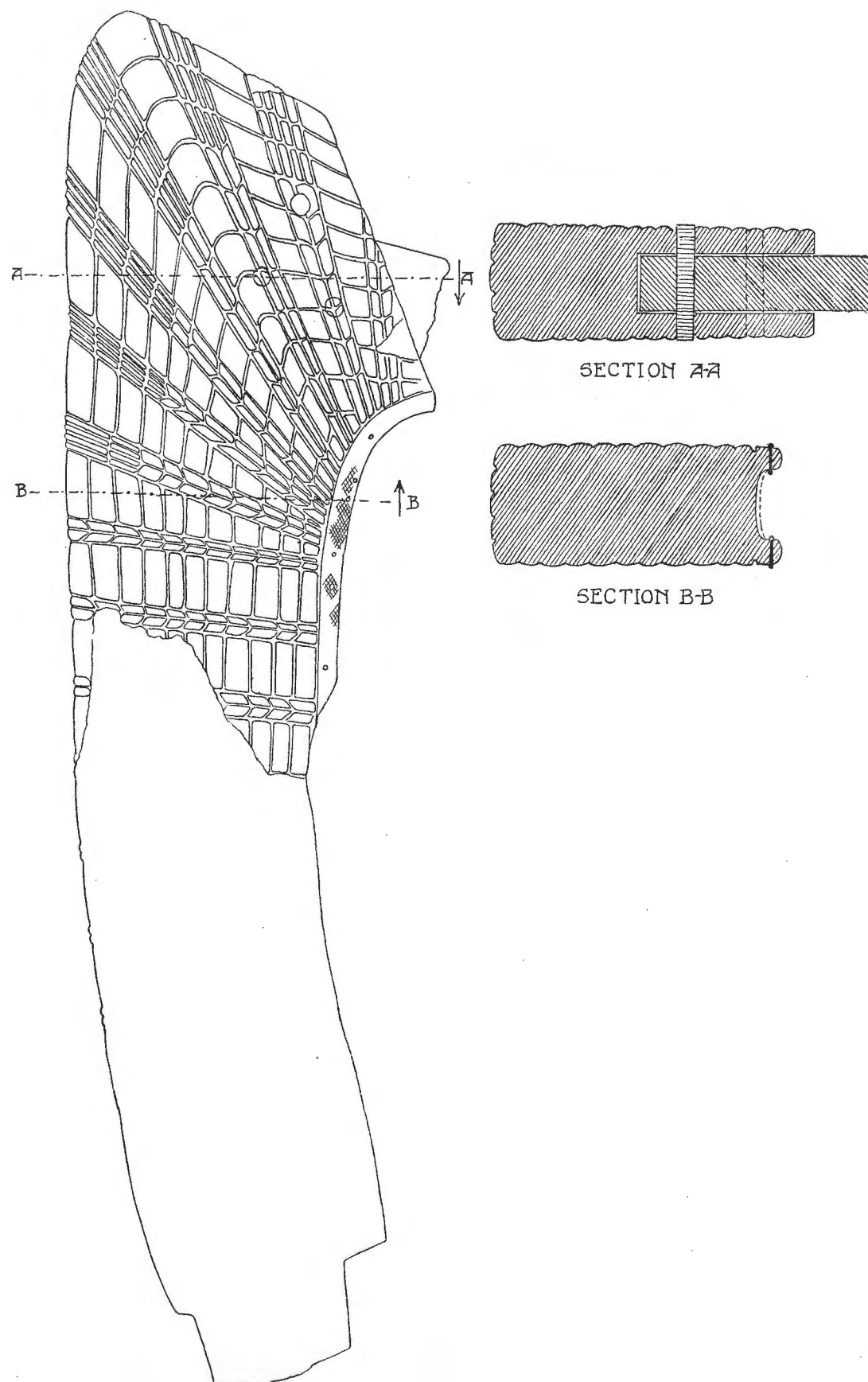


FIG. 42

201. Fragments of an unknown object of similar character to Cat. No. 187. Fragments of flax rope were found with it. From magazine CC.
202. Copper ring attached to a fragment of wood carved with a bound reed design. The ring has either a hook or bent point. Size 16.8 cm. long. From magazine CC. (Fig. 46.)

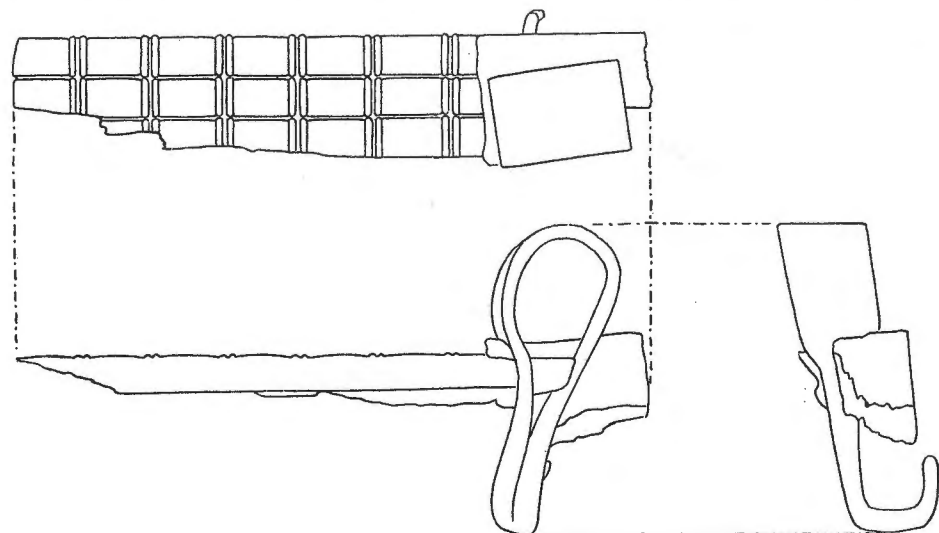


FIG. 46

203. Four small fragments of wood carved with bound reed design. From magazine CC.
204. Three small fragments of wood carved with a geometrical design. From magazine CC.
205. Two pieces of wood plastered and painted with red and black lines. Size 10.8 cm. long. From magazine CC.
207. Piece of wood with a dowel at one end and a dowel slot at the other; both have holes for retaining pegs. Size 11.6 cm. long. From magazine CC. (Fig. 46.)

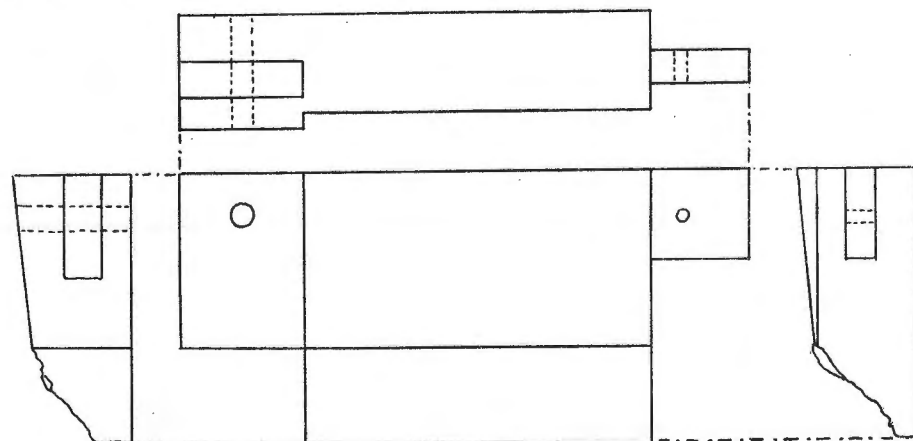


FIG. 46 A

223. Three small fragments of wood carved with a geometrical design on the edge. From magazine BB.
234. Three bull's legs of carved ivory. One foreleg and two back legs. All have dowels at the top for socketing into a table-top or gaming-board. Size 11.2 cm. high. From sub-magazine DD. (Plate XXIX.)
235. Ivory furniture terminal. From sub-magazine DD.

272. Small wooden table with only 2 legs remaining. The tapering legs, circular in section, are attached by dowels. Size 38.2 cm. long, 18.9 cm. wide, 11.7 cm. high. From magazine EE. (Fig. 47; Plate XXVI.)

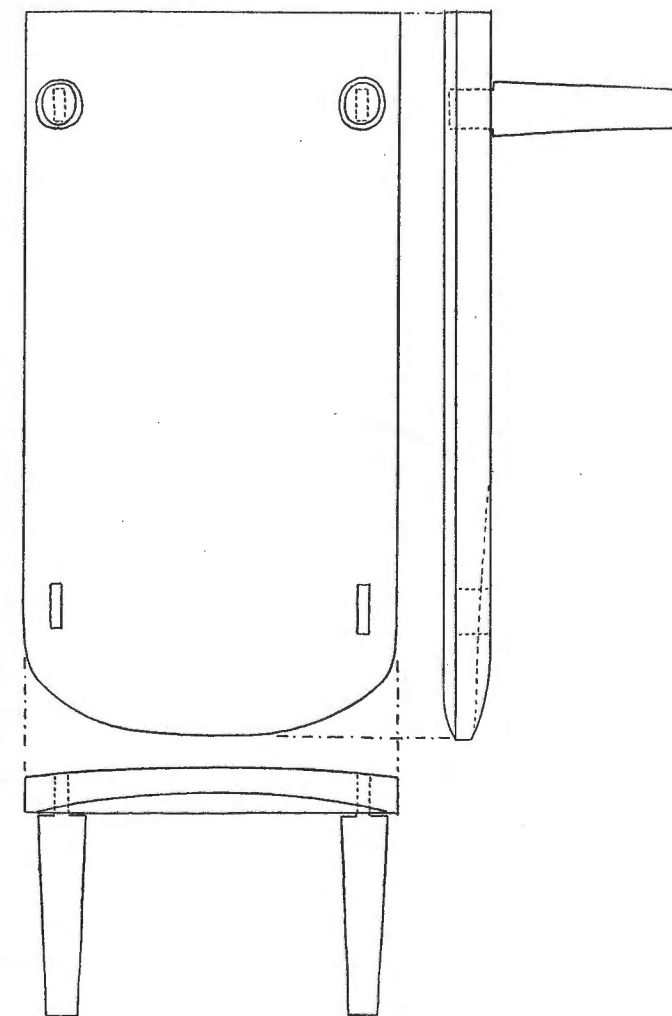


FIG. 47

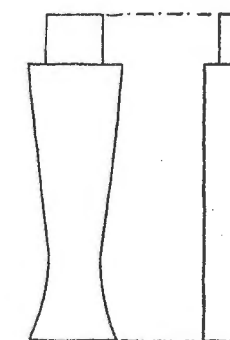


FIG. 48

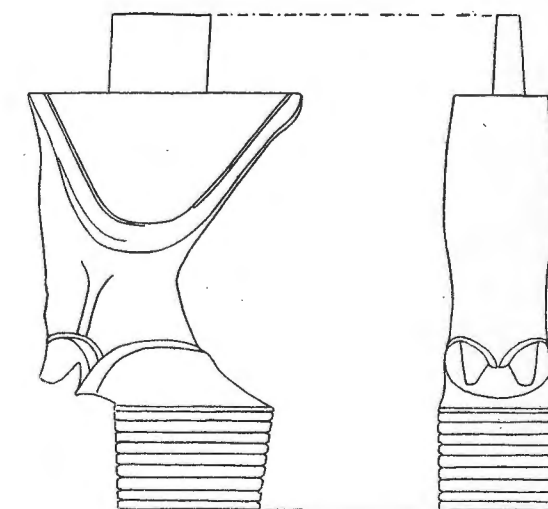


FIG. 49

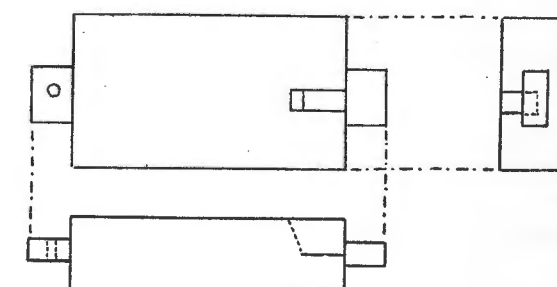


FIG. 50

273. Four wooden legs from table. Size 13.0 cm. long. From magazine EE. (Fig. 48; Plate XXVI.)
300. Wooden bull's leg from a low table or chair. Size 13.1 cm. high. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 49; Plate XXVI.)
301. Rectangular block of wood with dowels at either end pierced with holes for retaining pegs. Size 14.0 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 50.)

303. Wooden furniture terminal encased in copper. Size 4.5 cm. diameter. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 51.)
304. Semicircular piece of wood. Size 16.4 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 52.)

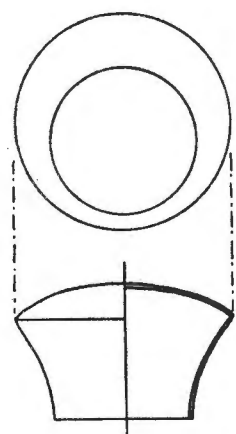


FIG. 51

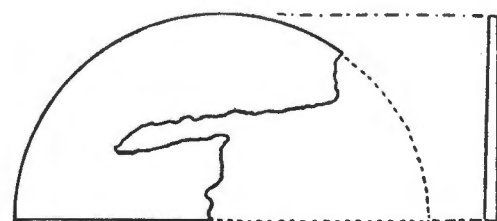


FIG. 52

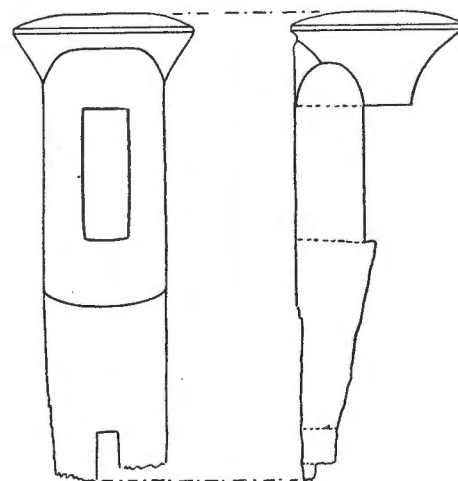


FIG. 53

314. Part of a wooden chair with terminal. Size 12.5 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 53; Plate XXVI.)

323. Piece of wood, slightly curved on one side; of unknown use. Size 37.4 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 54.)

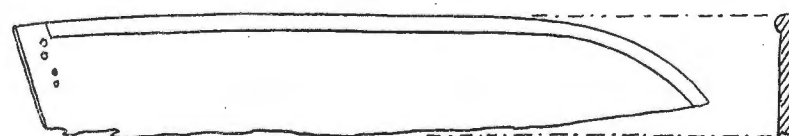


FIG. 54

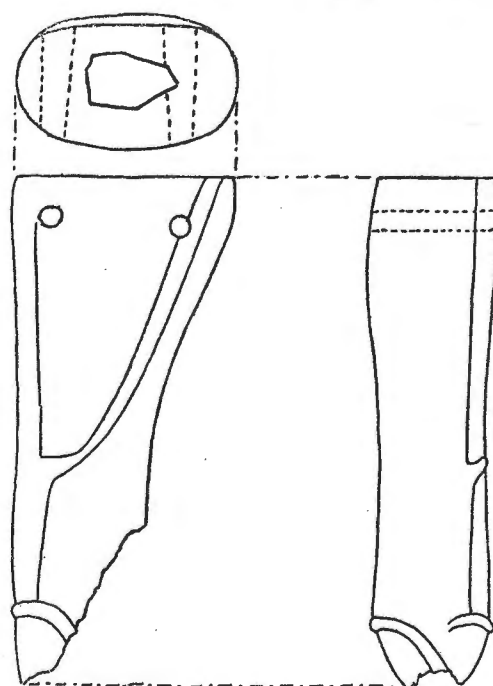


FIG. 55

339. Piece of wood with curved cut-away portion. Size 15.3 cm. long. From magazine EE.

344. Upper part of an ivory bull's leg. Two holes have been drilled through the top for thong attachment. Size 10.1 cm. long. From sub-magazine Y. (Fig. 55; Plate XXVII.)

348. Fragment of charred wood carved with criss-cross design. Size 6.0 cm. long. From sub-magazine Q. (Fig. 56.)

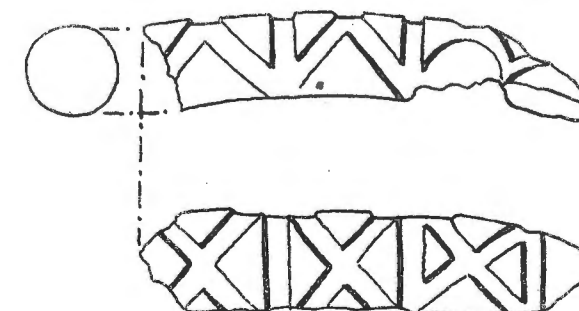


FIG. 56

349. Fragment of charred wood with carved band and bead design. Size 4.7 cm. long. From sub-room D. (Fig. 57.)



FIG. 57

350. Charred ivory bull's leg. Size 4.8 cm. high. From sub-room D. (Fig. 58; Plate XXVII.)

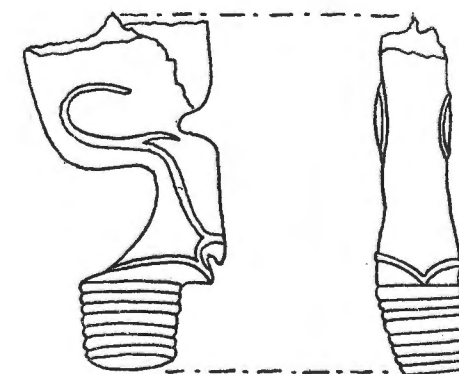


FIG. 58

357. Piece of wood with a series of peg holes. Perhaps part of a gaming-board; compare with Cat. No. 433 from the tomb of Hemaka.¹ Size 30 cm. long. From magazine GG. (Fig. 59.)

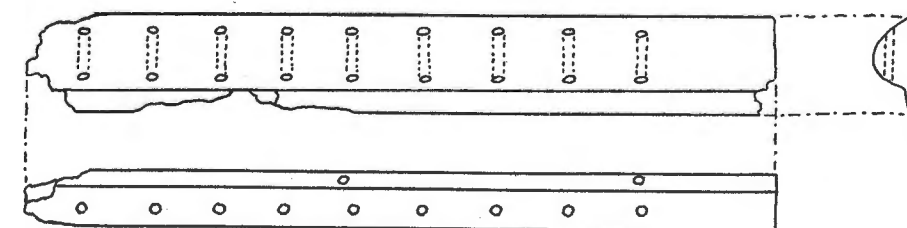


FIG. 59

¹ Emery, *Tomb of Hemaka*, p. 41.

376. Wooden table? with a single leg. For details of design and construction see Fig. 60. Size 53.0 cm. long. From magazine H.

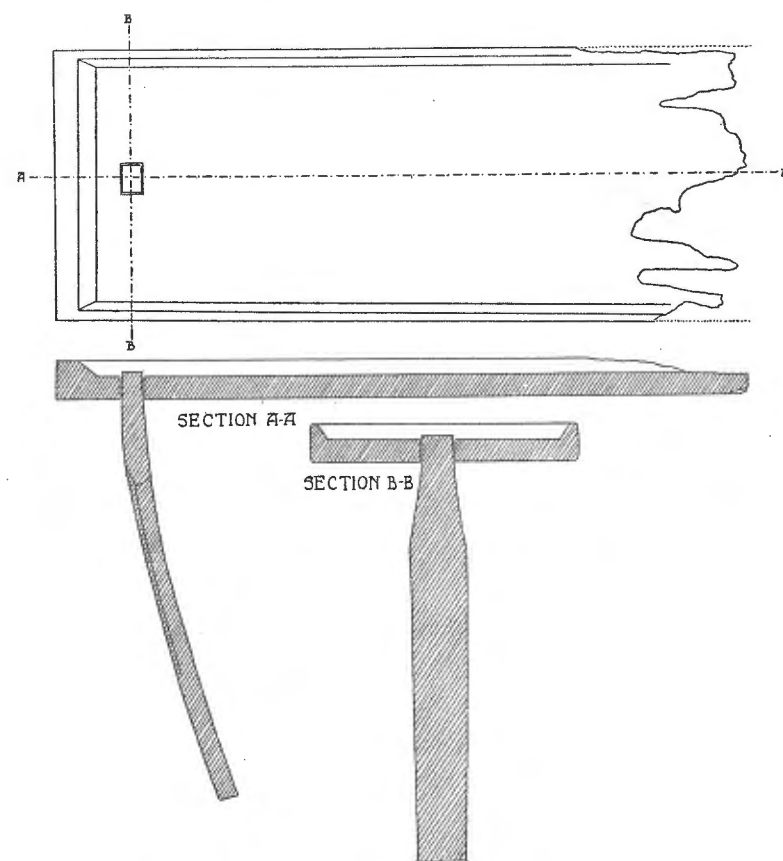


FIG. 60

GAMES

2. Small limestone ball like a playing marble, but it is unlikely that they were used in a game of this character, for other specimens found are too uneven and crudely cut. Such marbles are shown in a box with lions depicted on the walls of the tomb of Hesy, and Quibell suggests they and the lions were used for playing the serpent game.¹ Balls and lions were found together in an archaic tomb at Naqada,² and we have a group of them with lions, gaming-pieces, board, and 'dice' sticks in a subsidiary burial, Cat. No. 233. It is always possible that they were used as counters. This specimen measures 1.0 cm. in diameter. From the filling above the substructure.
3. Small limestone ball. Size 1.1 cm. in diameter. From the debris above the substructure.
5. Small steatite ball. Size 1.2 cm. in diameter. From the debris above the substructure.
- 30, 34. Two pieces of an ivory 'dice' stick with an incised pattern. Size 1.9 cm. wide. These sticks were thrown and by the manner of their fall denote the moves on the gaming-board.

¹ Quibell, *Tomb of Hesy*, p. 20.² Petrie, *Naqada*, Pl. VII.

Such 'dice' sticks are depicted in a box with gaming-pieces on the walls of the tomb of Hesy.¹ From the debris above the substructure. (Fig. 61; Plate XXVII.)

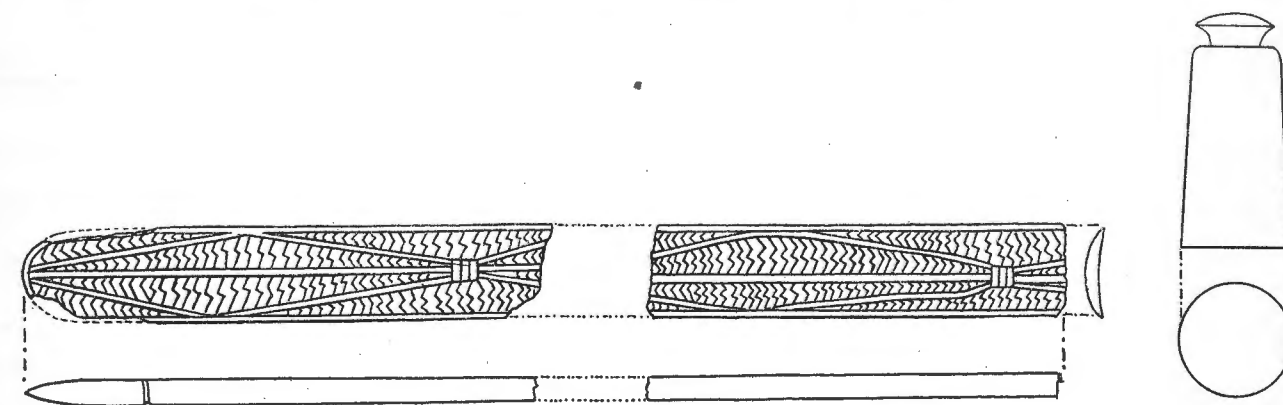


FIG. 61

FIG. 62

41. Ivory gaming-piece. Size 5.8 cm. high. From the debris above the substructure. (Fig. 62; Plate XXIX.)
53. Small limestone ball. Size 1.2 cm. diameter. From sub-magazine W.
54. Ivory gaming-piece. Size 6.2 cm. high. From sub-magazine V. (Fig. 63; Plate XXIX.)
55. Upper part of an ivory gaming-piece. Size 4.5 cm. high. From sub-magazine V. (Fig. 64; Plate XXIX.)

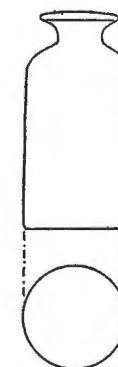


FIG. 63

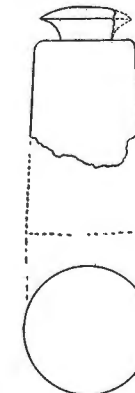


FIG. 64

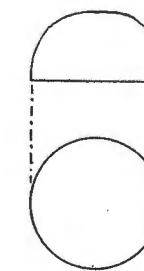


FIG. 65

56. Wooden gaming-piece. Size 2.0 cm. high. From sub-magazine V. (Fig. 65; Plate XXIX.)
66. Small limestone ball. Size 1.0 cm. in diameter. From sub-magazine V.
67. Small limestone ball. Size 1.1 cm. in diameter. From sub-magazine V.
85. Fragments of an ivory gaming-piece. From debris above the substructure.
99. Ivory gaming-piece. Size 2.2 cm. high. From sub-magazine V.

¹ Quibell, *Tomb of Hesy*, Pl. XI.

100. Fragments of an ivory gaming-piece. From sub-magazine V.
 102. Fragment of an ivory 'dice' stick engraved with a lozenge pattern. From sub-magazine V.
 106. Ivory gaming-piece. Size 5.0 cm. high. From sub-magazine U.
 141. Two small limestone balls. Size 1.2 cm. in diameter. From sub-room D.
 142. Small steatite ball. Size 0.9 cm. in diameter. From sub-room D.
 155. Ivory gaming-piece surmounted by a lotus head. Size 8.0 cm. high. From magazine BB. (Plate XXIX.)

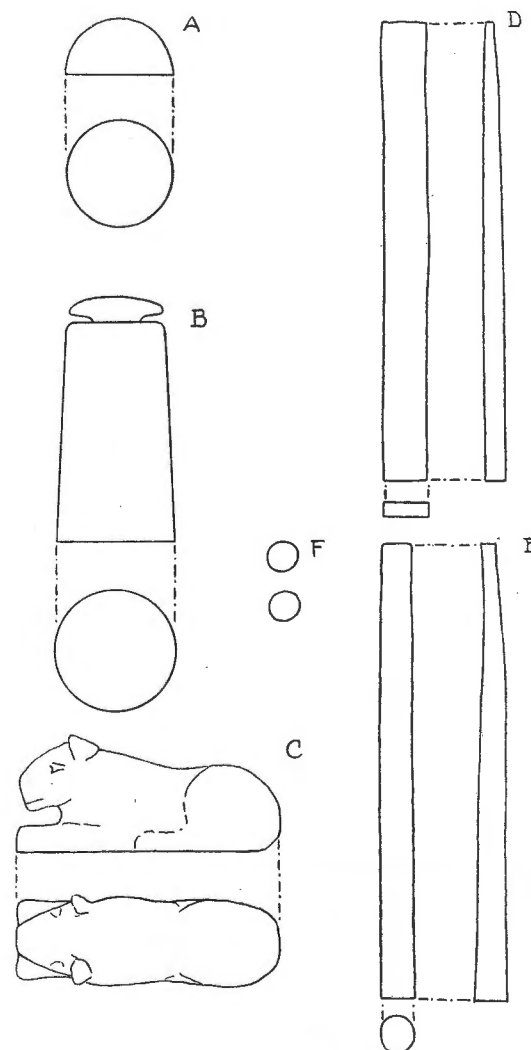


FIG. 66

233. Set of ivory gaming-pieces comprising 7 tall 'men', 7 low 'men', 6 lions, 5 flat 'dice' sticks, 6 rounded, tapering 'dice' sticks, and 39 limestone balls. All the pieces were found in a cluster and were wrapped in a bundle of reed-matting. With them were the 3 ivory bull's legs (Cat. No. 234) and the ivory furniture terminal (Cat. No. 235) which may have formed part of the gaming-board since destroyed. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 66; Plate XXIX.)

247. Ivory 'dice' stick. Size 28.7 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 67; Plate XXVII.)
 282. Fragments of a tall ivory gaming-piece. From sub-room E.
 342. Fragments of a low ivory gaming-piece. From sub-magazine Y.

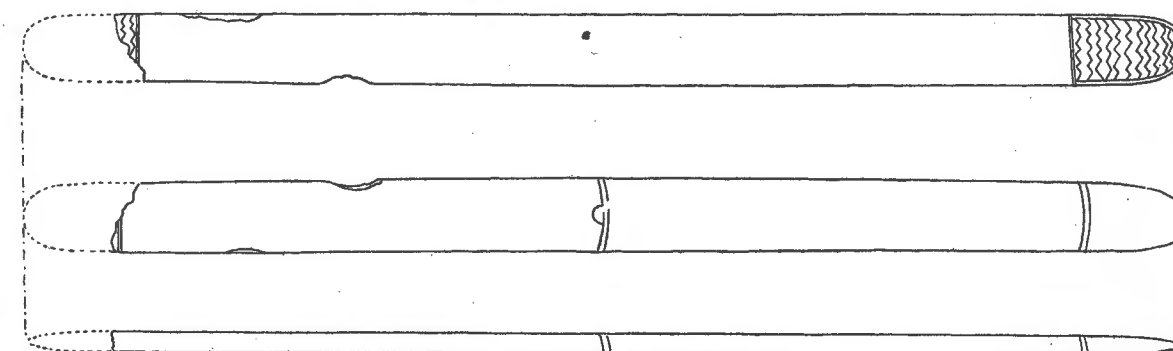



FIG. 67

345. Ivory gaming-piece of similar design to Cat. No. 155, but the lotus top has been broken off. Size 7.0 cm. high. From sub-magazine Y.
 364. Small alabaster ball. Size 1.0 cm. diameter. From sub-magazine W.
 371. Set of ivory gaming-pieces; 13 tall and 13 low; 4 of the former and 6 of the latter were inscribed with the group . The set was found in cluster and was probably originally contained in a bag of leather or cloth. They had been placed below the head of the plundered burial in sub-grave 16, and near by was the remains of the gaming-board (Cat. No. 372). (Fig. 11; Plate XXIX.)
 372. Remains of a wooden gaming-board with ivory slats marking the places which would appear to be a double row of 13. Found with Cat. No. 371 in sub-grave 16. See p. 29. (Fig. 11; Plate XXII.)
 373. Two miniature gaming-pieces of ivory, one tall, 1.8 cm. high, and one low, 1.0 cm. high. From sub-grave 16. (Plate XXIX.)

TOOLS

43. Charred wooden tool handle. The cut-away at the base suggests that it originally had a binding ring. Size 13.0 cm. long. From the debris above the substructure. (Fig. 68.)
 63. Wooden mason's mallet much worn by use. Size 29.2 cm. long. From sub-room A of Ka-a restoration. (Fig. 69.)
 64. Wooden knife-handle with the remains of a copper blade. Size 7.6 cm. long. Compare with type 4 of the copper tools from Tomb 3357.¹ From sub-magazine W. (Fig. 70; Plate XXX.)
 89. Copper engraving tool. Size 9.7 cm. long. From the debris above substructure. (Fig. 71; Plate XXXI.)
 90. Fragment of a copper adze-blade. From the debris above the substructure.
 91. Fragment of the round top of a copper adze-blade. From the debris above the substructure.
 92. Fragment of a copper adze-blade. From the debris above the substructure.
 93. Fragment of a copper adze-blade. From the debris above the substructure.

¹ Emery, *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty*, p. 25.

94. Two fragments of copper adze-blade. From the debris above the substructure.
 112. Fragment of a wooden tool handle. From sub-magazine U. (Plate XXX.)
 113. Fragment of a wooden tool handle. From sub-magazine U.
 114. Fragment of a large wooden tool handle. From sub-magazine U. (Plate XXX.)



FIG. 68

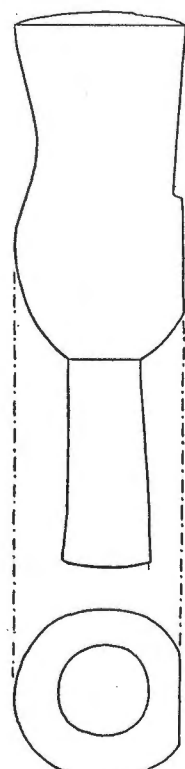


FIG. 69

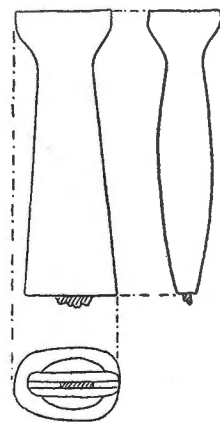


FIG. 70

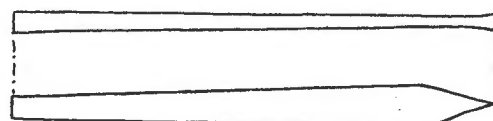


FIG. 71

118. Rectangular block of hard sandstone, probably a polisher. Size $8.4 \times 6.8 \times 1.7$ cm. From sub-magazine U.

121. A large copper nail. Size 3.7 cm. long. From sub-magazine U. (Fig. 72.)



FIG. 72

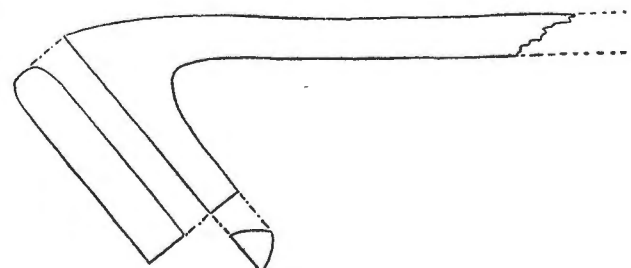


FIG. 73

128. Hard sandstone polisher. Size $14.0 \times 7.3 \times 8.2$ cm. From sub-room C. (Plate XXX.)
 149. Fragment of a copper adze-blade. From sub-room D.
 150. Fragment of a wooden tool handle. From sub-room D.
 161. Hard sandstone polisher. Size 14.8 cm. long. From magazine GG.
 175. Hard sandstone polisher. Size 14.0 cm. long. From magazine HH. (Plate XXX.)
 189. Wooden adze-handle. Size 28.3 cm. long. From magazine S. (Fig. 73.)

229. Copper adze-blade. Size 20.0 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 74; Plate XXXI.)
 230. Copper chisel-blade. Size 15.8 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 75; Plate XXXI.)

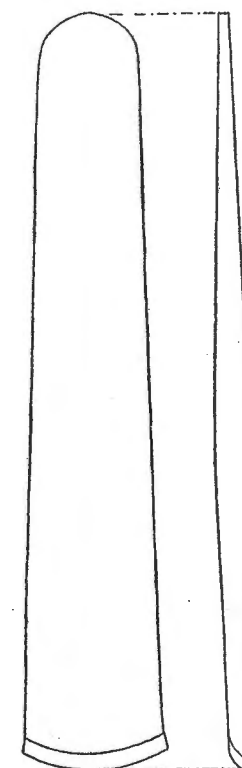


FIG. 74

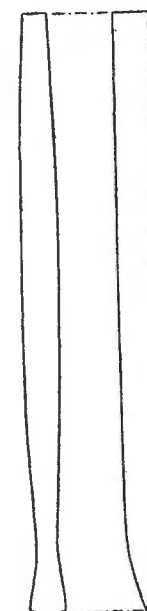


FIG. 75

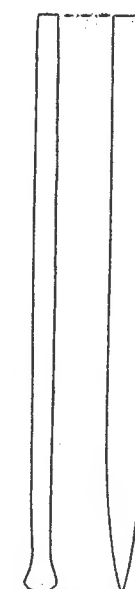


FIG. 76

231. Copper chisel-blade. Size 15.4 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 76; Plate XXXI.)

248. Wooden tool handle. Size 12.0 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 77.)



FIG. 77



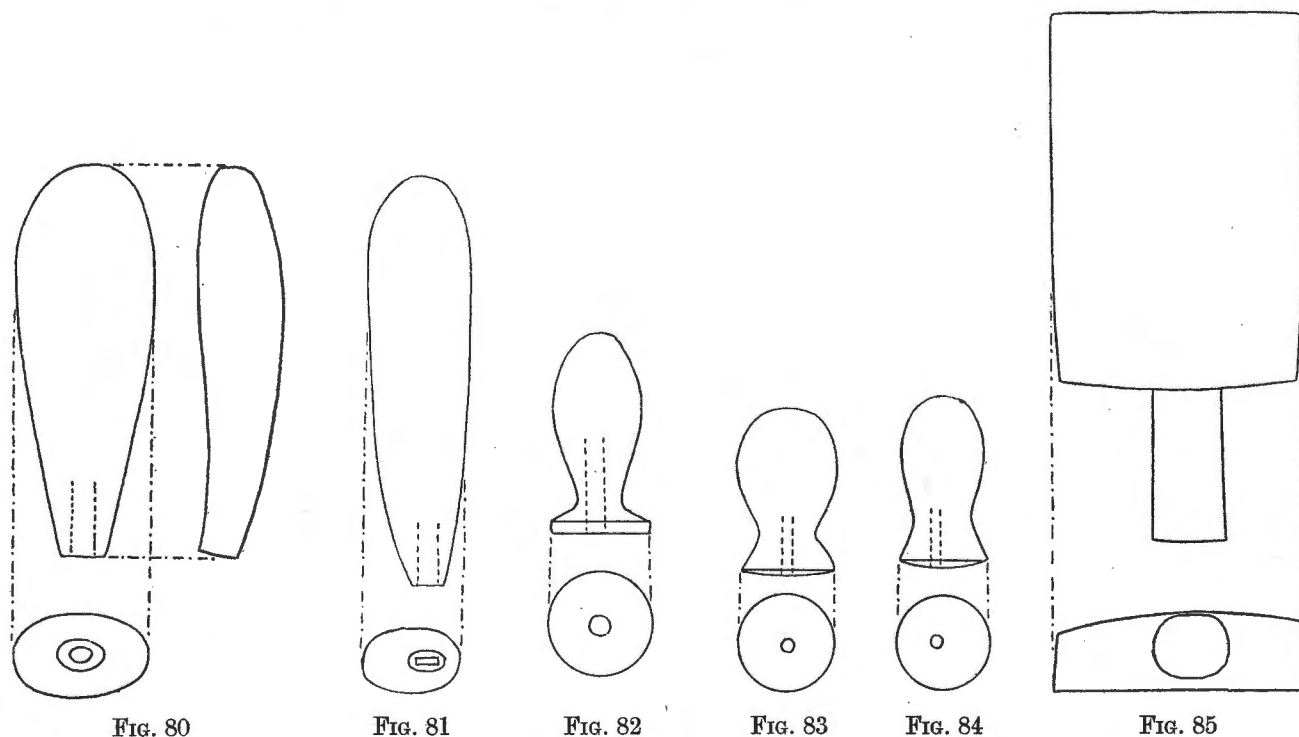
FIG. 78



FIG. 79

249. Wooden tool handle. Size 10.3 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 78.)
 250. Wooden tool handle. Size 11.4 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 79.)

251. Wooden tool handle. Size 10.4 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 80; Plate XXX.)
252. Fragment of wooden tool handle. From sub-magazine DD.
253. Wooden tool handle. Size 10.8 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 81.)
255. Fragments of wooden tool handle. From sub-magazine DD.
256. Fragments of wooden tool handle. From sub-magazine DD.
257. Fragments of wooden tool handle. From sub-magazine DD.
258. Wooden handle of a copper piercer. Compare with those found in Tomb 3357.¹ Size 5.3 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 82; Plate XXX.)



259. Wooden handle of a copper piercer. Size 4.3 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 83.)
260. Wooden handle of a copper piercer. Size 4.7 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 84; Plate XXX.)
261. Fragment of the wooden handle of a copper piercer. From sub-magazine DD.
263. Hard sandstone polisher. Size 8.10 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD.
274. Wooden mallet for beating leather. Size 28.0 cm. overall length. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 85; Plate XXVI.)
284. Copper implement of unknown use. Tools of this type have been previously found both at

¹ Emery, *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty*, p. 47.

- Sakkara and Abydos, but their use is still unknown (see p. 143). Size 9.4 cm. long. From sub-room E. (Fig. 86; Plate XXXI.)
302. Wooden handle of a copper piercer. Size 4.5 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 87.)

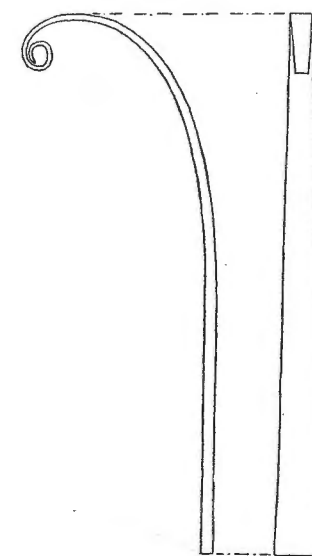


Fig. 86



Fig. 87

305. Part of the wooden handle of a tool. From sub-magazine DD.
363. Part of the wooden handle of a tool. From sub-magazine Y.
364. Fragment of the wooden handle of a tool. From sub-magazine Y.
365. Part of the wooden handle of a tool. From sub-magazine Y.
375. Fragments of a small copper chisel. From sub-grave 19.

WEAPONS

6. Fragment of a burnt ivory arrow-head. Size 4.5 cm. long, 0.7 cm. diameter. From the debris above the substructure.
9. Fragment of a burnt ivory arrow-head. Size 5.3 cm. long, 0.7 cm. diameter. From the debris above the substructure.
27. Fragment of an ivory arrow-head. Size 5.8 cm. long. From the debris above the substructure.
69. Bone arrow-head, warped by heat. The pointed top is painted red, indicating perhaps that the arrow was poisoned.¹ Size 5.3 cm. long. From the debris above the substructure. (Plate XXVII.)
70. Bone arrow-head with painted red tip. Size 6.8 cm. long. From the debris above the substructure. (Plate XXVII.)
71. Fragments of bone arrow-heads, all with painted red tips. From the debris above the substructure. (Plate XXVII.)

¹ See Emery, *Tomb of Hemaka*, p. 47.

72. Fragments of an ivory arrow-head. From the debris above the substructure.
110. Bone arrow-head with painted red tip and a red painted ring near the butt where it would be socketed in the red shaft.¹ Size 7.7 cm. long, 0.8 cm. diameter. From sub-magazine U (Fig. 88.)



Fig. 88

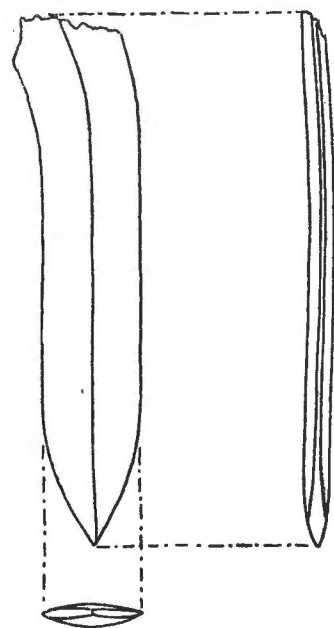


Fig. 89

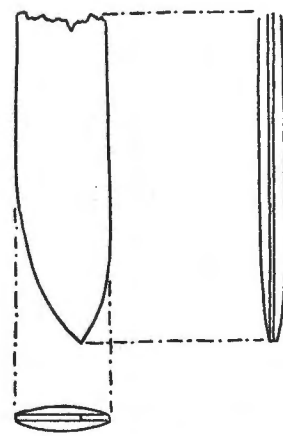


Fig. 90

143. Fragment of a bone arrow-head. From sub-magazine D.
197. Part of a wooden throwing-stick. Size 21.0 cm. long. From magazine CC. (Fig. 89.)
198. Part of a wooden throwing-stick. Size 13.2 cm. long. From magazine CC. (Fig. 90.)
211. Part of a leather arrow quiver, painted with a design of blue chevrons on a yellow ground. Size 43.0 cm. long and 15.0 cm. in diameter. From magazine BB. (Plate XXXI.)
213. Part of a leather arrow quiver. The jointing at the side and the circular bottom is done by cross-stitching with thin leather thongs. Size 50.0 cm. long and 11.5 cm. in diameter. From magazine BB. (Plate XXXIII.)
246. Fragment of a bone arrow-head. From sub-magazine DD.
269. Fragment of a leather quiver. From magazine EE.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS

4. Small circlet of gold, possibly from a stick. Made from a strip of gold plate 4.2 cm. long, 0.6 cm. wide, and 0.1 cm. thick. From the debris above the substructure.
7. Burnt ivory point. Size 3.7 cm. long, 0.9 cm. maximum diameter. From the debris above the superstructure. (Fig. 91.)
31. Shell bracelet. Size 6.7 cm. diameter. From the debris above the substructure.



Fig. 91

¹ See Emery, *Tomb of Hemaka*, p. 47.

98. A quantity of small shapeless fragments of gold foil. From sub-magazine V.
134. Five plain ivory cosmetic pins. Sizes 11.4 cm. long, 11.6 cm. long, 11.6 cm. long, 12.8 cm. long, and 12.0 cm. long. From sub-room D. (Plate XXXI.)
135. Part of an ivory cosmetic pin with a flattened butt. Size 4.8 cm. long. From sub-magazine D. (Plate XXXI.)
136. Three ivory spiral-ended cosmetic pins. Sizes 16.7 cm. long complete; 15.0 cm. long, and 14.8 cm. long. From sub-room D. (Plate XXXI.)
137. Ivory cosmetic pin with a butt in the form of a curved feather. Size 17.8 cm. long. From sub-magazine D. (Plate XXXI.)
138. A quantity of small shapeless fragments of gold leaf. From sub-room D.

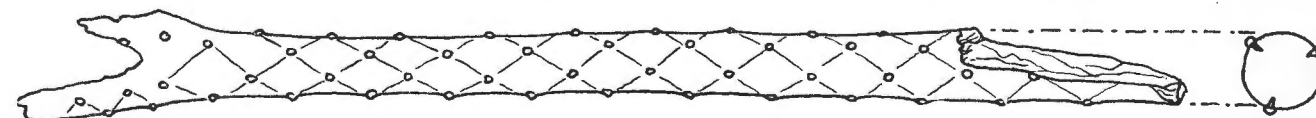


Fig. 92

140. Part of a piece of carved ivory. From sub-room D.
157. Part of a forked stick, carved and inlaid with small ivory studs in imitation of knots in the wood. Size 31.0 cm. long. From magazine KK. (Fig. 92; Plate XXXI.)

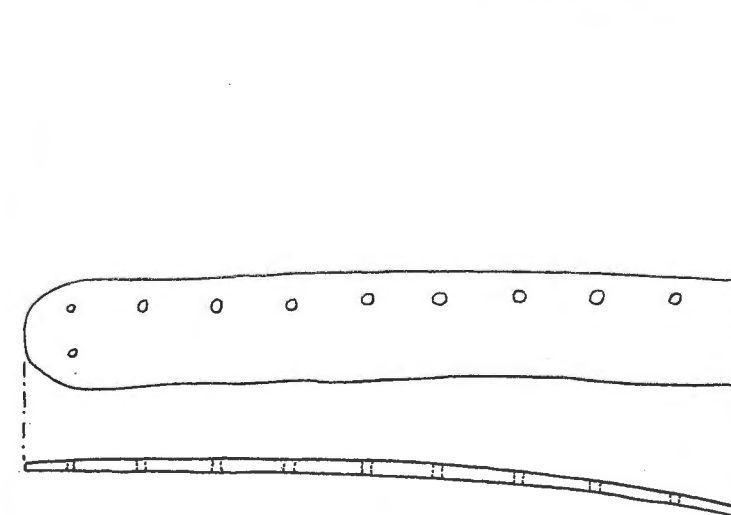


Fig. 93

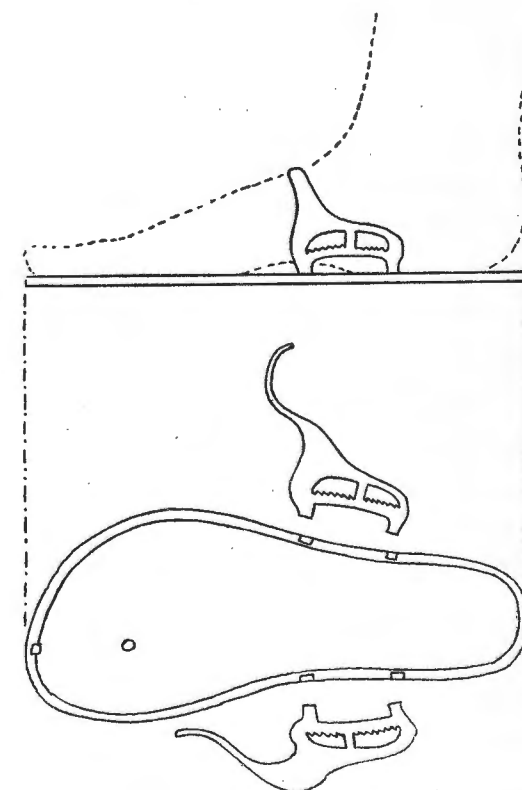


Fig. 94

206. Thin piece of wood with rounded end and holes pierced through at intervals. Size 13.3 cm. long. From magazine CC. (Fig. 93.)
212. Three pairs of leather sandals in a very fragmentary condition. From magazine BB. (Fig. 94; Plate XXXIII.)

214. Fragments of a reed mat, with alternate bindings of red and black. From magazine BB. (Plate XXXIII.)
219. Wooden object of unknown use. Size 6.2 cm. long. From magazine BB.
220. A large number of small bunches of twigs tied together; some bunches are tied in groups of 5. From magazine BB. (Plate XXXII.)
238. Bone object—circular-sectioned rod with fin pierced at intervals with a series of holes. Size 9.2 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Plate XXVII.)
239. Small hollow cap with round top, of cast gold. Size 2.1 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Plate XXVII.)
240. Ivory bar carved in bound reed design, overlaid with thin gold plate at one end. Size 7.8 cm. long. (Plate XXVII.)
262. Rectangular slate palette with incised lines. Size 27.7 cm. by 8.2 cm. From sub-magazine DD. (Plate XXX.)
265. Wooden object of unknown use. Size 4.0 cm. long. From sub-magazine DD. (Plate XXVI.)
268. Piece of wood with thin flax cord bound around it. Size 8.0 cm. long. From magazine CC. (Plate XXVI.)



FIG. 95

325. Two parts of a stick carved with ring in relief at regular intervals, in apparent imitation of some form of bamboo. Size 23.4 cm. long and 1.6 cm. in diameter. From sub-magazine DD. (Fig. 95.)
358. Beaten copper bowl with roll-rim attached with rivets. Size 19.0 cm. high, 30.0 cm. in diameter. From sub-magazine AA. (Plate XXXII.)
359. Beaten copper bowl with roll-rim attached with rivets. Size 15.0 cm. high and 36.0 cm. in diameter. From sub-magazine AA. (Plate XXXII.)
360. Beaten copper bowl with roll-rim attached with rivets. Size 20.0 cm. high and 30.0 cm. in diameter. From sub-magazine AA. (Plate XXXII.)
361. Five baskets of plaited reeds. Bowl-shaped with flat lids. Containing an unidentified cereal. Average size 15.0 cm. high and 20.0 cm. in diameter. From sub-magazine N. (Plate XXXII.)

FLINT IMPLEMENTS

(Fig. 96 and Plate XXXIV)

- Type 1. Bifacial knife with backward-curving cutting-edge and cut-out handle. Size varies from 12.3 to 14.6 cm.
Total number: 18.
Distribution: 1 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine V; 1 from sub-magazine W; 1 from sub-magazine DD; 2 from magazine GG; 3 from magazine JJ; and 8 from the debris above the substructure.

- Type 2. Unifacial triangular scraper. Size varies from 6.0 to 10.5 cm. long.
Total number: 191.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room QQ; 109 from sub-magazine U; 6 from sub-magazine V; 22 from sub-magazine W; 34 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from sub-magazine Z; 1 from magazine BB; 4 from sub-magazine DD; 1 from magazine EE; 2 from magazine JJ; and 5 from the debris above the substructure.

FORMS OF FLINT IMPLEMENTS

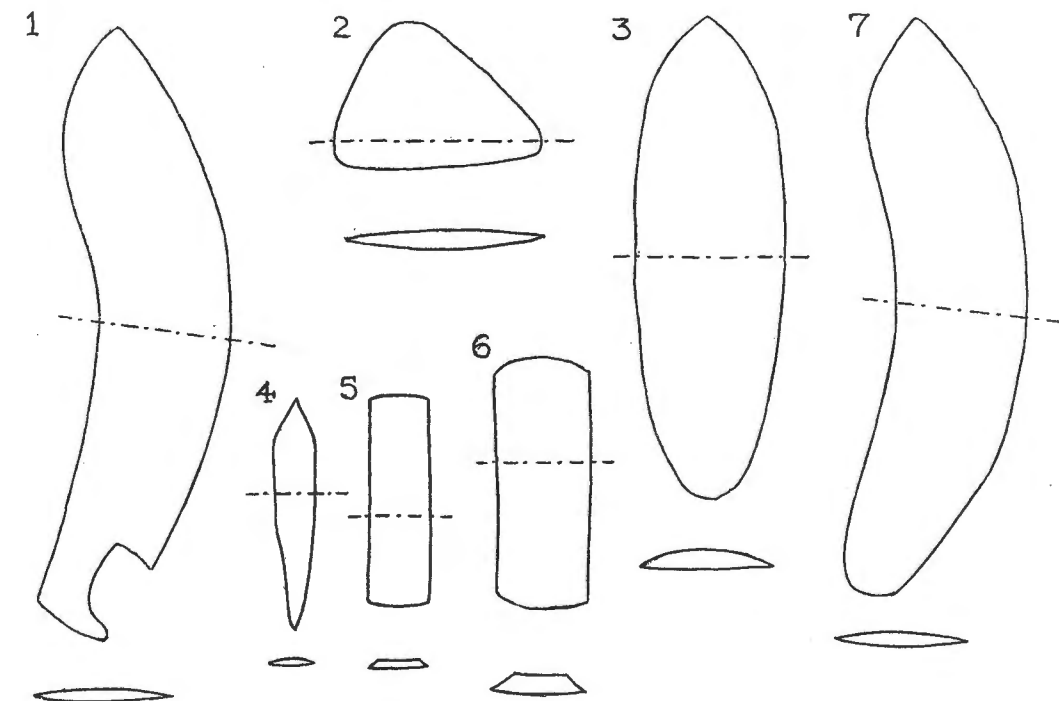


FIG. 96

- Type 3. Unifacial blade with pointed tip. Size varies from 6.0 to 9.2 cm. long.
Total number: 36.
Distribution: 2 from sub-magazine U; 24 from sub-magazine V; 5 from sub-magazine W; 2 from sub-magazine DD; and 3 from the debris above the substructure.
- Type 4. Unifacial sharp-pointed blade. Size varies from 5.0 to 10.5 cm. long.
Total number: 217.
Distribution: 1 from sub-room QQ; 11 from sub-magazine U; 45 from sub-magazine V; 23 from sub-magazine W; 29 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from magazine BB; 68 from sub-magazine DD; 16 from magazine GG; 7 from subsidiary grave 10; 3 from subsidiary grave 19; and 13 from the debris above the substructure.
- Type 5. Unifacial sickle-blades. Vary in size from 3.8 to 5.2 cm. long.
Total number: 84.
Distribution: 34 from sub-magazine U; 4 from sub-magazine V; 15 from sub-magazine W; 18 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from sub-magazine AA; 8 from sub-magazine DD; and 4 from the debris above the substructure.

Type 6. Unifacial rectangular scrapers with rounded cutting-edge. Size varies from 4.2 to 6.8 cm.

Total number: 127.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room QQ; 15 from sub-magazine U; 15 from sub-magazine V; 9 from sub-magazine W; 11 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from magazine BB; 64 from sub-magazine DD; 3 from magazine GG; 1 from magazine JJ; 6 from subsidiary grave 10; 9 from subsidiary grave 19; and 7 from the debris above the substructure.

Type 7. Bifacial knife with backward-curving cutting-edge. Size varies from 23.0 to 24.3 cm. long.

Total number: 3.

Distribution: 1 from magazine BB and 2 from magazine HH.

Unworked nodules of flint were found in sub-magazines DD, FF, and LL.

POTTERY

(Figs. 97, 98, 99)

Type A 1. Tall jar with roll-rim, tapering body, and rounded base. Rope bands around shoulders and waist. Red-brown ware.

Total number: 64.

Distribution: 1 from magazine N; 1 from magazine O; 1 from magazine P; 5 from magazine R; 5 from sub-magazine S; 5 from magazine W; 6 from magazine X; 1 from magazine DD; 5 from the debris above the substructure; 3 from sub-room RA; 1 from sub-room RB; 1 from sub-room PP; 5 from sub-room OO; 3 from sub-room QQ; 20 from sub-rooms BB and CC; 1 from subsidiary grave 42.

Type A 3. Tall jar with roll-rim, tapering body, and rounded base. Red-brown ware. Round the shoulders of 12 of these jars there is a rough decoration of semicircles or wavy-line motif, executed with a stick before the firing.

Total number: 419.

Distribution: 3 from magazine Y; 5 from magazine J; 1 from magazine P; 2 from magazine Q; 6 from magazine R; 25 from magazine S; 26 from sub-magazine S; 5 from magazine T; 15 from magazine U; 3 from magazine V; 3 from magazine W; 6 from magazine X; 2 from magazine Z; 1 from magazine AA; 40 from magazine DD; 6 from magazine EE; 3 from magazine FF; 2 from magazine GG; 4 from magazine JJ; 2 from the debris above the substructure; 4 from sub-room RA; 1 from sub-room RB; 3 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room OO; 3 from sub-room QQ; 220 from sub-rooms BB and CC. 1 from subsidiary burial 3; 1 from sub-burial 4; 1 from sub-burial 6; 1 from sub-burial 8; 1 from sub-burial 10; 1 from sub-burial 11; 3 from sub-burial 12; 1 from sub-burial 13; 1 from sub-burial 14; 1 from sub-burial 16; 1 from sub-burial 19; 1 from sub-burial 24; 1 from sub-burial 34; 1 from sub-burial 35; 1 from sub-burial 39; 1 from sub-burial 41; 1 from sub-burial 46; 1 from sub-burial 47; 1 from sub-burial 48; 2 from sub-burial 50; 1 from sub-burial 54; 1 from sub-burial 58; 1 from sub-burial 61; 1 from sub-burial 62.

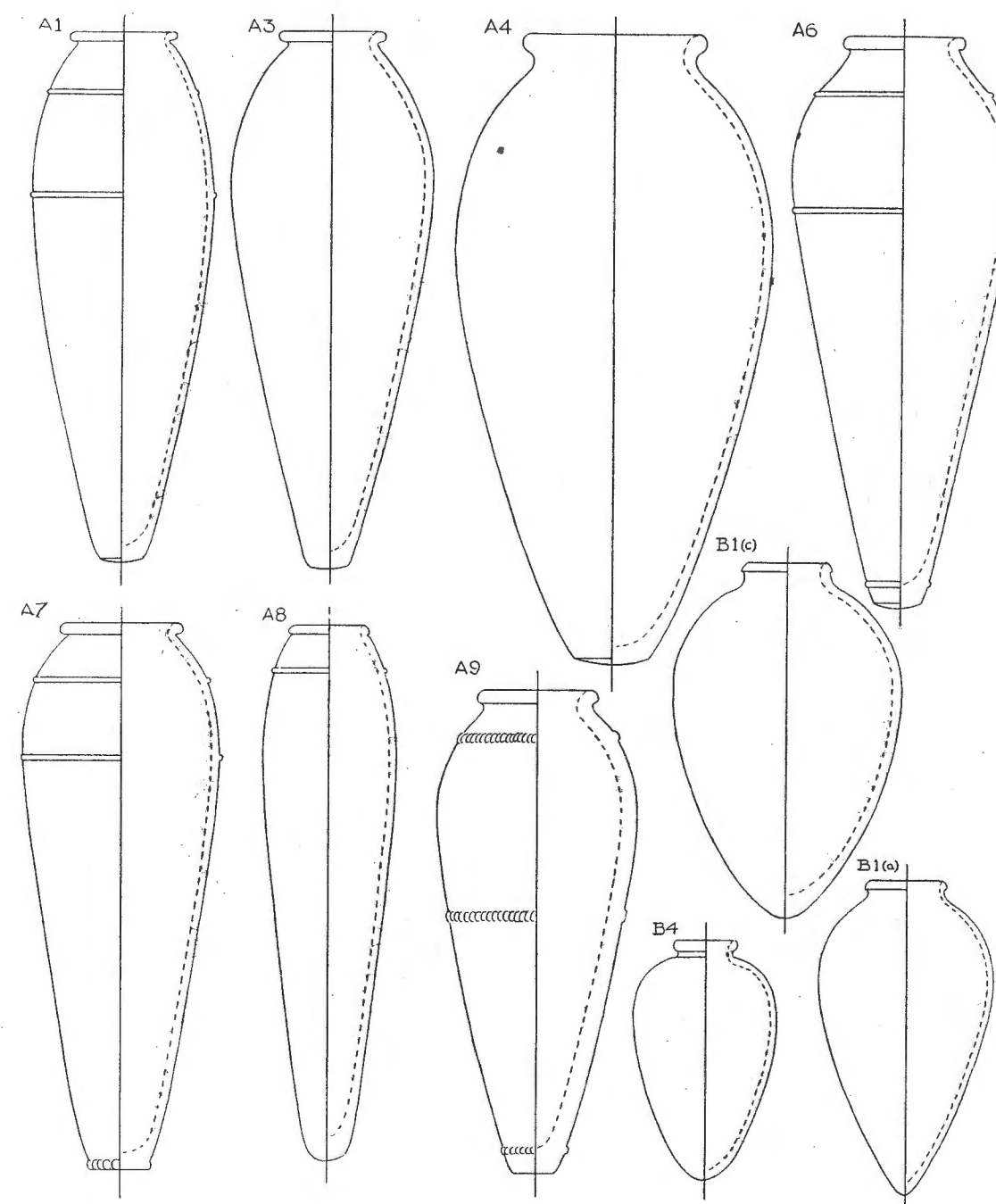


FIG. 97

SCALE 1:9

Type A 4. Tall jar with roll-rim, bulbous body, and rounded base. Red-brown ware.

Total number: 61.

Distribution: 1 from magazine N; 2 from magazine R; 10 from magazine S; 1 from magazine T; 2 from magazine U; 1 from magazine V; 1 from magazine W; 4 from magazine X; 5 from magazine DD; 1 from magazine EE; 2 from magazine FF; 3 from magazine JJ; 2 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room RA; 25 from sub-magazine BB/CC.

Type A 6. Tall jar with roll-rim, tapering body, and rounded base. Rope bands round shoulder, waist, and bottom. Red-brown ware.

Total number: 167.

Distribution: 3 from magazine J; 2 from magazine O; 1 from magazine Q; 1 from magazine R; 3 from sub-magazine S; 1 from magazine V; 1 from magazine W; 72 from magazine X; 1 from magazine Y; 4 from magazine Z; 3 from magazine AA; 3 from magazine DD; 1 from magazine EE; 2 from magazine FF; 30 from the debris above the substructure; 10 from sub-room PP; 3 from sub-room OO; 20 from sub-magazine BB/CC.

Type A 7. Tall jar with roll-rim, tapering body. Rope bands round shoulder and waist. Flat base with fingers. Indented rim.

Total number: 24.

Distribution: 1 from magazine O; 1 from magazine U; 1 from magazine W; 9 from magazine X; 1 from magazine AA; 4 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 5 from sub-magazine BB/CC; 1 from subsidiary burial 5.

Type A 8. Tall jar with roll-rim, slender tapering body, and rounded base. Rope band round shoulder. Red-brown ware.

Total number: 162.

Distribution: 1 from magazine Q; 1 from magazine R; 6 from magazine U; 1 from magazine V; 3 from magazine W; 1 from magazine X; 3 from magazine AA; 50 from magazine DD; 1 from magazine EE; 82 from magazine JJ; 6 from debris above substructure; 2 from sub-room QQ; 10 from sub-rooms BB/CC.

Type A 9. Tall jar with roll-rim, tapering body, and flat base. Rope bands around shoulder, waist, and bottom. Rough brown ware.

Total number: 2.

Distribution: 1 from sub-magazine S; 1 from sub-room BB.

Type B 1. Jar with blunt bevelled external rim, bulbous body, and pointed base. Red ware.

[N.B. Type *a* is the small size, h. 42 cm.; *b* the big size, h. 48 cm.]

Total number: 8.

Distribution: 3 from sub-magazine P; 1 from subsidiary burial 2; 1 from sub-burial 13; 1 from sub-burial 14; 1 from sub-burial 16; 1 from sub-burial 46.

Type B 4. Jar with sharpish external rim, low neck, high shoulder, bulbous body, and blunt-pointed base. Red ware.

[N.B. Some of the jars of this type, found in the subsidiaries, are of rough red ware and badly shaped. The base has been flattened, while the mouth is almost rimless.]

Total number: 35.

Distribution: 1 from magazine Q; 2 from magazine Z; 5 from magazine AA; 2 from magazine EE; 5 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room RA; 1 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room QQ; 2 from subsidiary burial 15; 3 from sub-burial 16; 3 from sub-burial 19; 1 from sub-burial 20; 2 from sub-burial 36; 2 from sub-burial 40; 1 from sub-burial 47; 1 from sub-burial 57; 1 from sub-burial 58; 1 from sub-burial 61.

Type B 6. Jar with sharpish external rim, low neck, high shoulder, bulbous body, and blunt-pointed base. Red ware.

[N.B. Type *a* is the big size, h. 37 cm.; *b* the small size, h. 28 cm.]

Total number: 120.

Distribution: 2 from magazine B; 1 from magazine M; 1 from magazine O; 1 from magazine R; 22 from magazine AA; 1 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room RA; 67 from sub-room RB; 7 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-rooms BB/CC; 6 from subsidiary burial 11; 4 from sub-burial 12; 4 from sub-burial 14.

Type C 6. Jar with external roll-rim, low neck, bulbous body, and rounded base. Red ware.

Total number: 185.

Distribution: 100 from magazine S; 3 from magazine T; 1 from magazine U; 8 from magazine X; 2 from magazine EE; 1 from magazine FF; 1 from magazine GG; 1 from sub-magazine C; 1 from sub-room OO; 30 from sub-rooms BB/CC; 1 from subsidiary burial 3; 1 from sub-burial 4; 1 from sub-burial 6; 1 from sub-burial 8; 1 from sub-burial 9; 1 from sub-burial 10; 2 from sub-burial 11; 1 from sub-burial 12; 1 from sub-burial 13; 2 from sub-burial 15; 2 from sub-burial 16; 2 from sub-burial 19; 1 from sub-burial 35; 1 from sub-burial 39; 1 from sub-burial 41; 2 from sub-burial 42; 1 from sub-burial 43; 1 from sub-burial 44; 1 from sub-burial 46; 1 from sub-burial 47; 1 from sub-burial 48; 1 from sub-burial 53; 1 from sub-burial 54; 1 from sub-burial 56; 1 from sub-burial 57; 2 from sub-burial 58; 1 from sub-burial 59; 2 from sub-burial 60; 1 from sub-burial 61; 1 from sub-burial 62.

Type C 7. Small jar with external roll-rim, low neck, bulbous body, and rounded base. Rough brown ware.

Total number: 34.

Distribution: 2 from magazine U; 10 from magazine V; 20 from magazine W; 1 from magazine AA; 1 from sub-room QQ.

Type C 8. Rimless jar with wide mouth, rippled conical body, and blunt-pointed base. Rough red ware.

Jars of this type were found in the debris of the subsidiaries both at the east and west side. They may be intrusive.

Total number: 16.

Distribution: 16 from debris above substructure.

[N.B. The jars of Class D are usually badly made and roughly shaped. It is not always possible to distinguish clearly, especially between the types D 6, D 7, D 9, and D 11.]

Type D 2. Big jar with external roll-rim, low neck, convex-concave sides, and hollow base. Brown ware with black core and red slip.

Total number: 56.

Distribution: 1 from subsidiary burial 9; 1 from sub-burial 13; 1 from sub-burial 16; 1 from sub-burial 19; 1 from sub-burial 20; 1 from sub-burial 43.

- Type E 2. Jar with sharpish external rim, low neck, bulbous body (and rounded base with sharp edges). Hard red ware, polished. (Only found in fragments.)
Total number: 5.
Distribution: 1 from magazine R; 1 from magazine S; 2 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room PP.
- Type E 3. Jar with external roll-rim, low neck, high shoulder, bulbous body (and rounded base with sharp edges). Polished red ware. (Only found in fragments.)
Total number: 16.
Distribution: 1 from magazine N; 1 from magazine O; 2 from magazine W; 1 from magazine DD; 6 from debris above substructure; 2 from sub-room RA; 1 from sub-room RB; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ.
- Type E 4. Jar with external sharpish rim, bulbous body, and rounded base with sharp edges. Polished red ware with red slip.
Total number: 5.
Distribution: 1 from magazine Q; 2 from magazine V; 1 from magazine Y; 1 from subsidiary burial 19.
- Type E 7. Jar with external sharpish rim, low neck, bulbous body, and flat base. Hard black metallic ware.
Total number: 2.
Distribution: 1 from magazine AA; 1 from debris above substructure.
- Type E 8. Jar with sharpish external rim, high neck, high shoulder, bulbous body, and flat base. Red ware.
Total number: 1.
Distribution: 1 from sub-room QQ.
- Type E 9. Jar with external sharpish rim, low neck, high shoulder, bulbous body, and flat base. Polished red ware.
Total number: 9.
Distribution: 1 from magazine J; 1 from magazine T; 1 from magazine X; 1 from magazine AA; 2 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from subsidiary burial 14.
- Type F 3. Cylindrical jar with roll-rim, slightly convex sides, and rounded base with sharp edges. Red ware.
Total number: 65.
Distribution: 20 from sub-magazine S; 21 from sub-rooms BB/CC; 1 from subsidiary burial 2; 1 from sub-burial 3; 1 from sub-burial 4; 1 from sub-burial 5; 1 from sub-burial 6; 1 from sub-burial 12; 1 from sub-burial 15; 1 from sub-burial 36; 1 from sub-burial 38; 1 from sub-burial 39; 1 from sub-burial 41; 1 from sub-burial 43; 1 from sub-burial 45; 1 from sub-burial 46; 1 from sub-burial 47; 1 from sub-burial 48; 1 from sub-burial 50; 1 from sub-burial 52; 1 from sub-burial 55; 1 from sub-burial 56; 1 from sub-burial 58; 1 from sub-burial 59; 1 from sub-burial 60; 1 from sub-burial 61.

- Type G 9. Flagon, one-handled with rimless flaring mouth, high neck, slender tapering body, and flat base. Polished red ware (Aegean).
Total number: 1.
Distribution: 1 from sub-room OO.
- Type G 10. One-handled flagon with rimless flaring mouth, bulbous body, and flat base.
Total number: 1.
Distribution: 1 from debris above substructure.
- Type G 11. Flagon with narrow mouth with wide roll-rim and flat top, high neck, slender tapering body, and flat base. Polished red ware (Aegean).
Total number: 1.
Distribution: 1 from subsidiary burial 31.
- Type G 12. One-handled (?) flagon with rimless flaring mouth, slender body, and flat base. Yellowish ware with a red slip.
Total number: 1.
Distribution: 1 from sub-room PP.
- Type G. Fragments of foreign pottery. Not typable.
Total number: 20.
Distribution: 1 from magazine J; 1 from magazine N; 1 from magazine U; 1 from magazine EE; 2 from sub-room RB; 1 from sub-room BB; 2 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room RA; 1 from magazine AA; 1 from magazine HH; 8 from debris above substructure.
- Type I 2. Bowl with concave sides, expanding from a flat base to a wide flaring mouth with roll-rim. Red ware.
Total number: 5.
Distribution: 1 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-magazine A; 3 from subsidiary burial 10.
- Type J 2. Bowl with sharp rim, convex sides, and rounded base with sharp sides. Grey ware with red slip.
Total number: 2.
Distribution: 1 from magazine O; 1 from sub-room RB.
- Type J 4. Bowl with sharp rim, convex sides, and flat base. Brown ware with a red slip.
Total number: 1.
Distribution: 1 from magazine K.
- Type J 9. Bowl with sharp rim, convex sides, and rounded base with sharp edges. (Polished) red ware.
Total number: 5.
Distribution: 1 from magazine U; 1 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room RA; 1 from sub-room RB; 1 from sub-room BB.
- Type J 10. Bowl with external roll-rim, convex-concave sides, and flat base. Red ware.
Total number: 8.
Distribution: 1 from magazine DD; 2 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ; 3 from sub-rooms BB/CC.

- Type J 11. Bowl with external roll-rim, convex sides. (Fragments of upper part.) Red ware.
Total number: 15.
Distribution: 1 from magazine R; 3 from magazine W; 1 from magazine X; 1 from magazine Y; 2 from magazine Z; 3 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ.
- Type J 12. Bowl with sharp rim, convex sides, and rounded base with sharp edges. Grey ware.
Total number: 1.
Distribution: 1 from debris above substructure.
- Type J 13. Bowl with flat internal rim, convex sides, rounded base with sharp edges. Polished red ware.
Total number: 2.
Distribution: 1 from magazine U; 1 from subsidiary burial 14.
- Type J 14. Bowl with plain rounded rim, slightly convex sides. Brown ware with red slip.
Total number: 1.
Distribution: 1 from magazine JJ.
- Type J 15. Bowl with external roll-rim, bevelled internally, slightly convex sides. (Fragment of upper part.) (Polished) red ware with black core.
Total number: 1.
Distribution: 1 from magazine Q.
- Type J 16. Bowl with flat base, slightly convex-concave sides. Brown ware with red slip. (Upper part is missing.)
Total number: 1.
Distribution: 1 from magazine EE.
- Type J 17. Rimless bowl with sharp edge, straight sides with groove (?) below edge, flat base. Red ware. (Used as lid.)
Total number: 1.
Distribution: 1 from subsidiary burial 8.
- Type K 1. Shallow bowl with bevelled external rim, convex sides, and rounded base with sharp edges. Red ware.
Total number: 1.
Distribution: 1 from debris above substructure.
- Type K 2. Shallow rimless bowl with rounded bases. Red ware with red slip on the inside.
Total number: 16.
Distribution: 5 from sub-magazine P; 2 from magazine V; 1 from magazine W; 1 from sub-room BB; 1 from subsidiary burial 11; 4 from sub-burial 12; 2 from sub-burial 20.
- Type K 3. Shallow rimless bowl with flat base. Red ware with red slip.
Total number: 21.
Distribution: 1 from magazine P; 10 from sub-magazine P; 1 from magazine Z; 6 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room RA; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ.

- Type K 7. Oval shallow bowl with bevelled external rim, convex sides, and rounded base with sharp edges. Red ware.
Total number: 33.
Distribution: 1 from magazine N; 1 from magazine P; 1 from magazine R; 1 from magazine S; 1 from magazine V; 2 from magazine W; 2 from magazine Z; 1 from magazine GG; 20 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room BB.

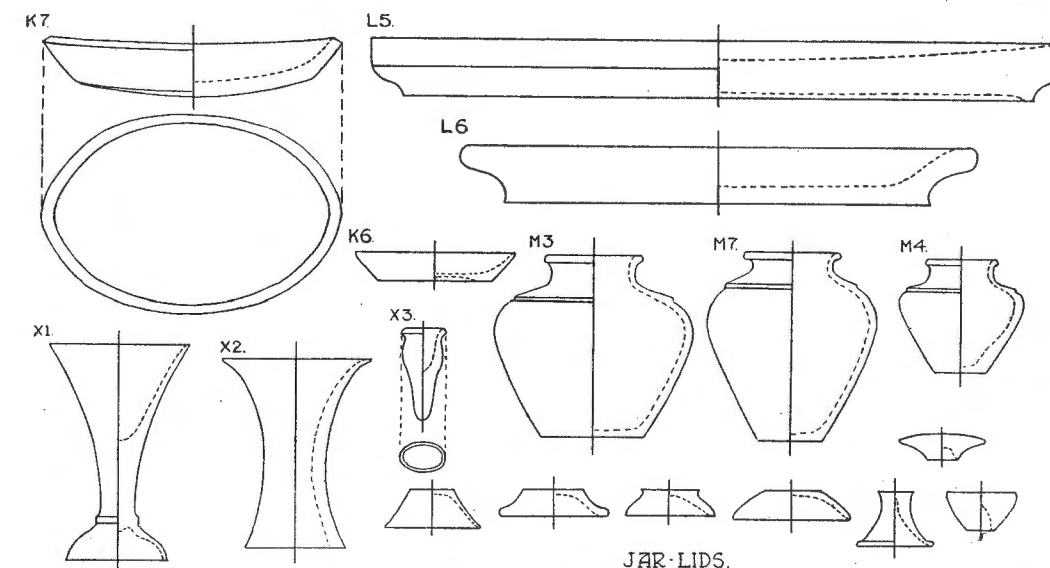


FIG. 99

SCALE 1:9

- Type K 8. Shallow bowl with bevelled rim, slightly convex sides, rounded base with sharp edges. Rough grey ware.
Total number: 3.
Distribution: 1 from magazine T; 1 from sub-room RB; 1 from sub-room QQ.
- Type K 9. Big shallow rimless bowl with straight-concave sides and pedestal base. Rough reddish ware with black core.
Total number: fragments only.
Distribution: from magazines M, R, T, JJ—probably all from the same bowl.
- Type K 10. Big bowl with roll-rim, concave sides, and flat base. Reddish ware with black core (same materials as type K 9).
Total number: 1.
Distribution: from magazine BB.
- Type L 7. Rimless dish with slightly convex sides, and concave base. Red ware.
Total number: 7.
Distribution: 1 from magazine Q; 4 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room RA; 1 from sub-room RB.
- Type L 8. Rimless cup with concave-straight sides and flat base. Red ware.
Total number: 10.
Distribution: 10 from sub-magazine P.
- [The jars of type M are probably intrusive.]

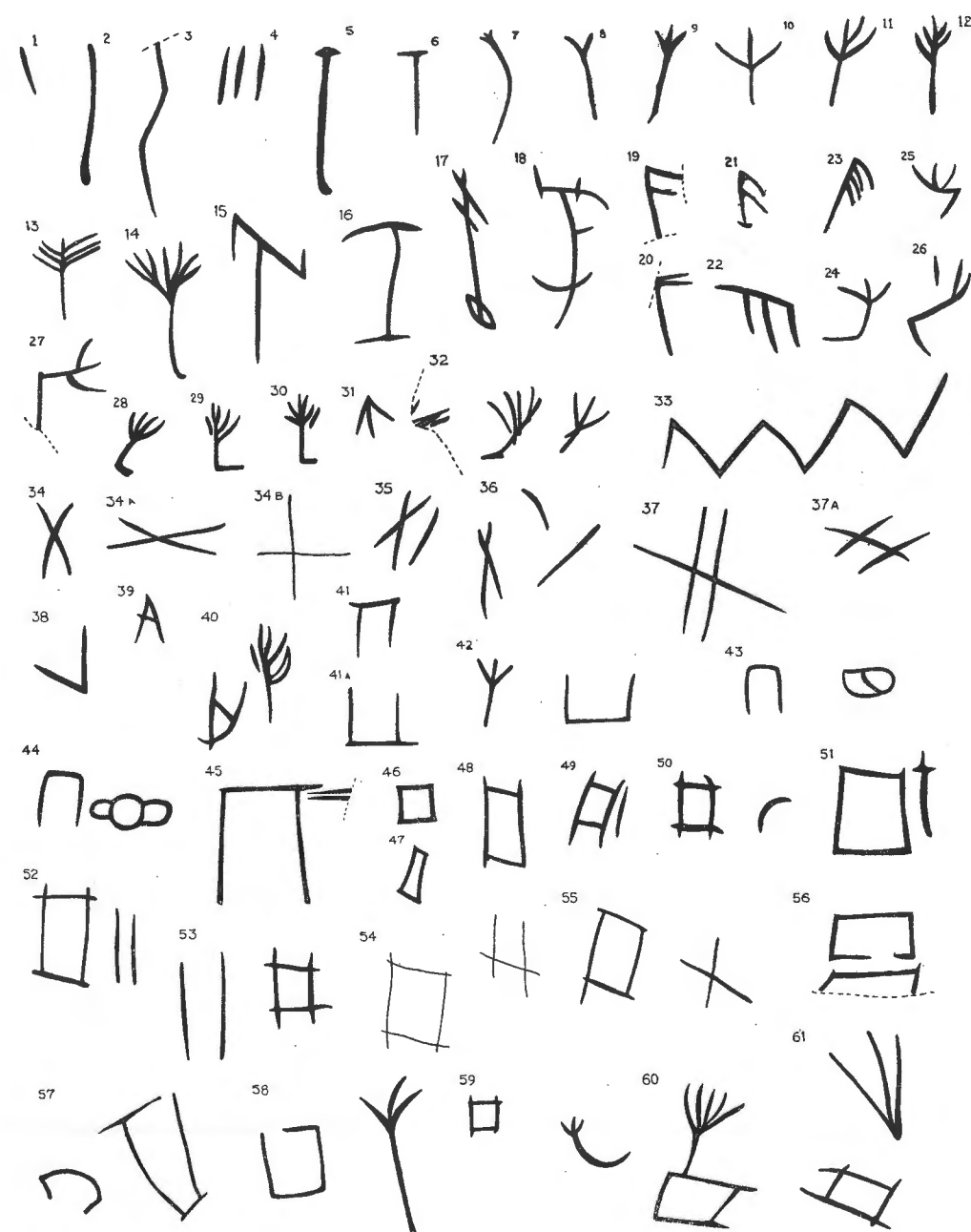


FIG. 100

Type M 3. Jar with external roll-rim, vertical band round the shoulders, low neck, bulbous body, and flat base.

Red ware.

Total number: 4.

Distribution: 1 from magazine U; 3 from debris above substructure.

Type M 5. Jar with external roll-rim, low neck, vertical band around the shoulders, bulbous body, slightly concave sides, and flat base. Red ware.

Total number: 9.

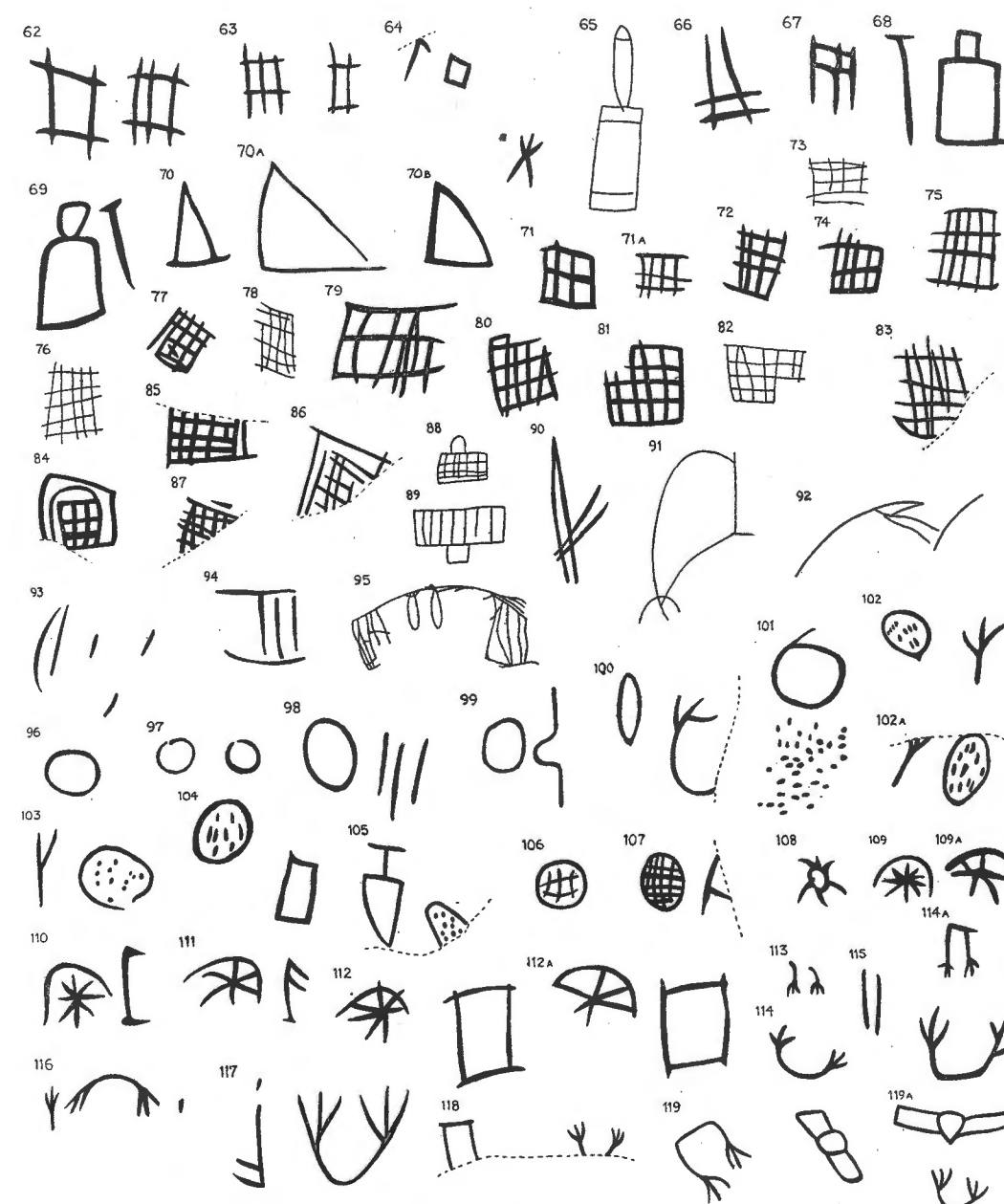


FIG. 101

Distribution: 1 from magazine H; 1 from magazine K; 1 from magazine R; 1 from magazine DD; 1 from magazine GG; 3 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room BB.

Type M 7. Jar with external roll-rim, low neck, vertical band around the shoulders, bulbous body, and flat base. Red ware.

Total number: 1.

Distribution: 1 from magazine DD.

Type X 1. Chalice-shaped cup. Rough brown ware.

Total number: 20.

Distribution: 1 from magazine J; 1 from magazine O; 1 from magazine S; 2 from

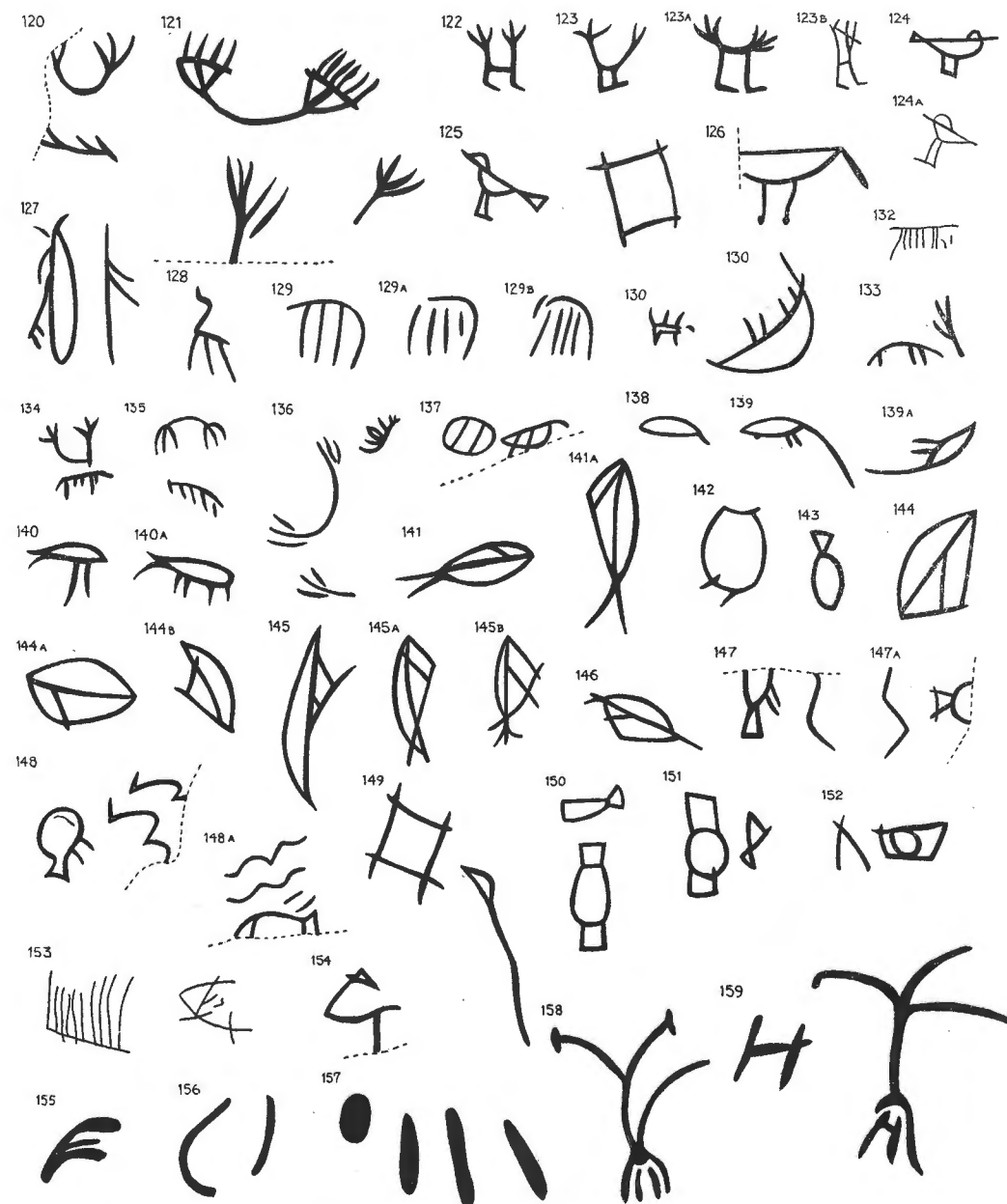


FIG. 102

magazine T; 1 from magazine U; 2 from magazine AA; 9 from debris above sub-structure; 1 from sub-room RA; 1 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room QQ.

Type X 2. Rough brown ware potstand.

Total number: 13.

Distribution: 1 from magazine Z; 3 from the debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 7 from the debris at the north side of the tomb.

Type X 3. Small conical, badly shaped, vase with roll-rim, tapering body, and blunt-pointed base. Roughly made brown ware.

Total number: 68.

Distribution: 40 from magazine V; 28 from magazine W.

Potmarks (Figs. 100, 101, and 102)

All the potmarks were found on large jars of Types A 1, A 3, A 4, A 6, and A 7. Signs Nos. 1 to 154 were all inscribed with a sharp point, probably a flint, and signs Nos. 155 to 159 with a blunt point, probably a stick.

STONE VESSELS

(Figs. 103 and 104)

Type A 1. Tall cylindrical jar with a blunt rim. The sides are slightly convex at the shoulders and base and concave in the middle. The base is flat with rounded edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and Zer, and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 55.

Distribution: 43 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room RA; 1 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room OO; 2 from sub-room QQ; 2 from sub-magazine U; 1 from sub-magazine V; 1 from sub-magazine W; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from sub-magazine Z; 1 from magazine L.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 50.0 cm.; max. width approx. 29.0 cm.

min. height 17.0 cm.; min. width 10.0 cm.

Type A 2. Short cylindrical jar with a blunt rim. The sides are vertical below the rim, contracting slightly at the waist and expanding towards the base. The base is flat with rounded edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and Zer and are made of alabaster.

Total number of jar and rim fragments: 44.

Distribution: 18 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room PP; 6 from sub-room OO; 3 from sub-room QQ; 2 from sub-magazine U; 1 from sub-magazine W; 3 from sub-magazine Y; 6 from sub-magazine AA; 1 from magazine L; 1 from magazine X; 1 from magazine DD.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 40.0 cm.; max. width approx. 25.0 cm.

min. height 10.5 cm.; min. width 7.4 cm.

Type A 3. Tall cylindrical jar with a light external rim sharply cut. The sides are slightly convex at the top and base and concave in the middle. The base is flat with slightly rounded edges. A previous example from North Sakkara is dated to Hor-Aha and is made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 5.

Distribution: 1 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room QQ; 2 from sub-magazine AA; 1 from magazine Y.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 45.0 cm.; max. width approx. 20.0 cm.

min. height approx. 16.0 cm.; min. width 8.0 cm.

Type A 4. Short cylindrical jar with wide sharp external rim. The sides are slightly convex below the rim, concave at the waist, and expanding towards the base. The base is flat with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 6.

Distribution: 4 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-magazine W; 1 from sub-magazine Z.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 30.0 cm.; max. width approx. 25.0 cm.
min. height 12.8 cm.; min. width 8.0 cm.

Type A 5. Cylindrical jar with sharp external rim. The sides are slightly concave, expanding towards the base, which is wider than the top. The base is flat with slightly rounded edges. All previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 44.

Distribution: 9 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 3 from sub-room OO; 4 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine U; 2 from sub-magazine V; 3 from sub-magazine W; 6 from sub-magazine Y; 3 from sub-magazine Z; 10 from sub-magazine AA; 1 from magazine L; 1 from magazine DD.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 38.0 cm.; max. width approx. 23.0 cm.
min. height approx. 21.5 cm.; min. width approx. 13.5 cm.

Type A 6. Short cylindrical jar with wide sharp external rim. The sides are slightly concave. Flat base with slightly rounded edges. All previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 6.

Distribution: 1 from debris above substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 2 from sub-magazine AA.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height 24.7 cm.; max. width 18.5 cm.
min. height approx. 20 cm.; min. width approx. 16.0 cm.

Type A 7. Cylindrical jar with sharp external rim. The sides are convex and the base is flat with rounded edges. All previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of alabaster. This type survived until the end of the Third Dynasty.

Total number of rim fragments: 14.

Distribution: 6 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ; 4 from sub-magazine Y; 2 from magazine JJ.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 36.0 cm.; max. width approx. 19.0 cm.
min. height approx. 18.0 cm.; min. width approx. 9.5 cm.

Type A 8. Cylindrical jar with pronounced sharp external rim. The sides are convex and the base is flat with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are all made of alabaster. This type continues into the Second Dynasty.

Total number of rim fragments: 5.

Distribution: 3 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from magazine Y.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 30.0 cm.; max. width approx. 20.0 cm.
min. height approx. 22.0 cm.; min. width approx. 15.0 cm.

Type A 9. Cylindrical jar with rounded external rim. The sides are convex and the base is flat with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of alabaster. This type survived until the end of the Third Dynasty.

Total number of rim fragments: 5.

Distribution: 4 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room QQ.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 24.5 cm.; max. width approx. 16.0 cm.
min. height approx. 18.5 cm.; min. width approx. 12.0 cm.

Type A 10. Cylindrical jar with sharp external rim. The sides are straight, tapering inwards to a flat base with sharp edges. All previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 10.

Distribution: 5 from the debris above the substructure; 3 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from magazine T.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 48 cm.; max. width approx. 27.0 cm.
min. height approx. 22.0 cm.; min. width approx. 12.0 cm.

Type A 11. Short cylindrical jar with blunt rounded external rim. The sides are slightly convex at the top and concave at the base. The base is flat with rounded edges. All previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Zer and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 13.

Distribution: 6 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine W; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 2 from sub-magazine AA.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 34.0 cm.; max. width approx. 23.0 cm.
min. height approx. 14.5 cm.; min. width approx. 9.5 cm.

Type A 12. Cylindrical jar with blunt rounded external rim. The sides are convex and the base is flat with sharp edges. The design conforms to the pottery type F 1. All previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Zer and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 5.

Distribution: 2 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-magazine AA.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 32.0 cm.; max. width approx. 16.0 cm.
min. height approx. 16.0 cm.; min. width approx. 8.0 cm.

Type A 14. Cylindrical jar with rounded external rim. The sides are concave and the base flat with sharp edges. Usually jars of this type are roughly made with unfinished interior, and in the Third and Fourth Dynasties are so crude that they may be

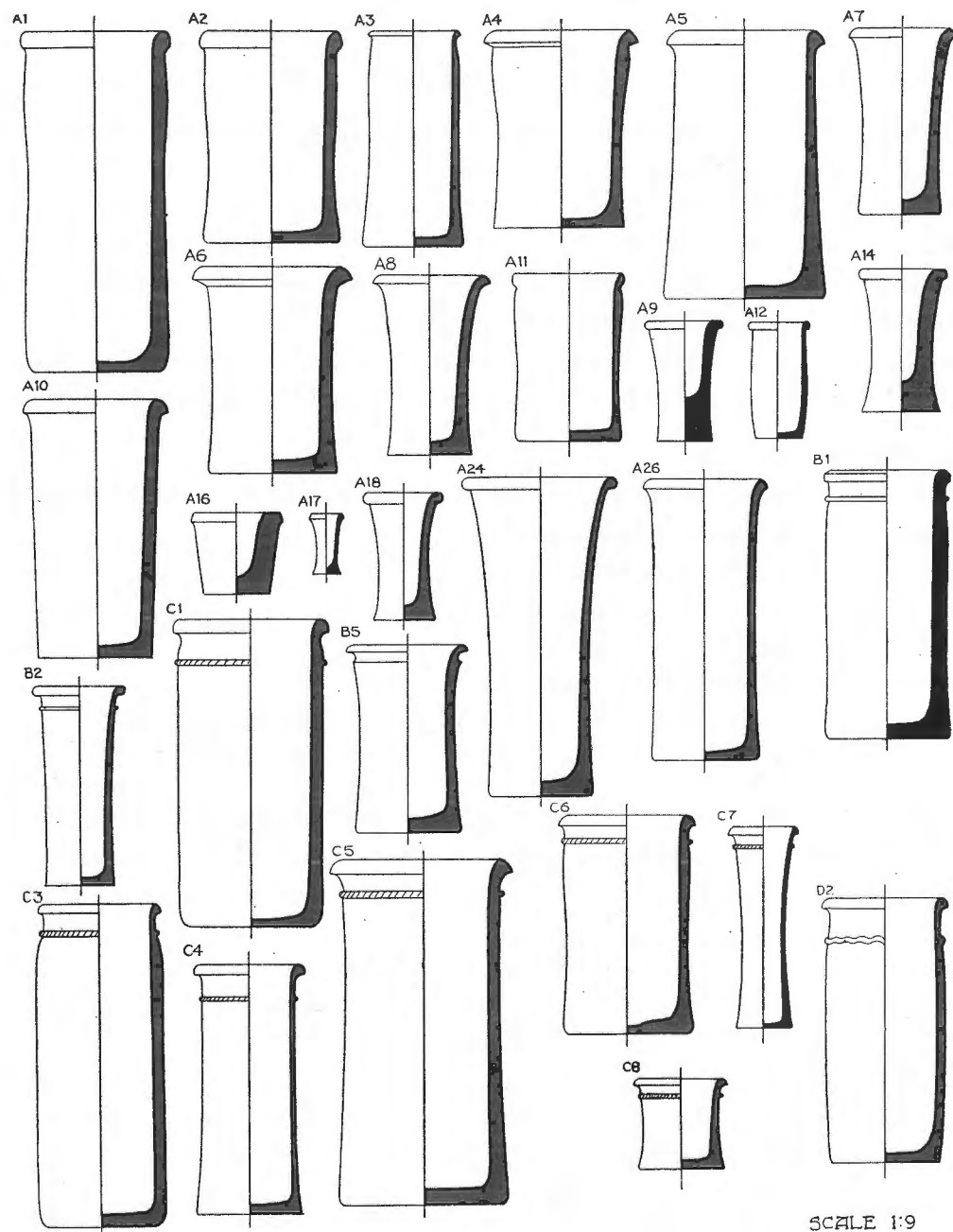


FIG. 103

classed as dummies. A previous example from Sakkara is dated to Enezib and is made of alabaster.

Total number of jar and rim fragments: 11.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 7 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from magazine L.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 22.5 cm.; max. width approx. 15.0 cm.
min. height 11.8 cm.; min. width 8.5 cm.

Type A 16. Small cylindrical jar with sharp external rim. The sides are concave and the base is flat with sharp edges. A previous example from North Sakkara is dated to Enezib and is made of alabaster. This type was fairly common as late as the Fourth Dynasty.

Total number of jar and rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 2 from sub-magazine AA.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height 20.4 cm.; max. width 18.0 cm.

min. height approx. 20.0 cm.; min. width approx. 18.0 cm.

Type A 17. Short cylindrical jar with sharp external rim. The sides are straight and taper inwards to a flat base with sharp edges. A previous example from North Sakkara is dated to Udimu and is made of alabaster.

Total number of jar and rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 2 from sub-room OO.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 18.5 cm.; max. width 10.6 cm.

min. height 10.8 cm.; min. width approx. 10.0 cm.

Type A 18. Cylindrical jar with rounded external rim. The sides are concave and the base flat with rounded edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of jar and rim fragments: 5.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from magazine JJ.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 33.0 cm.; max. width approx. 24.0 cm.

min. height 19.3 cm.; min. width 13.5 cm.

Type A 24. Tall cylindrical jar with wide rounded external rim. The sides are concave and the base flat with rounded edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Second Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from magazine Y.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 50.0 cm.; max. width approx. 30.0 cm.

min. height approx. 35.0 cm.; min. width approx. 19.0 cm.

Type A 26. Tall cylindrical jar with sharp external rim. The sides are slightly concave and the base is flat with rounded edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 4.

Distribution: 2 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-magazine AA.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 40.0 cm.; max. width approx. 24.0 cm.
min. height approx. 32.0 cm.; min. width approx. 14.5 cm.

Type B 1. Tall cylindrical jar with blunt bevelled external rim. Plain roll band decoration. The sides are slightly concave at the top and concave in the middle, expanding to a flat base with well-rounded edges. Previous example from North Sakkara is dated to Udimu and is made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-magazine Y.

Materials: the specimen is of alabaster.

Dimensions: height approx. 40.0 cm.; width approx. 18.0 cm.

Type B 2. Cylindrical jar with pronounced rounded external rim. Plain roll band decoration. The sides are concave and taper down to a flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 10.

Distribution: 6 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 3 from magazine Y.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 40.0 cm.; max. width approx. 19.0 cm.

min. height approx. 20.0 cm.; min. width approx. 9.5 cm.

Type B 5. Cylindrical jar with wide sharp external rim above a rounded groove. The sides are concave and the base flat with rounded edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine AA.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 28.0 cm.; max. width approx. 18.0 cm.

min. height approx. 15.5 cm.; min. width approx. 10.0 cm.

Type C 1. Large cylindrical jar with sharp external rim above slightly contracting shoulders. Rope band decoration. Straight vertical sides. Flat base with well-rounded edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 13.

Distribution: 11 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room D; 1 from sub-magazine W.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 50.0 cm.; max. width approx. 24.0 cm.

min. height approx. 26.5 cm.; min. width approx. 12.0 cm.

Type C 3. Large cylindrical jar with sharp external rim above contracting shoulders. Rope band decoration. Flat base with well-rounded edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 5.

Distribution: 3 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from magazine L.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 46.0 cm.; max. width approx. 18.0 cm.

min. height approx. 27.0 cm.; min. width approx. 10.0 cm.

Type C 4. Cylindrical jar with rounded external rim. Rope band decoration. The sides are slightly concave and the base flat with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha, Zer, and Udimu and are made of alabaster and basalt.

Total number of jar and rim fragments: 90.

Distribution: 67 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room PP; 5 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine U; 1 from sub-magazine V; 1 from sub-magazine W; 8 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from sub-magazine AA; 2 from magazine DD; 1 from magazine JJ.

Materials: 88 of alabaster; 1 of yellow limestone; 1 of basalt.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 55.0 cm.; max. width approx. 29.5 cm.

min. height approx. 18.0 cm.; min. width approx. 7.5 cm.

Type C 5. Large cylindrical jar with pronounced sharp external rim. Rope band decoration. The sides are slightly concave and the base flat with rounded edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are all made of alabaster.

Total number of jar and rim fragments: 101.

Distribution: 56 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room PP; 9 from sub-room OO; 3 from sub-room QQ; 3 from sub-magazine U; 4 from sub-magazine V; 3 from sub-magazine W; 1 from sub-magazine Z; 1 from magazine L; 3 from magazine T; 13 from magazine Y; 1 from magazine DD; 1 from magazine HH; 1 from magazine JJ.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 55.0 cm.; max. width approx. 29.5 cm.

min. height approx. 20.0 cm.; min. width approx. 10.0 cm.

Type C 6. Cylindrical jar with sharp external rim. Rope band decoration. The sides are slightly convex at the shoulders and concave at the waist. Flat base with well-rounded edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 34.

Distribution: 22 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine U; 6 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from sub-magazine Z; 2 from magazine JJ.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 40.0 cm.; max. width approx. 23.0 cm.

min. height approx. 19.0 cm.; min. width approx. 9.5 cm.

Type C 7. Slender cylindrical jar with sharp external rim. Rope band decoration. The sides are concave and the base flat with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Zer and are made of alabaster.

Total number of jar and rim fragments: 106.

Distribution: 53 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 9 from sub-room OO; 8 from sub-room QQ; 3 from sub-magazine U; 3 from sub-magazine V; 2 from sub-magazine W; 13 from sub-magazine Y; 3 from sub-magazine AA; 1 from magazine I; 3 from magazine L; 1 from magazine T; 5 from magazine DD; 1 from magazine HH.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 42.0 cm.; max. width approx. 21.0 cm.
min. height approx. 13.5 cm.; min. width approx. 7.0 cm.

Type C 8. Short cylindrical jar with sharp external rim. Rope band decoration. The sides are concave and the base flat with rounded edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from magazine Y.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 22.0 cm.; max. width approx. 20.0 cm.
min. height approx. 20.0 cm.; min. width approx. 18.5 cm.

Type D 2. Cylindrical jar with sharp external rim. Wavy band decoration. The sides are slightly convex and the base flat with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 2 from the debris above the substructure.

Materials: both specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 48.0 cm.; max. width approx. 23.0 cm.
min. height approx. 31.0 cm.; min. width approx. 15.0 cm.

Type G 13. Shouldered jar with pronounced sharp external rim. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from magazine GG.

Materials: the specimen is made of breccia.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 10.0 cm.; max. width approx. 10.5 cm.

Type I 2. Cup with concave sides and a flaring mouth. Plain rounded rim and a flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 2 from the debris above the substructure.

Materials: both the specimens are of yellow limestone.

Dimensions: max. heights approx. 9.5 cm.; max. widths approx. 9.5 cm.

Type I 3. Slender cup with concave sides and flaring mouth. Plain sharp rim. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of crystal.

Total number of rim fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from magazine BB.

Materials: the specimen is of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 11.0 cm.; max. width approx. 9.0 cm.

Type I 5. Deep bowl, or cup, with concave sides and flaring mouth. Plain rounded rim and a flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and Zer and are made of alabaster and limestone. This type survived into the Third Dynasty.

Total number of jar fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from magazine DD.

Materials: the specimen is of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height 8.3 cm.; max. width 9.0 cm.

Type I 13. Bowl with concave sides and a flaring mouth. Plain rounded rim and a flat base with sharp edges. This type has not previously been found at North Sakkara.

Total number of bowls: 1.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure.

Materials: the specimen is of yellow limestone.

Dimensions: max. height 5.2 cm.; max. width 10.0 cm.

Type K 4. Deep bowl, or cup, with convex sides, plain sharp rim, and flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-magazine AA.

Materials: the specimen is of limestone.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 11.0 cm.; max. width approx. 18.0 cm.

Type K 8. Deep bowl, or cup, with convex sides, plain sharp rim, and flat base with sharp edges. This type has not previously been found at North Sakkara.

Total number of rim fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-magazine Y.

Materials: the specimen is of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 8.0 cm.; max. width approx. 19.0 cm.

Type L 1. Deep bowl, or cup, with convex sides, plain flat rim, and flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-magazine W.

Materials: the specimen is of alabaster.

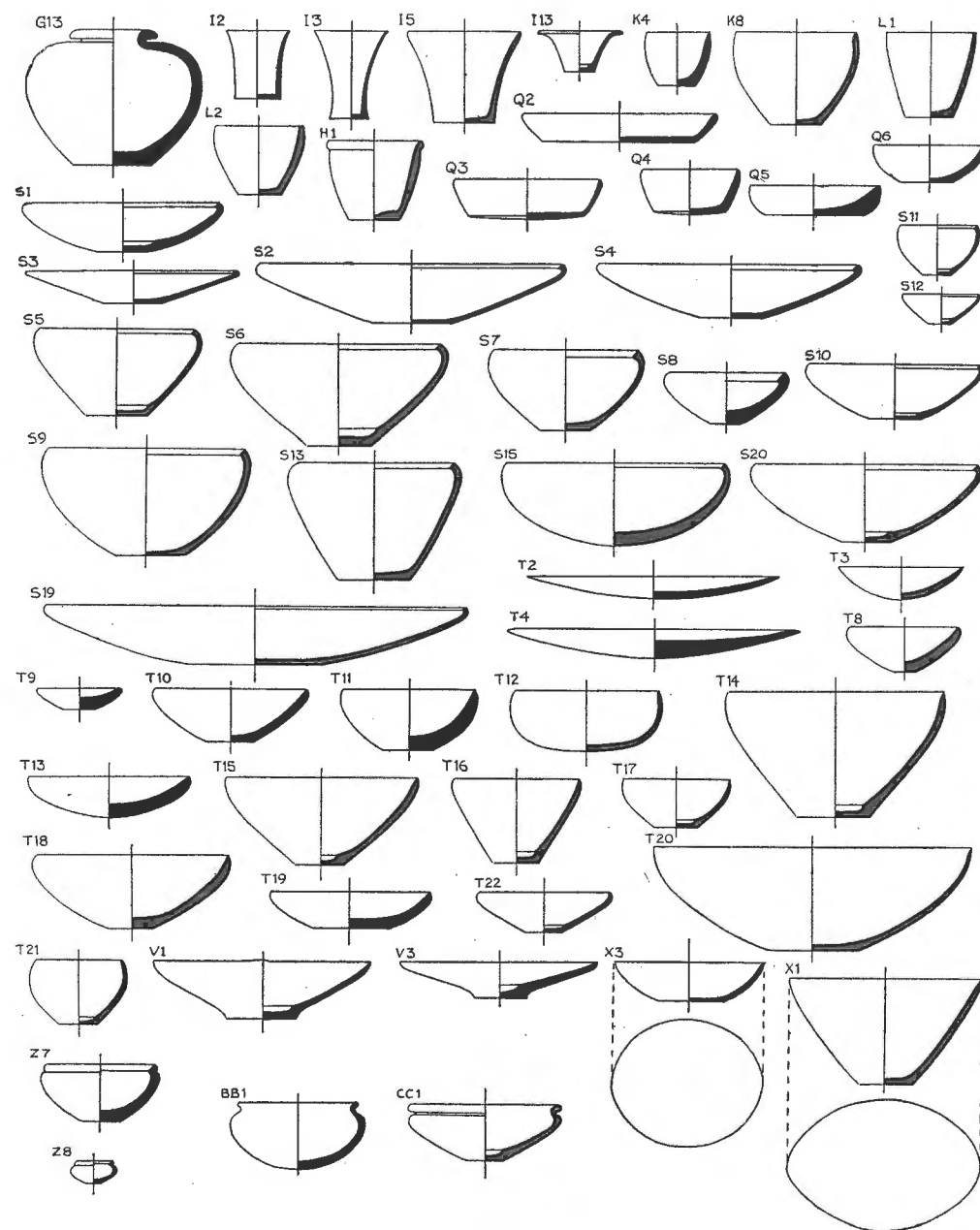
Dimensions: max. height approx. 34.0 cm.; max. width approx. 19.0 cm.

Type L 2. Deep bowl with convex sides contracting towards the mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 4.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-magazine W; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from magazine DD.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.



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FIG. 104

Dimensions: max. height approx. 15.0 cm.; max. width approx. 20.0 cm.
min. height approx. 13.5 cm.; min. width approx. 17.0 cm.

Type M 1. Bowl with external roll-rim, convex sides, and flat base with sharp edges. A previous example from North Sakkara is dated to Hor-Aha and is made of basalt.

Total number of rim fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-magazine AA.

Materials: the specimen is of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 6.5 cm.; max. width approx. 8.0 cm.

Type Q 2. Dish with plain rounded rim and slightly convex sides expanding to the mouth.

Flat bottom with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of alabaster.

Total number of dish fragments: 2.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room QQ.

Materials: both specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height 4.0 cm.; max. width 25.0 cm.

min. height 3.0 cm.; min. width 20.0 cm.

Type Q 3. Dish with sharp rim and slightly convex sides expanding to the mouth. Rounded base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom of the dish is flat. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and Zer and are made of alabaster.

Total number of dish fragments: 4.

Distribution: 3 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-magazine Y.

Materials: all specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height 4.7 cm.; max. width 18.8 cm.

min. height 3.1 cm.; min. width 18.0 cm.

Type Q 4. Bowl with a sharp rim and convex sides expanding to the mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of alabaster.

Total number of bowls: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-magazine Y.

Materials: the specimen is of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height 7.9 cm.; max. width 15.0 cm.

Type Q 5. Dish with plain rounded rim and convex sides expanding to the mouth. The base is flat with well-rounded edges. This type has not previously been found at North Sakkara.

Total number of dish fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-magazine W.

Materials: the specimen is of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height 3.8 cm.; max. width 16.0 cm.

Type Q 6. Bowl with a sharp rim and convex sides expanding to the mouth. The base is flat with sharp edges. This type has not previously been found at North Sakkara.

Total number of bowl fragments: 2.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine Y.

Materials: both specimens are of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height 4.9 cm.; max. width 18.0 cm.

min. height 4.5 cm.; min. width 13.5 cm.

Type S 1. Shallow bowl with flat internal rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with slightly rounded edges. Inside, the bottom is countersunk. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Zer and Udimu and are made of schist and basalt. This type survived into the Third Dynasty.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 51.

Distribution: 36 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room PP; 3 from sub-room OO; 3 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine U; 1 from sub-magazine V; 1 from sub-magazine W; 1 from magazine F; 1 from magazine Y; 1 from magazine DD; 1 from magazine HH.

Materials: 16 of alabaster; 2 of basalt; 2 of diorite; 4 of dolomite; 1 of limestone; 1 of porphyritic rock; 24 of schist; 1 of serpentine.

Dimensions: max. height 8.8 cm.; max. width 30.0 cm.

min. height 3.5 cm.; min. width 13.0 cm.

Type S 2. Large shallow bowl with flat internal rim and slightly convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is lightly countersunk. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Zer and Udimu and are made of alabaster and schist. This type has been found in burials as late as the close of the Second Dynasty.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 22.

Distribution: 16 from the debris above the substructure; 3 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-magazine W; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from magazine L.

Materials: 3 of alabaster; 1 of basalt; 1 of dolomite; 1 of limestone; 16 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 6.0 cm.; max. width approx. 31.0 cm.

min. height 3.3 cm.; min. width approx. 24.5 cm.

Type S 3. Shallow bowl with flat interior rim and straight sides expanding to a flaring mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom has a circular groove. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and Udimu and are all made of schist. This type survived into the Second Dynasty.

Total number of rim fragments: 9.

Distribution: 5 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from magazine Y.

Materials: 2 of alabaster; 1 of basalt; 6 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 5.0 cm.; max. width approx. 38.0 cm.

min. height approx. 2.5 cm.; min. width approx. 17.0 cm.

Type S 4. Shallow bowl with flat interior rim and slightly convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and Udimu and are all made of schist. This type survived into the Second Dynasty.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 40.

Distribution: 16 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room PP; 3 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine U; 5 from sub-magazine V; 1 from sub-magazine W; 7 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from sub-magazine Z; 2 from magazine F; 1 from magazine BB.

Materials: 20 of alabaster; 1 of basalt; 1 of yellow limestone; 18 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 7.0 cm.; max. width approx. 34.0 cm.

min. height approx. 3.0 cm.; min. width approx. 16.0 cm.

Type S 5. Deep bowl with flat internal rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is deeply countersunk. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Zer and Udimu and are made of schist, alabaster, and dolomite. This type survived into the Third Dynasty.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 46.

Distribution: 15 from the debris above the substructure; 5 from sub-room OO; 3 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine V; 11 from sub-magazine Y; 7 from sub-magazine AA; 3 from magazine DD; 1 from magazine HH.

Materials: 23 of alabaster; 2 of breccia; 1 of diorite; 10 of dolomite; 3 of limestone; 1 of marble; 1 of quartzite; 4 of schist; 1 of volcanic ash.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 16.0 cm.; max. width approx. 26.0 cm.

min. height 6.8 cm.; min. width approx. 13.0 cm.

Type S 6. Bowl with flat internal rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is deeply countersunk. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Zer and Udimu and are made of schist and volcanic ash. This type survived into the Third Dynasty.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 34.

Distribution: 15 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 4 from sub-room OO; 2 from sub-room QQ; 2 from sub-magazine U; 4 from sub-magazine AA; 2 from magazine F; 1 from magazine Y; 3 from magazine DD.

Materials: 15 of alabaster; 1 of breccia; 1 of diorite; 1 of dolomite; 1 of limestone; 1 of marble; 1 of porphyritic rock; 12 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 19.0 cm.; max. width approx. 38.0 cm.

min. height 6.2 cm.; min. width approx. 16.0 cm.

Type S 7. Deep bowl with wide flat internal rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of diorite. This type survived into the Third Dynasty.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 31.

Distribution: 14 from the debris above the substructure; 5 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ; 2 from sub-magazine V; 5 from sub-magazine W; 2 from sub-magazine AA; 2 from magazine DD.

Materials: 16 of alabaster; 1 of breccia; 1 of crystal; 2 of diorite; 2 of dolomite; 3 of limestone; 6 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 14.0 cm.; max. width approx. 28.0 cm.

min. height approx. 7.5 cm.; min. width approx. 15.0 cm.

Type S 8. Heavy bowl with wide flat internal rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of alabaster. This type survived into the Third Dynasty.

Total number of rim fragments: 12.

Distribution: 5 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-magazine V; 5 from sub-magazine W.

Materials: 9 of alabaster; 2 of dolomite; 1 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 9.5 cm.; max. width approx. 24.5 cm.
min. height approx. 6.0 cm.; min. width approx. 15.0 cm.

Type S 9. Bowl with flat internal rim and well-rounded convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and Enezib and are made of volcanic ash and marble.

Total number of rim fragments: 16.

Distribution: 8 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine W; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 5 from magazine DD.

Materials: 8 of alabaster; 1 of breccia; 1 of diorite; 2 of dolomite; 1 of limestone; 1 of basalt; 2 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 14.0 cm.; max. width approx. 28.0 cm.
min. height approx. 8.0 cm.; min. width approx. 15.0 cm.

Type S 10. Bowl with slightly rounded external rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Zer and Enezib and are made of alabaster, schist, and volcanic ash. This type survived into the Third Dynasty.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 95.

Distribution: 54 from the debris above the substructure; 6 from sub-room PP; 6 from sub-room OO; 4 from sub-room QQ; 3 from sub-magazine V; 2 from sub-magazine W; 8 from sub-magazine Y; 4 from sub-magazine AA; 1 from magazine BB; 6 from magazine DD; 1 from magazine JJ.

Materials: 30 of alabaster; 4 of basalt; 2 of breccia; 1 of diorite; 14 of dolomite; 3 of limestone; 4 of porphyritic rock; 36 of schist; 1 of serpentine.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 10.0 cm.; max. width approx. 37.0 cm.
min. height 3.9 cm.; min. width approx. 13.5 cm.

Type S 11. Bowl with rounded external rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base, with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is sharply countersunk. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Zer and are made of diorite. This type survived into the Third Dynasty.

Total number of rim fragments: 4.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room OO; 2 from magazine DD.

Materials: 2 of dolomite; 1 of red granite; 1 of quartzite.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 10.0 cm.; max. width approx. 24.0 cm.
min. height approx. 6.0 cm.; min. width approx. 13.0 cm.

Type S 12. Small bowl with sharp internal rim and straight sides expanding to a rounded contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is deeply countersunk. A previous example from North Sakkara is dated to Zer and is made of schist. This type survived into the Second Dynasty.

Total number of rim fragments: 9.

Distribution: 6 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room QQ; 1 from magazine DD.

Materials: 1 of marble; 2 of breccia; 1 of dolomite; 1 of limestone; 4 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 14.0 cm.; max. width approx. 21.0 cm.
min. height approx. 5.0 cm.; min. width approx. 14.0 cm.

Type S 13. Deep bowl with flat internal rim and slightly convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of alabaster.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 10.

Distribution: 4 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine V; 2 from sub-magazine AA; 1 from magazine DD.

Materials: 4 of alabaster; 1 of breccia; 1 of dolomite; 1 of limestone; 1 of marble; 2 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 20.0 cm.; max. width approx. 32.0 cm.
min. height approx. 7.0 cm.; min. width approx. 10.0 cm.

Type S 15. Bowl with flat internal rim and well-rounded convex sides expanding to contracted mouth. The base is round. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure.

Materials: the specimen is of red granite.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 7.5 cm.; max. width approx. 24.0 cm.

Type S 19. Large shallow bowl with flat internal rim and slightly convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with rounded edges. Inside, the bottom has a circular groove. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster and schist.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 41.

Distribution: 22 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room OO; 4 from sub-room QQ; 8 from sub-magazine U; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 4 from sub-magazine AA.

Materials: 20 of alabaster; 4 of basalt; 1 of greenish diorite; 1 of dolomite; 2 of limestone; 13 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height 6.9 cm.; max. width approx. 32.0 cm.
min. height approx. 2.5 cm.; min. width approx. 18.0 cm.

Type S 20. Bowl with flat internal rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with slightly rounded edges. Inside, the bottom is countersunk. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster and schist.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 15.

Distribution: 5 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room PP; 3 from

sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine U; 4 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from sub-magazine AA.

Materials: 8 of alabaster; 2 of basalt; 2 of dolomite; 1 of porphyritic rock; 2 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 10.0 cm.; max. width approx. 30.0 cm.

min. height approx. 4.5 cm.; min. width approx. 13.0 cm.

Type T 2. Large round-based dish. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Zer and Udimu and are made of schist and alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 6.

Distribution: 4 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-magazine Y.

Materials: 3 of alabaster; 1 of granite; 2 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 3.5 cm.; max. width approx. 30.0 cm.

min. height approx. 2.0 cm.; min. width approx. 18.0 cm.

Type T 3. Shallow round-based bowl with a sharp rim. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 6.

Distribution: 4 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-magazine AA.

Materials: 2 of alabaster; 1 of basalt; 1 of quartzite; 2 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 7.0 cm.; max. width approx. 29.5 cm.

min. height approx. 2.5 cm.; min. width approx. 9.0 cm.

Type T 4. Large round-based dish with almost straight side. The inside has a flat bottom with gently rising sides. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of schist.

Total number of rim fragments: 3.

Distribution: 3 from the debris above the substructure.

Materials: 1 of alabaster; 2 of limestone.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 3.5 cm.; max. width approx. 35.0 cm.

min. height approx. 3.0 cm.; min. width approx. 30.5 cm.

Type T 5. Shallow round-based bowl with a sharp rim. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room OO.

Materials: the specimen is of basalt.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 9.0 cm.; max. width approx. 27.0 cm.

Type T 6. Bowl with a sharp rim, convex sides, and a flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Zer and Enezib and are made of schist and alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 10.

Distribution: 6 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine Z; 1 from magazine F.

Materials: 1 of alabaster; 1 of breccia; 1 of quartzite; 1 of porphyritic rock; 6 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 9.0 cm.; max. width approx. 26.0 cm.

min. height approx. 3.0 cm.; min. width approx. 11.0 cm.

Type T 8. Heavy bowl with sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and Enezib and are made of alabaster.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 14.

Distribution: 11 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-magazine V; 1 from magazine DD.

Materials: 5 of alabaster; 1 of breccia; 2 of dolomite; 1 of limestone; 2 of porphyritic rock; 1 of serpentine; 2 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 8.0 cm.; max. width approx. 24.5 cm.

min. height 4.0 cm.; min. width approx. 13.0 cm.

Type T 9. Heavy shallow bowl with blunt rounded rim and convex sides. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room OO.

Materials: 1 of alabaster; 1 of basalt.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 4.5 cm.; max. width approx. 23.0 cm.

min. height approx. 4.5 cm.; min. width approx. 22.0 cm.

Type T 10. Bowl with sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted top. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of limestone. This type survived into the Fourth Dynasty.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 30.

Distribution: 18 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-room QQ; 2 from sub-magazine U; 1 from sub-magazine W; 1 from sub-magazine AA; 1 from magazine F; 2 from magazine DD; 2 from magazine JJ.

Materials: 17 of alabaster; 5 of basalt; 2 of breccia; 1 of dolomite; 1 of granite; 1 of limestone; 2 of porphyritic rock; 1 of yellow sandstone.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 12.0 cm.; max. width approx. 36.0 cm.

min. height approx. 5.0 cm.; min. width approx. 15.0 cm.

Type T 11. Heavy bowl with sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and Enezib and are made of alabaster. This type survived into the Fourth Dynasty.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 9.

Distribution: 3 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-magazine V; 1 from sub-magazine W; 1 from magazine JJ.

Materials: 8 of alabaster; 1 of diorite.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 13.0 cm.; max. width approx. 31.0 cm.

min. height 3.4 cm.; min. width approx. 16.0 cm.

Type T 12. Round-based bowl with sharp rim and sides contracting towards the mouth. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of alabaster.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 10.

Distribution: 2 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine V; 1 from sub-magazine W; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 3 from magazine DD; 1 from magazine JJ.

Materials: 9 of alabaster; 1 of dolomite.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 8.0 cm.; max. width approx. 20.0 cm.
min. height approx. 5.5 cm.; min. width approx. 14.0 cm.

Type T 14. Deep bowl with a sharp rim and straight sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is deeply countersunk. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and Zer and are made of schist and basalt.

Total number of rim fragments: 4.

Distribution: 2 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-magazine W; 1 from magazine JJ.

Materials: 2 of alabaster; 2 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 14.0 cm.; max. width approx. 26.5 cm.
min. height approx. 7.5 cm.; min. width approx. 14.0 cm.

Type T 15. Bowl with sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and are made of schist and basalt.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 6.

Distribution: 3 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-magazine U; 1 from magazine DD.

Materials: 4 of alabaster; 1 of dolomite; 1 of porphyritic rock.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 10.5 cm.; max. width approx. 22.0 cm.
min. height approx. 6.0 cm.; min. width approx. 13.0 cm.

Type T 16. Deep bowl with sharp rim and straight sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is countersunk. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Hor-Aha and Zer and are made of basalt.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 9.

Distribution: 3 from the debris above the substructure; 2 from sub-room OO; 2 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from magazine HH.

Materials: 3 of alabaster; 1 of basalt; 3 of diorite; 1 of porphyritic rock; 1 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 14.5 cm.; max. width approx. 24.0 cm.
min. height approx. 8.5 cm.; min. width approx. 14.0 cm.

Type T 17. Bowl with sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is deeply countersunk. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Zer and Udimu and are made of basalt.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 6.

Distribution: 2 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-magazine U; 1 from sub-magazine Y; 1 from magazine DD; 1 from magazine JJ.

Materials: 5 of alabaster; 1 of dolomite.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 15.0 cm.; max. width approx. 21.0 cm.
min. height approx. 5.5 cm.; min. width approx. 12.5 cm.

Type T 18. Bowl with sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 2 from the debris above the substructure.

Materials: 2 of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 9.0 cm.; max. width approx. 24.5 cm.
min. height approx. 7.0 cm.; min. width approx. 20.5 cm.

Type T 19. Shallow bowl with sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with rounded edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room PP.

Materials: 2 of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 5.0 cm.; max. width approx. 22.0 cm.
min. height 4.4 cm.; min. width approx. 18.0 cm.

Type T 20. Bowl with sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with rounded edges. Inside, a narrow groove is sunk into the bottom. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 4.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room PP; 1 from sub-room OO; 1 from sub-magazine AA; 1 from magazine DD.

Materials: 4 of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height 7.7 cm.; max. width approx. 31.0 cm.
min. height approx. 6.5 cm.; min. width approx. 20.0 cm.

Type T 21. Bowl with sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is deeply countersunk. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room QQ; 1 from sub-magazine Z.

Materials: 2 of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 12.0 cm.; max. width approx. 17.0 cm.
min. height approx. 9.0 cm.; min. width approx. 13.0 cm.

Type T 22. Bowl with sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is countersunk. This type has not previously been found at North Sakkara.

Total number of bowl fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from magazine DD.

Materials: the specimen is of porphyritic rock.

Dimensions: max. height 5.2 cm.; max. width 16.0 cm.

Type V 1. Shallow bowl with straight sides contracting at the top and expanding at the base, which is flat with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is deeply countersunk. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of schist.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 3.

Distribution: 3 from the debris above the substructure.

Materials: 1 of alabaster; 1 of basalt; 1 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 5.0 cm.; max. width approx. 20.0 cm.

min. height 4.0 cm.; min. width approx. 13.0 cm.

Type V 3. Shallow bowl with straight sides contracting at the top and expanding at the base, which is flat with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is countersunk. This type has not previously been found at North Sakkara.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 2 from the debris above the substructure.

Materials: 1 of alabaster; 1 of schist.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 5.5 cm.; max. width approx. 20.0 cm.

min. height 4.3 cm.; min. width 18.0 cm.

Type X 1. Oval-mouthed bowl with a sharp rim. The sides are slightly convex and expand to the mouth which is contracted on the outside. The base is flat with slightly rounded edges. A previous example from North Sakkara is dated to Udimu and is made of alabaster.

Total number of bowls: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-magazine Y.

Materials: the specimen is of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height 10.9 cm.; max. width 19.3 cm.

Type X 3. Shallow oval-mouthed bowl with a sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. The base is flat with rounded edges. This type has not previously been found at North Sakkara.

Total number of bowls: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-magazine Y.

Materials: the specimen is of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height 5.3 cm.; max. width 18.5 cm.

Type Z 7. Bowl with rounded external rim below which is a hollow groove. High rounded shoulders with convex sides contracting to a flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-room QQ.

Materials: 1 of breccia; 1 of yellow sandstone.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 12.0 cm.; max. width approx. 24.0 cm.

min. height approx. 6.5 cm.; min. width approx. 13.0 cm.



Type Z 8. Bowl with rounded external rim. Wide rounded shoulders with convex sides contracting to a flat base with sharp edges. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Third Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of bowl and rim fragments: 2.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-magazine U.

Materials: 1 of breccia; 1 of limestone.

Dimensions: max. height 3.4 cm.; max. width 8.5 cm.

min. height approx. 3.0 cm.; min. width approx. 6.0 cm.

Type BB 1. Round-based bowl with rounded rim and high shoulders. A previous example from North Sakkara is dated to Udimu and is made of alabaster. This type survived into the Third Dynasty.

Total number of rim fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from magazine X.

Materials: the specimen is of marble.

Dimensions: uncertain.

Type CC 1. Bowl with external roll-rim, rounded shoulders, and straight sides contracting to a flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is countersunk. A previous example from North Sakkara is dated to Zer and is made of alabaster. This type was fairly common during the first part of the First Dynasty, after which it became rare, although examples have been noted in the Second Dynasty.

Total number of rim fragments: 3.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure; 1 from sub-magazine V; 1 from magazine DD.

Materials: 1 of alabaster; 1 of dolomite; 1 of quartzite.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 3.5 cm.; max. width approx. 11.0 cm.

min. height approx. 2.0 cm.; min. width approx. 6.0 cm.

Type XX 2. Flat round table with high pedestal. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to Udimu and are made of alabaster. This type survived into the Fourth Dynasty.

Total number of rim fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room QQ.

Materials: the specimen is of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 8.0 cm.; max. width approx. 31.0 cm.

Type XX 9. Flat round table with high pedestal. Previous examples from North Sakkara are dated to the Second Dynasty and are made of alabaster.

Total number of rim fragments: 1.

Distribution: 1 from the debris above the substructure.

Materials: the specimen is of alabaster.

Dimensions: max. height approx. 13.0 cm.; max. width approx. 32.5 cm.

THE INSCRIBED MATERIAL

The inscriptions found in Tomb 3504 may be divided into the following categories:

- A. Inscriptions on ivory.
- B. Inscriptions on wood.
- C. Inscriptions on stone vessels.
- D. Inscriptions on pottery vessels.
- E. Mud seal impressions.

All the inscribed material is discussed in the section which follows, apart from the pot-marks which are illustrated on pages 78, 79, and 80.

A. Inscriptions on Ivory

1. (Fig. 105 and Plate XXXV.) Cat. No. 379. Ivory label inscribed on one side only; pierced in the top right-hand corner. This label bears the *serekh* of King Uadji and in the top right-

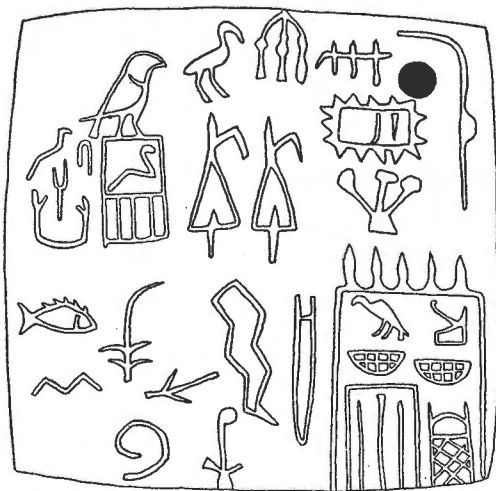


FIG. 105

hand corner there is a date. After the year-sign come three more signs, and the whole group may be translated 'Year of taking [*šzp*] the . . . [fortress ?] of the North.' The following two signs, the *mš*-sign and ibis (?), may be a further designation of the year: 'the making of a statue of Thoth'.¹ Below this group are two similar signs for which I can find no parallel. It may represent some ritual object raised on a standard.

Following the *serekh* of Uadji is a group which may conceal the identity of the owner of the tomb. The group occurs frequently on objects found in the tomb and it is consistently used in the inscriptions on pottery vessels discussed under Section D. There is a great temptation to see in it another name of King Uadji. It occurs again, in the same relation to his *serekh*, on the fragment of ivory, 2. In both cases it appears to be on a par with the *serekh*. This opinion, however, is weakened by the occurrence of the same group in the same relation to the *serekh* of Zer on a part of a wooden label found at Abydos.² The

¹ For the form of the *mš*-sign see Emery, *Hor-Aha*, p. 98. For the interpretation of *mš(t)* as the 'creation' or 'fashioning' of a statue see Gardiner in *J.E.A.* XXXI, p. 13, n. 2. The same two signs occur on a fragment of an ivory tablet of the reign of Udimu found at Abydos, Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 14, 12.

² Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. 12, 3.

alternatives are to see in the group a title of the king, a title of an official, the name of an official, or the title and name of an official. Of these alternatives, the most probable is the last—that the group represents the title and name of an official who held office during the reigns of Zer and Uadji and possibly for a time during the reign of Udimu.¹ Griffith was of the opinion that *š* was a title, and he compared instances of the group discussed here with others in which *š* was followed by *htp*.² He suggested that the title might be read *šd(ty)*, meaning 'sealer'. This is a plausible explanation and probably the best that can be offered.

If *š* is a title, *šm* is probably a name. The reading of the pronged sign is not certain, but it could be *šm*. The name, therefore, could be read *šm-k:(i)*,³ the whole group being 'the treasurer Sekhemkay'.

In the bottom right-hand corner of the label is a representation of a building or kiosk surmounted by a *kheker*-frieze. A similar structure occurs on the Naqada tablet, where it contains three standing figures.⁴ In the present case, the building contains the vulture and red crown above two baskets which in turn are above two shrines. In the early dynastic period the two baskets introducing the king's *nbtj*-name are usually surmounted by the vulture and cobra, representing Nekhbet and Edjō, the tutelary goddesses of Upper and Lower Egypt.⁵ Here, however, the red crown replaces the snake, a unique substitution for this early period. The two shrines are probably those of Upper and Lower Egypt. The whole group within the *kheker*-topped structure may signify 'the shrine of (or protected by) the goddess of Upper Egypt; the shrine of (or protected by) the goddess of Lower Egypt'. The meaning, however, is obscure.⁶

To the left of the *kheker*-topped structure is a series of signs which indicated no doubt the articles or substances contained in the box or bag to which the label was attached. The first sign is unknown to me. It is followed by *š*, two signs found frequently—though never together—on pots from the tomb (see Section D below). The signs *š* and *š* are undoubtedly a variant of the group *š*, which occurs on many labels and jars elsewhere.⁷ The reading may be *in(w) nšw*, *š* from its position before *š* being more probably *nšw* than *rsy*. Possibly the group refers to what is written before it, meaning a 'gift (or allotment) of the king'. The final signs are *š*, 1,200, the quantity of the commodity, or perhaps the number of jars which contain it. From magazine T. Height 4.2 cm., width 4.3 cm.

¹ Seal-impressions containing the group occur in conjunction with impressions containing the name of Udimu on several jar sealings from the tomb, e.g. Nos. 8 and 21, 12 and 22.

² Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, 43; II, 51. The present writer is not convinced by Grdseloff's theory that in early dynastic texts the sign *š* was equivalent to *š*; see *Annales*, XLIV, 304, with Vikentiev's criticism, *Annales*, XLVIII, 665 ff.

³ A common Old Kingdom name, cf. Ranke, *Personn.*, 319, 18. For the addition of the first person suffix after *k*; see Gunn in *Teti Pyramid Cemeteries*, p. 130, n. 2.

⁴ For the most recent publication of this document see Vandier, *Manuel d'Archéologie égyptienne*, I, 827 ff.

⁵ e.g. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 8, 1, 5; Pl. 12, 1.

⁶ This view arises from a suggestion of Vikentiev's in connexion with the interpretation of the Naqada tablet, *Annales*, XLVIII, 684. I do not, however, necessarily agree with his interpretation of the problematical group on that tablet. The evidence of the label discussed here does, however, weaken Grdseloff's argument (*Annales*, XLIV, 280) that the sign which follows the *nbtj*-group on the Naqada tablet must be a royal name because of its position in relation to the *nbtj*-group and of its being within a triple shrine (?) placed next to the *serekh* of Zer.

⁷ See Emery, *Hemaka*, p. 38, and *Hor-Aha*, pp. 74–75, with the references there cited. For an example as written here, Macramallah, *Un Cimetière archaïque*, p. 22, and his remarks, p. 21.

2. (Fig. 106; Plate XXXV.) Cat. No. 394. Fragment of ivory, possibly part of a wand, inscribed with a finely cut *serekh* of King Uadji followed by the group discussed in the notes on 1. There are traces of blue pigment on all the incised lines apart from 𓂏 in the Horus-name and the two innermost niches of the palace façade; these are red.¹ From the burial chamber. Length 11.5 cm., width at *serekh* 3.3 cm.

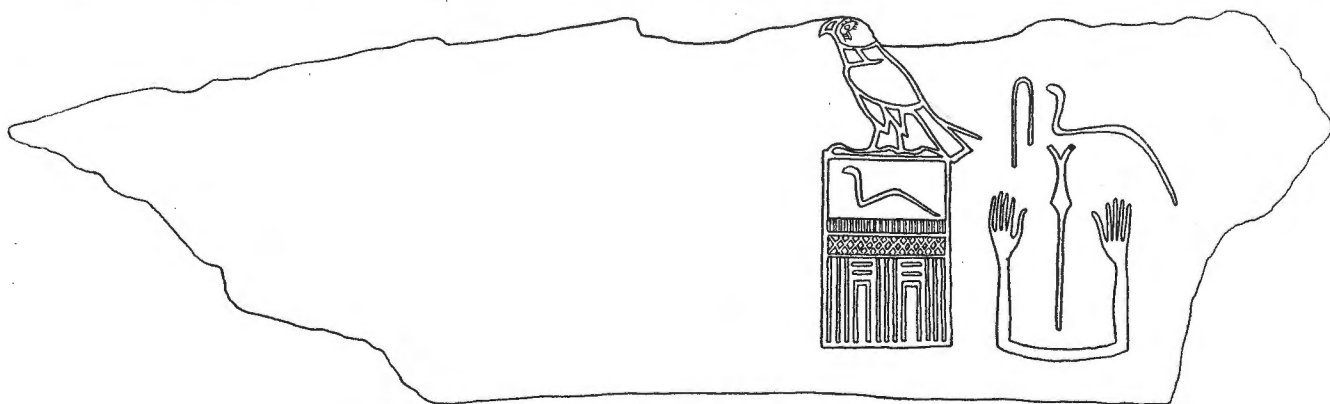


FIG. 106

3. On ten of the gaming-pieces found in subsidiary burial No. 16 (see Plate XXIX and p. 59) is incised the group 𓂏. It may be the name of the game played with the pieces; less likely, it may be the name of the owner. The reading is possibly *tmw*.

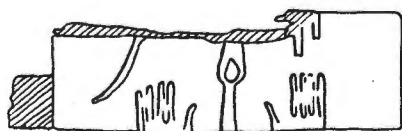


FIG. 107

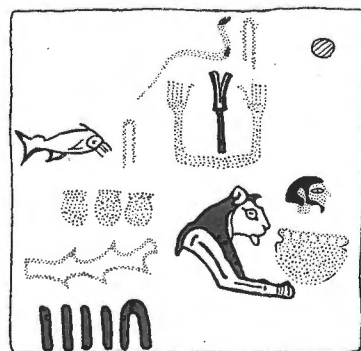


FIG. 108

B. Inscriptions on Wood

- (Fig. 107.) Cat. No. 388. Fragment of wood, probably part of a box, carved with the group 𓂏 discussed under A. 1. From magazine FF. Length 7.8 cm., width 2.3 cm.
- (Fig. 108.) Cat. No. 396. Wooden label with inscription in red and black ink. At the top of

¹ The innermost niches of the façade of the tomb itself were likewise painted red. See p. 9.

the recto is the group 𓂏 discussed under A. 1. The remainder of the inscription is apparently devoted to a description of the commodity to which it refers. The group consisting of head above large bowl may be a general heading. It occurs also on labels 3 and 7, but there at the end of the designation of contents, not at the beginning, as here.¹ To the left is the forepart of a lion, possibly meaning here 'first (quality)'; and then a group consisting of a hoop-shaped sign, the *nar*-fish, three pots, and a branch of wood; underneath is the number 14. The hoop-shaped sign, which is probably *s* (in spite of both its vertical lines being the same length), and *nar*-fish occur also on labels 3 and 7. The three pots occur also in Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 11, 1 (= Pl. 13, 3), where they are followed by an object which may be a block of wood. The whole group of signs may indicate some kind of oil.²

On the verso is written the number 2 in bold strokes. From sub-magazine Y. Height 6.8 cm., width 7 cm.

3. (Fig. 109.) Cat. No. 378. Wooden label with inscription in red and black ink. For most of the signs see the discussion of the preceding label. At the top left is a sign which may represent an axe; it occurs elsewhere in early dynastic inscriptions.³ Under the group consisting of *nar*-fish and 𓂏 (?) is the number 𓂏 3,000. From magazine S. Height 5.4 cm., width 6.5 cm.

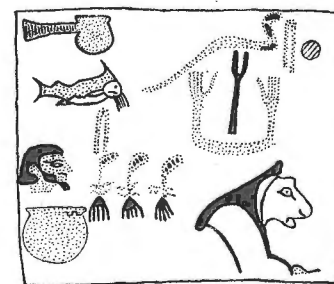


FIG. 109

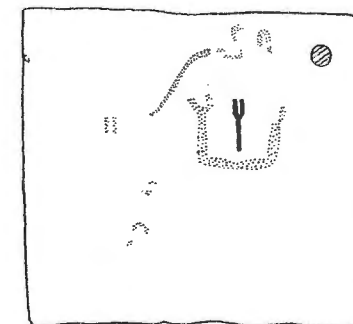


FIG. 110

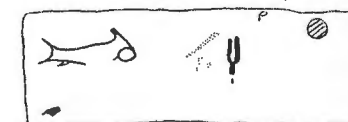


FIG. 111

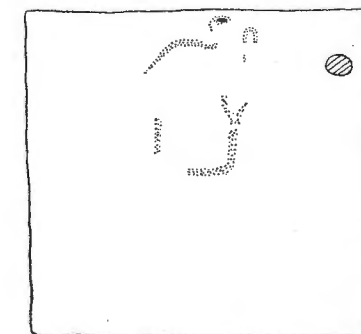


FIG. 112

- (Fig. 110.) Cat. No. 389. Wooden label with remains of inscription in red and black ink. For details see notes on 2. From sub-magazine DD. Height 6.5 cm., width 6.8 cm.
- (Fig. 111.) Cat. No. 391. Part of a wooden label with remains of inscription in red and black ink. For details see notes on 2. From sub-magazine DD. Height 2.3 cm., width 6.7 cm.
- (Fig. 112.) Cat. No. 392. Wooden label with remains of inscription in red and black ink. For details see notes on 2. From sub-room E. Height 6.4 cm., width 7 cm.

¹ Emery (*Hemaka*, p. 38), discussing a sign like the bowl here, saw in it a possible wine-press or the like. The three examples from this tomb must represent the same object and be a bowl or similar container. It has either an openwork neck or a neck with a crenellated pattern.

² See Newberry in *P.S.B.A.* XXXIV. 288, Section III.

³ e.g. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 15, 15, 16; II, Pl. 12, 6; Petrie, *Abydos*, I, Pl. 11, 9.

7. (Fig. 113.) Cat. No. 390. Part of a wooden label with inscription in red and black ink. For details see notes on 2 and 3. The number 𓆎 1,000 occurs here in place of the 3,000 on label 3. From sub-room D. Height 4.1 cm., width 4.8 cm.

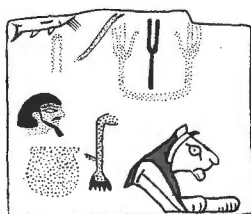


FIG. 113

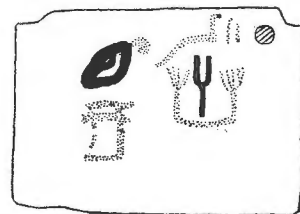


FIG. 114

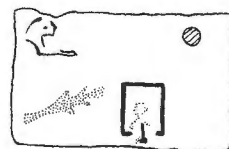


FIG. 115

8. (Fig. 114.) Cat. No. 386. Wooden label with inscription in red and black ink. On the right is the group discussed under A. 1. On the left are two signs: above is what may be a joint of meat; below is a form of shrine.¹ From magazine BB. Height 4.1 cm., width 5.7 cm.
9. (Fig. 115.) Cat. No. 397. Wooden label with remains of inscription in red and black ink. On the right is 𓆎 *pr-hd* 'treasury', possibly the department responsible for the issuing of the commodity with which the label deals. On the left, above, is the forepart of a lion, signifying perhaps 'first (quality)'; below is a branch of a tree. From sub-room OO. Height 2.6 cm., width 4.3 cm.
10. (Fig. 116.) Cat. No. 380. Wooden label with inscription in red and black ink. In the middle is *pr-hd* 'treasury' cf. 9 above; on the left are the forepart of a lion and 𓆎 3,000. From sub-room OO. Height 2.6 cm., width 4.9 cm.

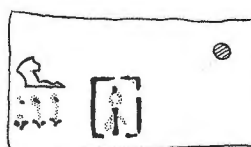


FIG. 116

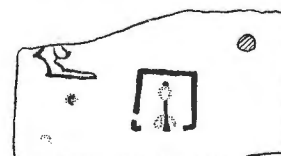


FIG. 117



FIG. 118

11. (Fig. 117.) Cat. No. 381. Wooden label with remains of inscription as on 10. From sub-room OO. Height 3 cm., width 5.4 cm.
12. (Fig. 118.) Cat. No. 382. Wooden label with remains of inscription as on 10. From sub-room OO. Height 2.7 cm., width 3.8 cm.
13. (Fig. 119.) Cat. No. 383. Wooden label with remains of inscription as on 10. From sub-room OO. Height 2 cm., width 2.7 cm.



FIG. 119



FIG. 120

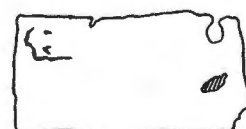


FIG. 121

14. (Fig. 120.) Cat. No. 384. Wooden label with remains of inscription as on 10. From sub-room OO. Height 2.6 cm., width 3.2 cm.
15. (Fig. 121.) Cat. No. 385. Wooden label with remains of inscription as on 10. From sub-room OO. Height 2.3 cm., width 4.6 cm.

¹ For a similar form in a similar context cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 13, 3.

16. (Fig. 122.) Cat. No. 377. Wooden label with inscription in red and black ink. On the right is the year-sign; it is not clear which of the remaining signs may have dated the year. To the left at the top is the forepart of a lion and an unknown sign (cf. the sign in the first column of the top register of 18). Beneath in red are some indeterminate signs and the branch of wood sign. From the filling above the substructure. Height 2.9 cm., width 3.5 cm.

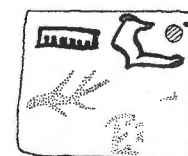


FIG. 122

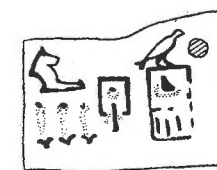


FIG. 123

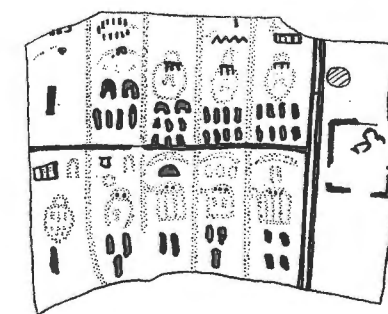


FIG. 124

17. (Fig. 123.) Cat. No. 387. Wooden label with inscription in red and black ink. On the right is the *serekh* of King Ka-a; to the left come *pr-hd* 'the treasury', the forepart of a lion, and 𓆎 3,000. From sub-magazine W. Height 3 cm., width 4.2 cm.
18. (Fig. 124.) Cat. No. 393. Wooden label, badly warped, with inscription in red and black ink. The text consists of two registers, each divided into five columns; it may be an inventory. To the right is a group which perhaps represents the place to which the inventory applies; it consists of a large 𓆎-sign containing a bird of some kind. The ten divisions of the main text are roughly of the same kind; at the top of each is a group which may indicate a commodity; then comes a jar or other vessel and beneath is a number. Not all the details, especially those in red ink, are clear, and none of the commodity-groups can be read with certainty. In the first three divisions of the lower register the initial groups look like month dates, but this interpretation is not probable in view of the other initial groups. Similarly, in these three divisions the pots are replaced by objects which look more like shrines. The numbers throughout are clear: they are (top register first): 8, 8, 26, 24, 1, 4, 3, 2, 3, 1. This label may be an early form of offering list. From sub-magazine DD. Height 5 cm., width 7.3 cm.

19. (Fig. 125.) Cat. No. 395. Fragment of a wooden tablet with an inscription in red and black



FIG. 125

ink. No consecutive sense can be made of the text; the following signs are identifiable: 𓆎, 𓆎, 𓆎, a bird, possibly 𓆎, = (?) and 𓆎 (?) From sub-room OO. Height 1.9 cm., width 7.2 cm.

C. Inscriptions on Stone Vessels

- (Fig. 126.) Inscription scratched on a fragment of a quartzite bowl (stone vessel, Cat. No. 863). The double basket sign occurs over a sign which might be the nome sign or the canal sign. The double basket sign in early dynastic texts is commonly interpreted as a royal title, that which follows it being a royal name, cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, p. 48. This fact is not, however, certain. The title *nbwy* 'the two lords' is well authenticated,¹ but it is not certain that it is a title commonly followed by a name of the king. The inscription on this fragment may mean 'the domain of the two lords'. From the filling above the substructure.
- (Fig. 127.) Inscription scratched on an alabaster jar (stone vessel, Cat. No. 761). The text is the same as that of 1. From sub-magazine DD.

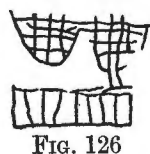


FIG. 126

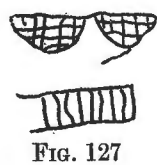


FIG. 127

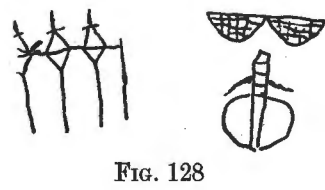


FIG. 128

- (Fig. 128.) Inscription scratched on a fragment of a basalt jar (stone vessel, Cat. No. 862). The text consists of the *nbwy*-title with \downarrow below; to the left is 𓏏 . The first group, which occurs on fragments from Abydos, may be read *zmwt nbwy*, 'she who is united with the two lords', being a title of the queen.² 𓏏 might be part of a name or of a further title, cf. the occurrence of it following the name of Meryet-Nit on a fragment from Abydos.³ It occurs also on the next fragment. From the filling above the substructure.



FIG. 129

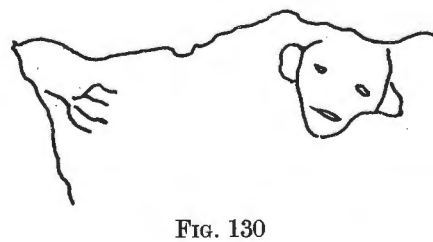


FIG. 130



FIG. 131

- (Fig. 129.) Part of an inscription scratched on a fragment of a dolomite dish (stone vessel, Cat. No. 864). All that remains is part of the sign 𓏏 ; see note on 3. From the filling above the substructure.
- (Fig. 130.) Inscription scratched on a fragment of an alabaster vessel. It consists of a human face without beard and a hand, the latter perhaps being part of a \downarrow -sign. From the filling above the substructure.
- (Fig. 131.) Inscription in ink on the underside of an alabaster dish. The upper sign is doubtful; the lower may be 𓏏 *špsš*. From sub-magazine Y.

¹ See H. Müller, *Die formale Entwicklung der Titulatur der ägyptischen Könige*, p. 37.

² Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. 2, 8-11; Müller, op. cit., p. 52.

³ Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 5, 2.

- (Fig. 132.) Two ink inscriptions, one written over the other, on an alabaster jar (stone vessel, Cat. No. 990). Two signs of the earlier text remain, the first being \downarrow ; the second is damaged and uncertain. Of the later text the first sign is 𓏏 ; the remaining two signs are obscure, although the lower one might be 𓏏 . From sub-magazine Y.
- (Fig. 133.) Ink inscription on an alabaster jar (stone vessel, Cat. No. 932.) Above is the 𓏏 -sign; the lower sign is uncertain. Possibly the text may refer to 'divine offerings' or the like. From sub-magazine AA.



FIG. 132



FIG. 133

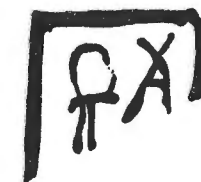


FIG. 134

- (Fig. 134.) Ink inscription on the inside bottom of a schist dish (stone vessel, Cat. No. 1055). The text consists of the group 𓏏 within an enclosure which may have been a large \square , the whole perhaps reading *pr-mr- 𓏏* ; *mr- 𓏏* might be a name or an epithet.¹ From magazine BB.
- (Fig. 135.) Ink inscription on an alabaster dish. The text may read 𓏏 𓏏 𓏏 ; *mshd* is the oryx. From sub-magazine Y.

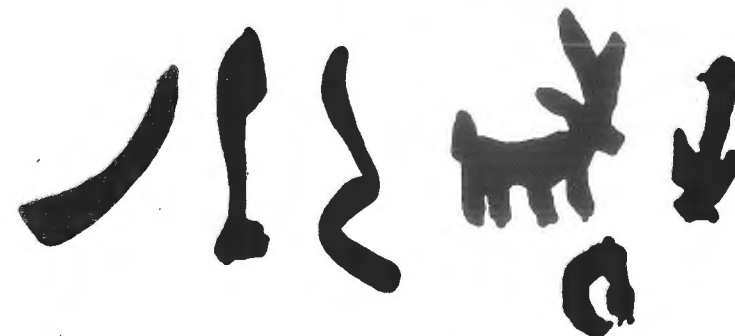


FIG. 135



FIG. 136



FIG. 137

- (Fig. 136.) Ink-marks on the inside of an alabaster bowl. They may have no meaning. From sub-magazine Y.
- (Fig. 137.) Ink inscription on an alabaster jar. The reading is 𓏏 *itz*; the *i* may be prothetic, giving thus the common root *tz*. There is no indication of what it might mean here. From sub-magazine AA.

¹ The same signs written in reverse order 𓏏 occur in Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 10, 13.

13. (Fig. 138.) Meaningless scribble on a fragment of an alabaster dish (stone vessel, Cat. No. 865). From the filling above the substructure.

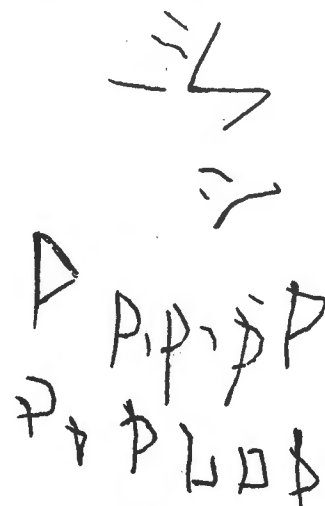


FIG. 138


D. Inscriptions on Pottery Vessels (Figs. 139-42)

All the ink inscriptions found on pottery vessels are drawn on Figs. 139-42.

All were written on pots of type C. 6, and of the 78 found, the distribution was as follows:

- 68 from magazine S
- 1 from magazine U
- 1 from magazine X
- 8 from magazine CC

The inscriptions may be divided into two classes:

- (1) Those that contain (or originally contained) the group .
- (2) Those without that group.












1. Nos. 1-73 belong to the first class. Not all of them are complete, but the character of the scripts used, as well as the nature of the fragments of text remaining, suggest strongly that, when complete, they were all of the same type. First comes the group , perhaps a title and name (discussed under A. 1 above). This is followed in most cases by two signs which should indicate the contents of the pot. The first sign is regularly one of three alternatives, each being part of an animal: , , and .  is commonly translated 'first (quality)' in such contexts, and it seems possible that these three signs do in fact indicate different qualities or grades. Their precise meaning, however, is not clear. The second sign should indicate the actual contents of the pot. The signs which occur are: , perhaps the olive, and indicating olive-oil or the fruit itself;  perhaps a joint of meat, cf. the sign on wooden label B. 8;  the branch of wood—which is found only in conjunction with  (cf. also No. 77)—indicating perhaps some aromatic wood. An exceptional case is 33 where  is followed by , the remainder of the text being lost; no doubt some commodity from the south was contained in that pot.



FIG. 139

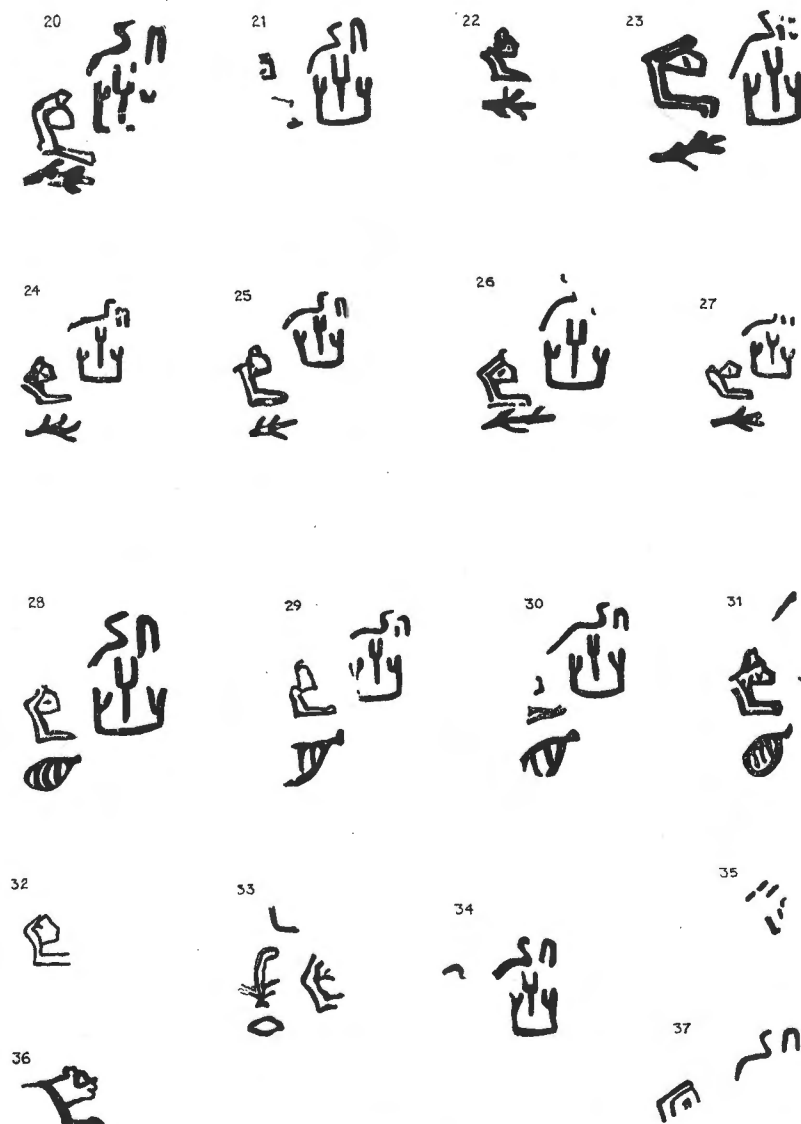


FIG. 140

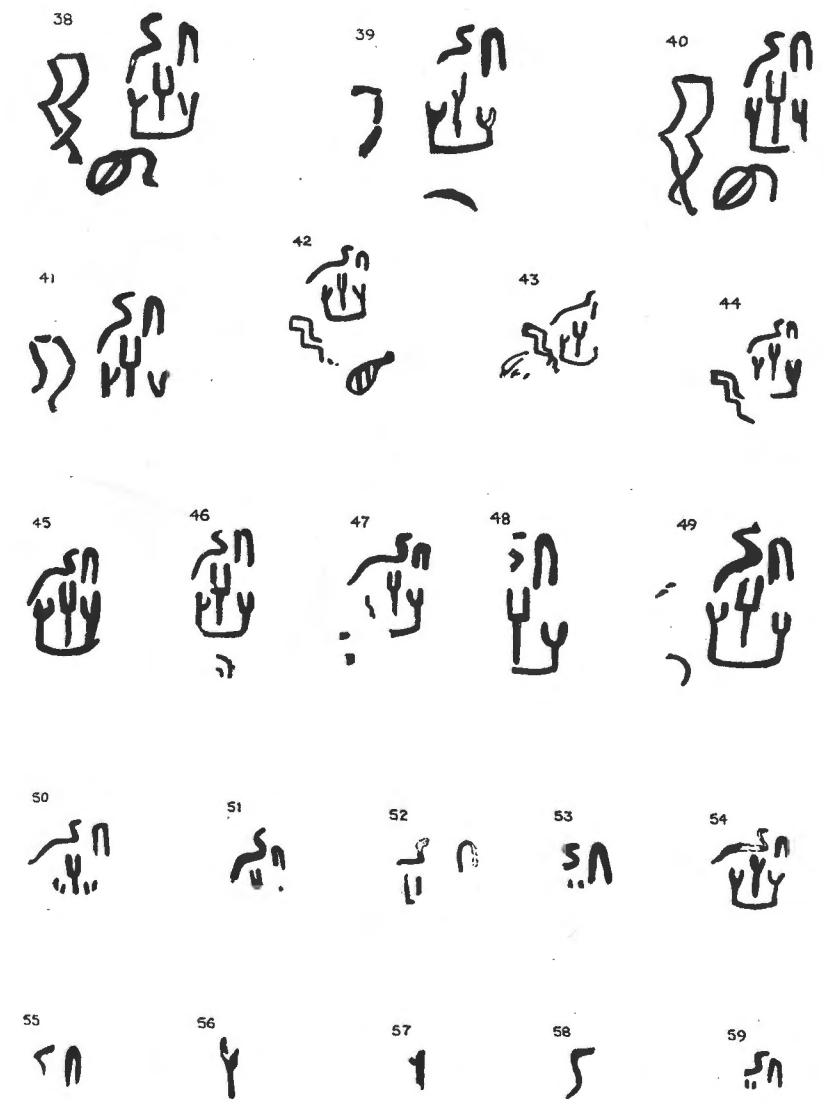


FIG. 141

2. The five texts 74–78 are all of the same type; also they all come from magazine S apart from 75 which comes from magazine CC. The top group consists of the axe (?) sign, found

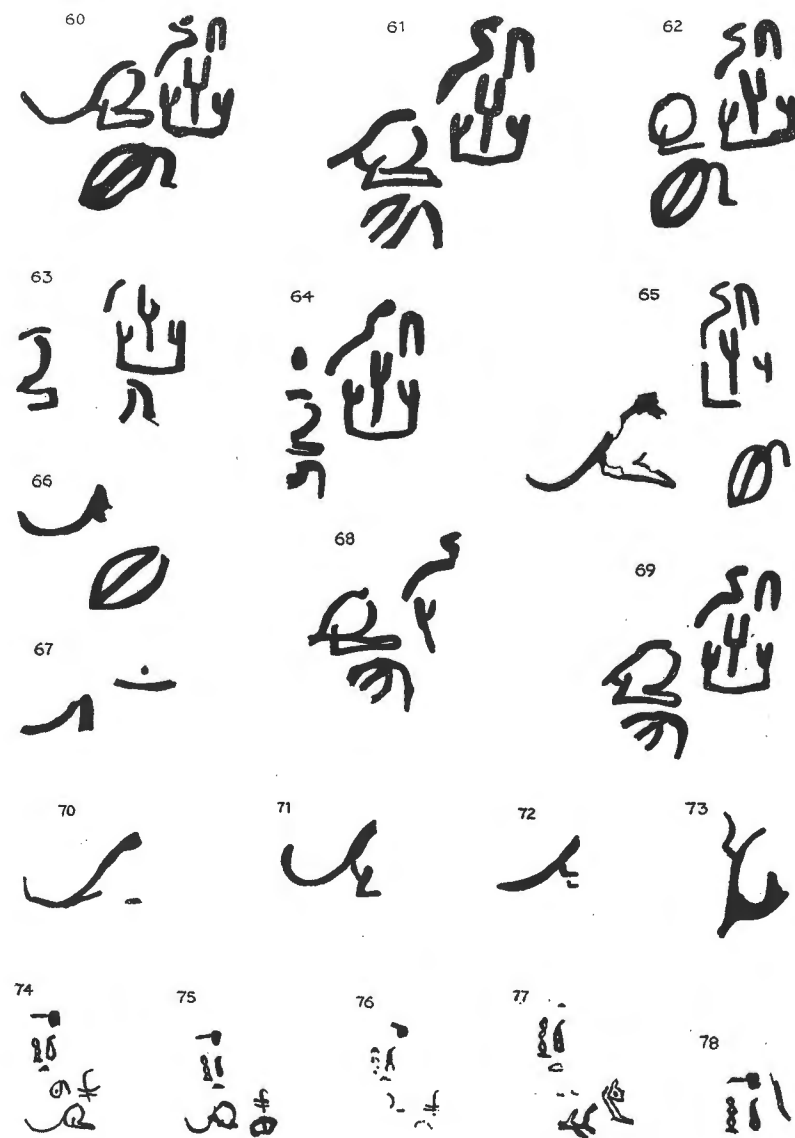


FIG. 142

on wooden label B. 3 (q.v.) with ll underneath. The meaning is obscure, but for the whole cf. the group in the bottom left-hand corner of the Udimu label (Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 15, 16). Then comes the probable designation of the contents of the pot. In 74–76 it is $\text{f} \text{ 0 } \Delta$, perhaps some 'royal' (less likely 'southern'; see note on A. 1) oil of grade Δ . In 77 there is sh , commonly found in the inscriptions of Class (1).

E. Mud Seal-impressions (Plates XXXVI and XXXVII)

This tomb produced a rich hoard of seal-impressions, many of which are new, many of which were known already from Abydos. In describing the impressions I have used the classification of types of jar sealing given by Emery in *Hor-Aha*, p. 19. In the majority of cases small fragments of the sealings alone were found and it was not always possible to establish with certainty how a given seal was applied and whether it was used in conjunction with another seal.

1. (Fig. 143.) 1 example of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: width 5.7 cm., circumference 10.6 cm.

Design: Two rows of *serekhs* of King Uadji. Impressions of similar design but with slight variations of detail are 2–6; also cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 18, 1.

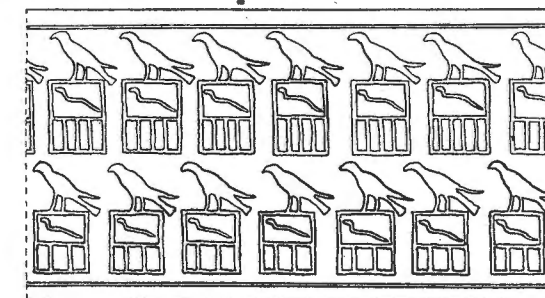


FIG. 143

2. (Fig. 144.) 9 examples of type 2; 1 occurs on the same sealing as an example of 37.

Approximate dimensions: width 6.5 cm., circumference 11.3 cm.

Design: Similar to that of 1. The horizontal band cleaving the third *serekh* from the left of the bottom row indicates a split in the seal.

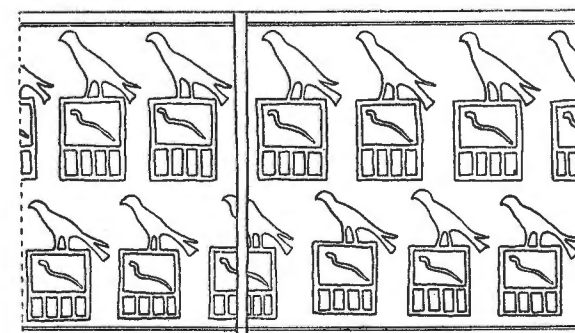


FIG. 144

3. (Fig. 145.) 7 examples of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: width 6.6 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: Similar to that of 1.

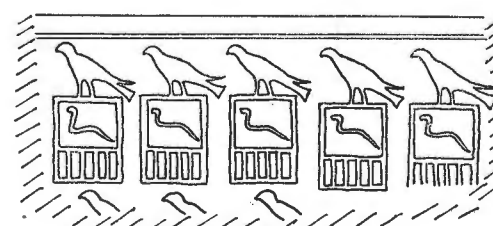


FIG. 145

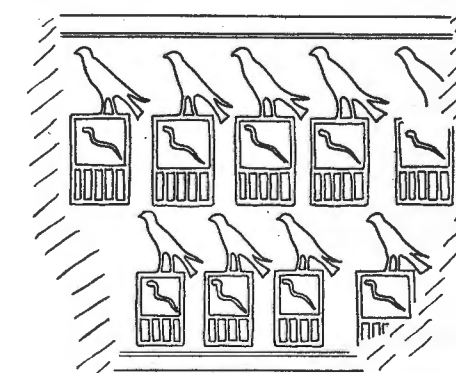


FIG. 146

4. (Fig. 146.) 3 examples of type 2; 1 occurs on the same sealing as an example of 37.

Approximate dimensions: width 6.9 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: similar to that of 1.

5. (Fig. 147.) 15 examples of type 2; 1 occurs together with an example of 10, 1 with an example of 11, and 1 with an example of 38.

Approximate dimensions: width 6.4 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: Similar to that of 1.

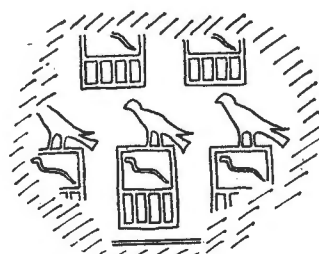


FIG. 147

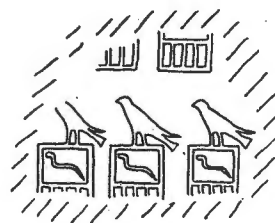


FIG. 148

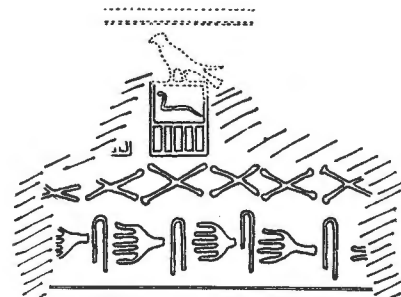


FIG. 149

6. (Fig. 148.) 1 example of type 1.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: Similar to that of 1.

7. (Fig. 149.) 3 examples of type 1.

Approximate dimensions: width 5.7 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: At the top is a row of *serekhs* of Uadji; underneath is a row of crossed arrows—the emblem of Neith—and a row of the signs | and ⌘ alternating; possibly a title.

8. (Fig. 150.) 12 examples of type 2; 1 impression is crossed by 1 impression of 21, except in 3 cases when it is crossed by an impression of 22.

Approximate dimensions: width 5.5 cm., circumference 11 cm.

Design: Two rows consisting of the group ⌘ (discussed under A.1 above) alternating with the place-name or vineyard ⌘ (discussed by Emery, *Hemaka*, p. 62 (neither the order of the signs nor their meaning is certain)). In the lower row the same group alternates with the title *rd-mr* 'administrator of a province' and with a possible town-name. A

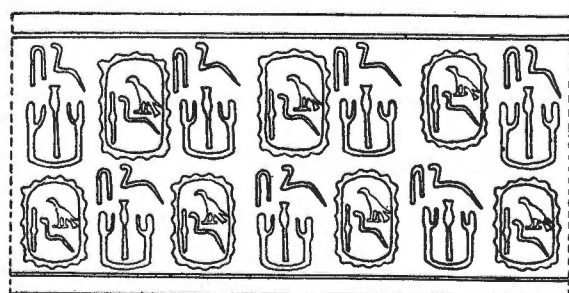


FIG. 150

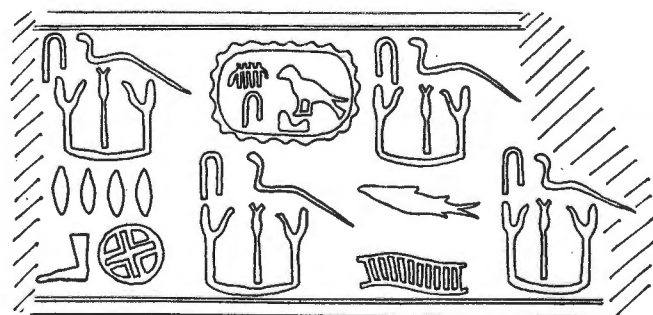


FIG. 151

9. (Fig. 151.) 4 examples of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: width 5.9 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: In the top row the group ⌘ (discussed under A.1 above) alternates with the place-name or vineyard ⌘ (discussed by Emery, *Hemaka*, p. 62 (neither the order of the signs nor their meaning is certain)). In the lower row the same group alternates with the title *rd-mr* 'administrator of a province' and with a possible town-name. A

seal-impression with similar components of the time of Uadji occurs in Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 18, 6; see also the next two impressions.

10. (Fig. 152.) 5 examples of type 2; in 1 case the impression occurs on the same sealing as an impression of 5.

Approximate dimensions: width 6.5 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: It consists of elements similar to those of 9.

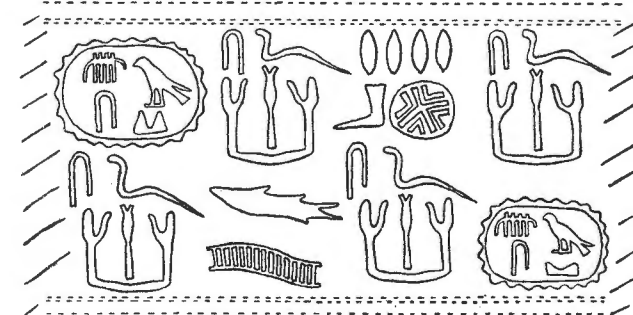


FIG. 152

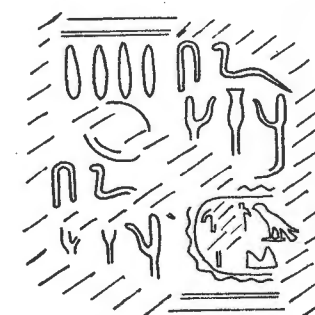


FIG. 153

11. (Fig. 153.) 1 example of type 2; it occurs in conjunction with an example of 5.

Approximate dimensions: width 5.7 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: It consists of elements similar to those of 9.

12. (Fig. 154.) 5 examples of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: Two rows, each consisting of the group ⌘ (discussed under A.1 above), alternating with 4 vertical bars over —. This latter group occurs also on 22, alternating with the *serekh* of Udimu. A similar seal impression occurs at Abydos of the time of Uadji; cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. 17, 129.

13. (Fig. 155.) 1 example of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

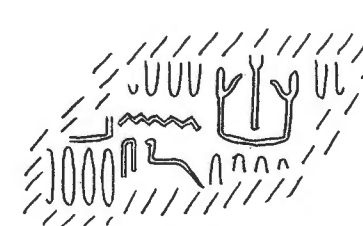


FIG. 154

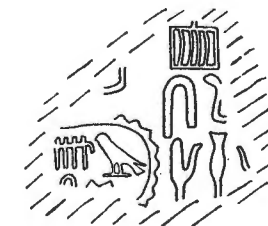


FIG. 155



FIG. 156

Design: Elements occurring on 9–11, with the addition of the 'swimming man' group found on 23. Also cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 18, 6.

14. (Fig. 156.) 1 example of type 2.








There is evidence of a split in the seal.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: Probably similar to that of 13.

15. (Fig. 157.) 10 examples of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: width 5 cm., circumference 8.8 cm.

Design: Two rows containing the group  (discussed under A. 1 above) alternating with (a)  *im mwt* (meaning doubtful) and (b) —the first sign was read  by Petrie on a similar impression found at Abydos (*Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 19, 7). He also read  in place of . The first sign remains doubtful; the second is almost certainly  on the impressions from this tomb. The translation may be 'What the Great God, Horus, his Lord does' (or 'the inheritance of the Great God, &c.', after Griffith, op. cit., p. 43).

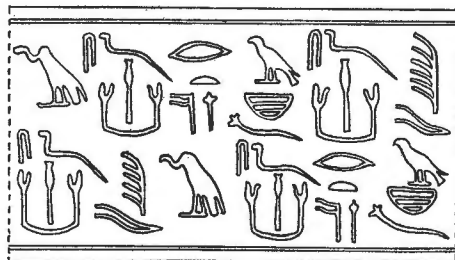


FIG. 157



FIG. 158




16. (Fig. 158.) 1 example on a bag sealing.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: Similar to that of 15 but on a smaller scale.

17. (Fig. 159.) 6 examples of type 3 (?)

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: Two rows consisting of the group  (discussed under A.1 above) interspersed with large  signs containing (a)  (meaning uncertain), and (b) the lioness with bent bar (see note on 44) and another uncertain sign. It is unusual to find this lioness occurring at this period without the theriomorphic shrine. The two groups probably represent the names of temples or shrines.

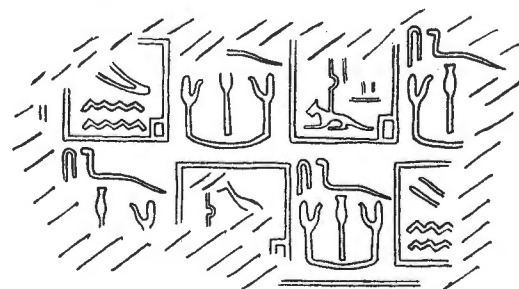


FIG. 159






FIG. 160

18. (Fig. 160.) 2 examples on bag sealings.

It is not certain that they are impressions from the same seal.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: It includes the group  (discussed under A. 1 above) and other signs including , the group , and the *nar*-fish.

19. (Fig. 161.) 4 examples of type 1.

Approximate dimensions: width 7.4 cm., circumference 12.3 cm. (?).

Design: Two rows of *serekhs* of King Udimu.

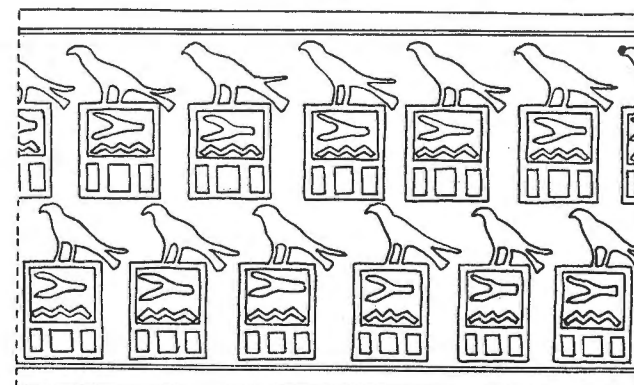


FIG. 161

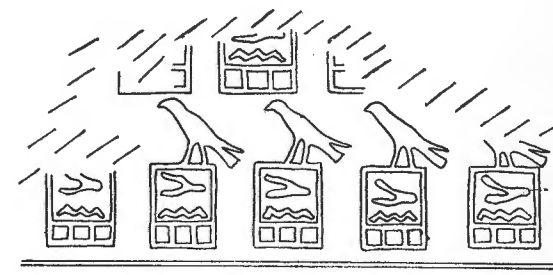


FIG. 162

20. (Fig. 162.) 15 examples of type 3; the seal was applied to the sides of the sealing.

Approximate dimensions: width 7.1 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: Similar to that of 19.

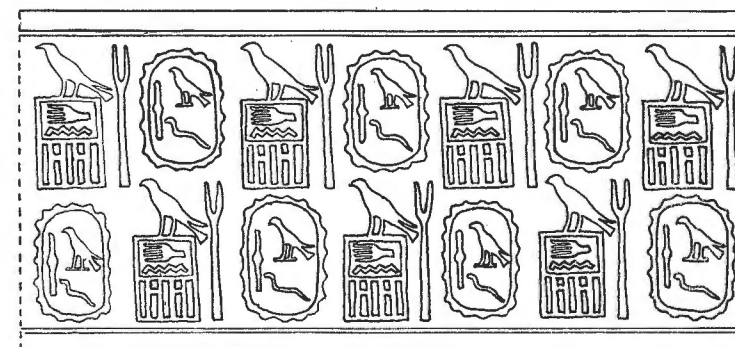


FIG. 163

21. (Fig. 163.) 4 examples of type 2; 1 example occurs on the same sealing as an example of 8.

Approximate dimensions: width 6.7 cm., circumference 14.3 cm. (?).

Design: Two rows of *serekhs* of Udimu followed by the *shm*-sceptre alternating with the place-name or vineyard also found on 8 (q.v.).

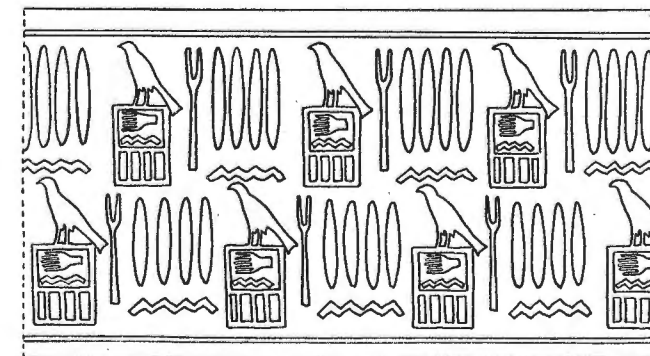



FIG. 164

22. (Fig. 164.) 14 examples of type 2; 3 examples found on sealings with examples of 8.

Approximate dimensions: width 6.8 cm., circumference 12.5 cm. (?).

Design: Two rows of *serekhs* of Udimu followed by the *sh*m-sceptre, alternating with a group consisting of 4 vertical bars over , cf. 12. For impressions of similar design cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. 18, 142, 143.

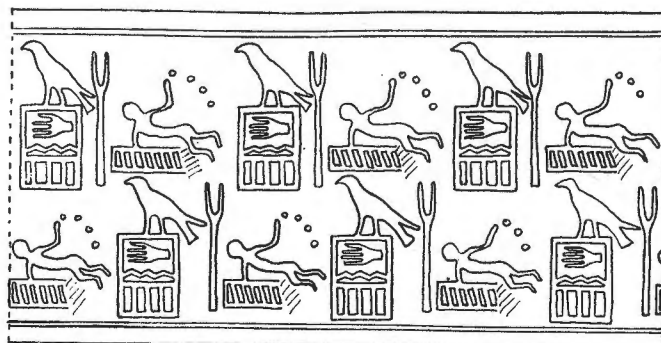


FIG. 165





23. (Fig. 165.) 6 examples of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: width 6.5 cm., circumference 12.9 cm.

Design: Two rows of *serekhs* of Udimu followed by the *sh*m-sceptre, alternating with the group of the swimming man, cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. 19, 148, also *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 21, 21; II, Pl. 19, 146-7.

24. (Fig. 166.) 10 examples of type 1; 2 crossed impressions on each sealing.

Approximate dimensions: width 3 cm., circumference 7.5 cm.

Design: Two rows: in the top row the group  alternates with ; in the bottom row the latter group alternates with an alighting bird; this row also includes one reversed . The first group occurs frequently on early seals and stelae and may be a title or epithet, *sh k* 'one beneficent of *k*'. Cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 20, 15; 31, 26, 29; II, Pl. 20, 157. The second group may be a name, cf.  on an early stela, Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 31, 5.

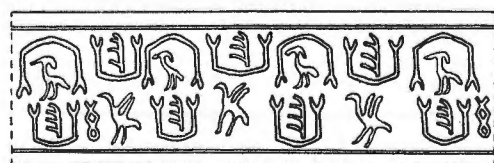


FIG. 166

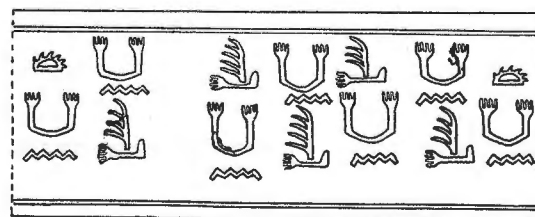







FIG. 167

25. (Fig. 167.) 5 examples of type 1; 2 crossed impressions on each sealing.

Approximate dimensions: width 4.1 cm., circumference 9.1 cm.



Design: Two rows consisting of  alternating with ; the top row also has one -sign.  may be a title and  a name, reading perhaps *n(y)-k* 'One belonging to the *k*'.

26. (Fig. 168.) 1 example of type 1.

Approximate dimensions: width 2.3 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: At top, a row of animals and two-headed lions (the god Aker);¹ at bottom the

¹ See Emery, *Hor-Aha*, p. 89; De Wit, *Le Rôle et le sens du lion dans l'Égypte ancienne*, p. 191.

reversed -sign alternating with . For a seal including most of these details cf. Emery, *Hor-Aha*, p. 30, fig. 29.

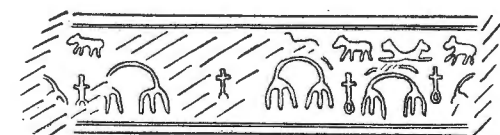


FIG. 168

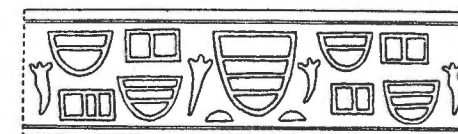






FIG. 169



27. (Fig. 169.) 4 examples of type 1. One example occurs crossing an example of 31; another occurs crossing one of 32.

Approximate dimensions: width 2.5 cm., circumference 8.9 cm.

Design: Group consisting of  over or under a sign, perhaps , interspersed with  (*bnrt*?) with one large  in the middle.

28. (Fig. 170.) 1 example of type 1.

Approximate dimensions: width 4 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: Pairs of birds over or under  with a grill-shaped object uncertain in detail; beneath this grill-shaped object is the papyrus-thicket sign . The significance of the whole is uncertain.

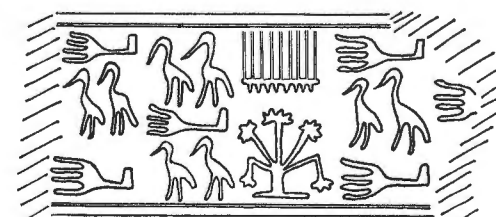


FIG. 170

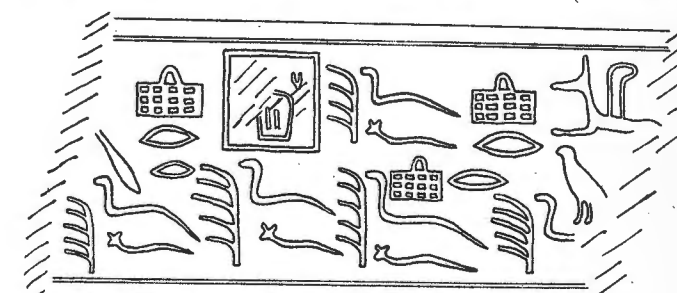





FIG. 171

29. (Fig. 171.) 2 examples of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: width 5.4 cm., circumference 11.2 cm. (?)

Design: Bottom row consists of the group  repeated, perhaps a name; top row has the same group, the group , perhaps a title *iry htp(w)* 'one concerned with offerings', an enclosure containing uncertain signs, and the Anubis-jackal with feather on back above —possibly the later title *wt(y)* 'Inpw' 'embalmer-priest of Anubis'.

30. (Fig. 172.) 1 example on a bag sealing.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: The general design is uncertain; it includes the Anubis-jackal and the signs  and .



FIG. 172

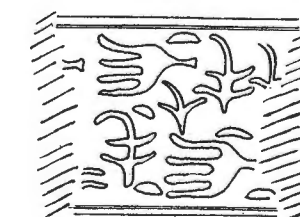


FIG. 173

31. (Fig. 173.) 3 examples of type 1; 1 example occurs on the same sealing as an example of 27. Approximate dimensions: width 3.9 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: Two rows of ☐ alternating with || ; in between occurs a single || and several small signs, perhaps ☐ used decoratively (?).

32. (Fig. 174.) 1 example of type 1; it occurs with an example of 27.

Approximate dimensions: width 3.1 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: similar to that of 31; hand alternates with || in 2 rows, with a number of ☐ -signs interspersed.

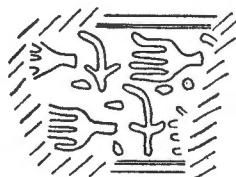


FIG. 174

33. (Fig. 175.) 5 examples of type 1. An unusually large and deep-cut impression.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

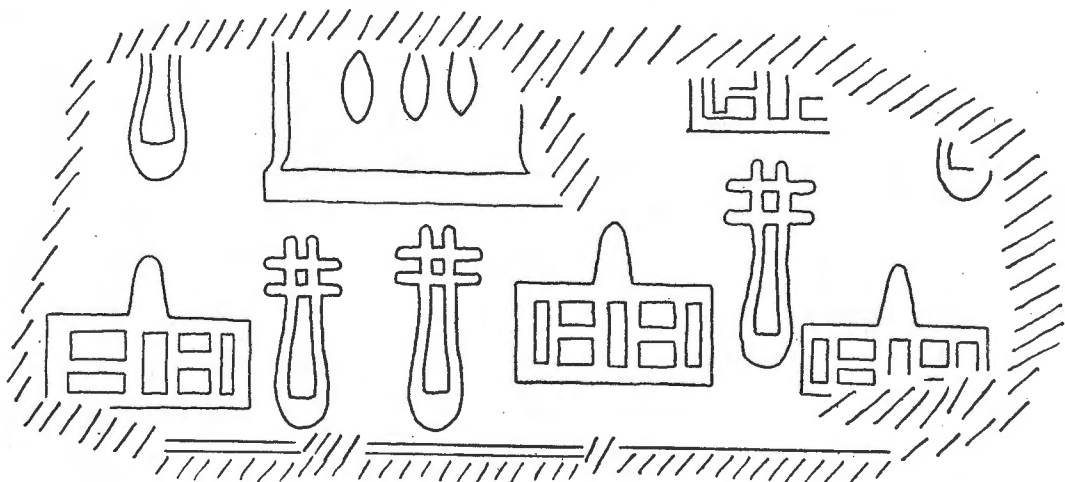


FIG. 175

Design: At bottom the *htp* sign alternates with the *nfr* sign singly or in pairs; at top the same signs occur and also an enclosure of some kind. Perhaps the name *Nfr-htp* is intended here.

34. (Fig. 176.) 25 examples of type 3; single impressions across top.

Approximate dimensions: width 6.4 cm., circumference 15 cm.

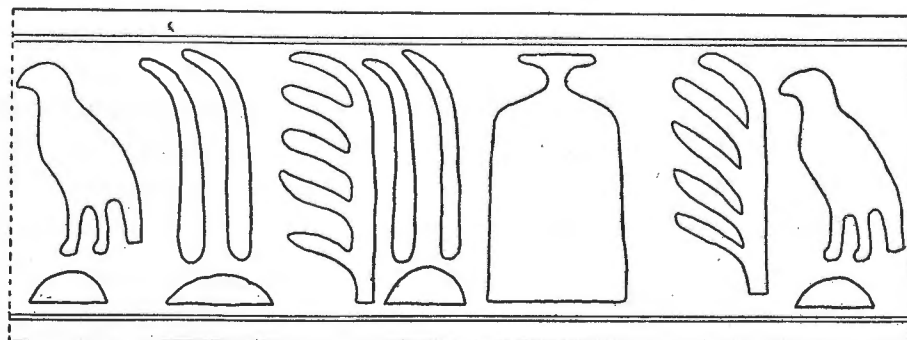


FIG. 176

Design: It includes the group || (cf. || on 51), a gaming-piece, and the group || . These groups may be names or titles, but nothing is certain.

35. (Fig. 177.) 1 example of type 3; a single impression across the top.

Approximate dimensions: width 8.3 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: Few of the details are clear; the signs || and || are certain.

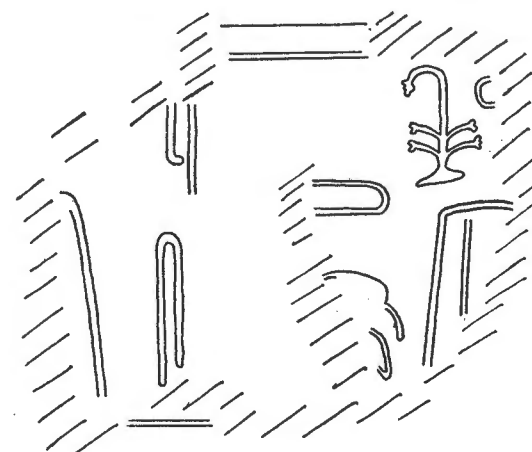


FIG. 177

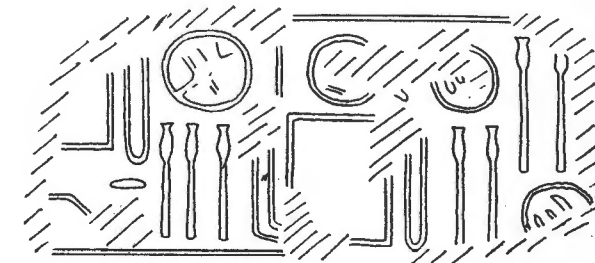


FIG. 178

36. (Fig. 178.) 2 examples of type 1.

Approximate dimensions: width 4.7 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: It includes the town-sign, the *shm*-sceptre in groups of two or three, and some form of enclosure. No certain meaning can be extracted; many details are obscure.

37. (Fig. 179.) 8 examples of type 2; 1 example occurs on a sealing with an example of 2; 1 occurs with an example of 4.

Approximate dimensions: width 6.1 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: At top || alternates with two *shm*-sceptres, perhaps a title *wr shmwi*; also at the top are other motives of uncertain detail. At the bottom are a series of birds and three long vertical oval objects. For seals of similar design cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 19, 9; II, Pl. 17, 128.

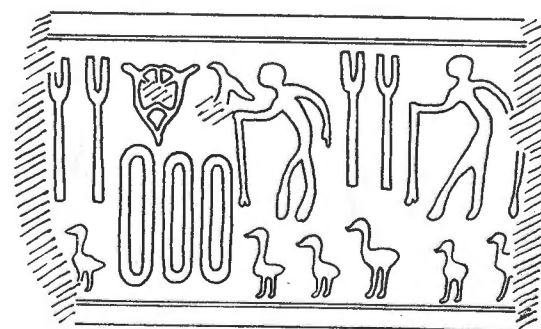


FIG. 179

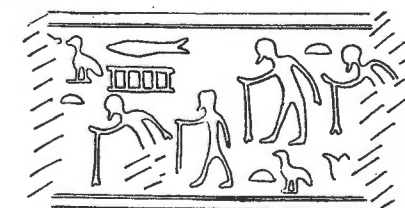


FIG. 180

38. (Fig. 180.) 3 examples of type 2; 1 example occurs on a sealing with an example of 5.

Approximate dimensions: width 3.8 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: Similar to that of 37; groups of 2 || signs alternate with the title *cd-mr* and the group || . We may, perhaps, read here a title *wr wt* 'great one of embalming'. For a similar seal-impression see Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 19, 8.

39. (Fig. 181.) 1 example of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: Details are uncertain; it includes birds, a fish, and possibly the heart sign.



FIG. 181

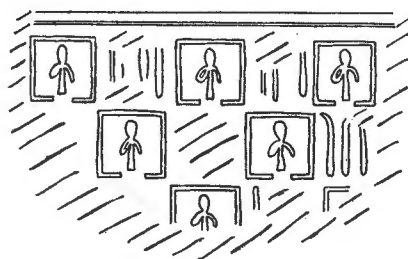


FIG. 182

40. (Fig. 182.) 1 example of type 1.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: 3 (?) rows of the group $\overline{\text{pr-hd}}$ 'treasury'; between are groups of vertical bars or the like.

41. (Fig. 183.) 1 example of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: width 4.6 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: The signs $\overline{\text{}}^{\text{J}}$ and $\overline{\text{}}^{\text{I}}$ alternate; possibly to be read $\overline{\text{sntr}}$ 'incense'; possibly the signs are used for decorative or amuletic purposes only.

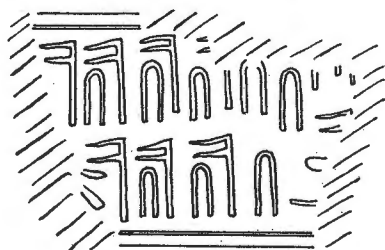


FIG. 183

42. (Fig. 184.) 1 example of type 2 (?).

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: on the fragment remaining we may read the same $\overline{\text{shnt(y)-k:(i)}}^1$ 'one who promotes is (my) ka'; this reading is by no means certain.

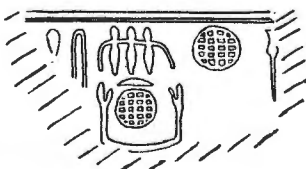


FIG. 184



FIG. 185

43. (Fig. 185.) 1 example of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: It includes human faces and pairs of $\overline{\text{J}}$ -signs; for the faces cf. the impressions following and also Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. 16, 123.

¹ Cf. Ranke, *Personn.*, p. 320, 4.

44. (Fig. 186.) 1 example of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: Lioness with 3 bent bars on her back before a theriomorphic shrine. The design also includes a number of human faces. The lioness and shrine motive is common on early dynastic seal-impressions; cf. Emery, *Hor-Aha*, 90, 99.

45. (Fig. 187.) 1 example of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: It includes the lioness with 3 bent bars before a theriomorphic shrine; also the $\overline{\text{J}}$ -sign. See note on 44.

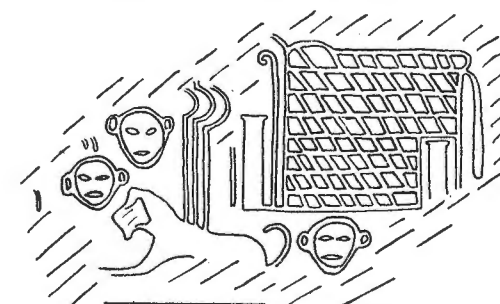


FIG. 186



FIG. 187

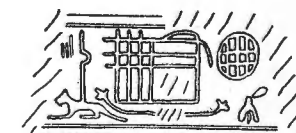


FIG. 188

46. (Fig. 188.) 1 example of type 1.

Approximate dimensions: width 2.3 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: A lioness with single bent bar before a theriomorphic shrine (see note on 44); beneath the shrine are two snakes tail to tail (perhaps a two-headed monster). For the sign at the bottom right hand cf. Petrie, *Tombs of the Courtiers*, Pl. 3, 16.

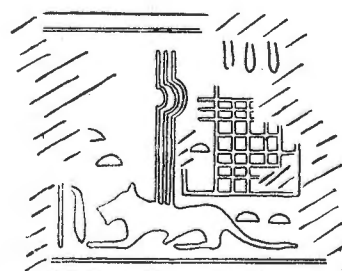


FIG. 189

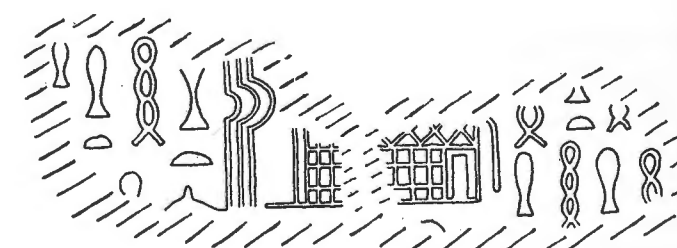


FIG. 190

47. (Fig. 189.) 2 examples of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: width 5.2 cm., circumference uncertain.

Design: Lioness with 3 bent bars before theriomorphic shrine (see note on 44); other details uncertain, apart from a number of $\overline{\text{J}}$ -signs, the purpose of which is probably decorative.

48. (Fig. 190.) 5 examples on bag sealings.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: Lioness with 3 bent bars before a theriomorphic shrine (see note on 44); the remainder of the space is filled with the group $\overline{\text{!!}}$ repeated, perhaps a title. For a seal impression of similar design dated to the reign of Zer cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. 16, 116.

49. (Fig. 191.) 1 example of type 3 (?).
Approximate dimensions: uncertain.
Design: Part of a theriomorphic shrine (see note on 44); above are 3 vertical bars and in front a ω .



FIG. 191



FIG. 192

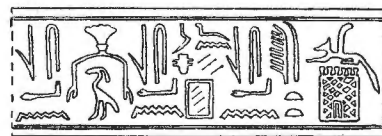


FIG. 193

51. (Fig. 193.) 7 examples of type 1; 4 impressions crossing over top of sealing.
Approximate dimensions: width 2.5 cm., circumference 7.3 cm.
Design: The group $\text{𓆎} \text{𓆏}$, which may be a name, alternating with (a) 𓆎 inside inverted 𓆏 ; (b) the group $\text{𓆎} \text{𓆏}$ over an uncertain sign—the whole indicating perhaps some commodity otherwise unknown; (c) the group $\text{𓆎} \text{𓆏}$, perhaps a title, cf. the group $\text{𓆎} \text{𓆏}$ on 34; this is followed by the Anubis-jackal with feather on back, over a shrine. Cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 29, 86.

52. (Fig. 194.) 1 example on a small conical sealing of grey mud; the impressions run up the sealing, placed close together.

Approximate dimensions: width 2.2 cm., circumference 6.6 cm.

Design: The group 𓆎 may be a name *tp(y)-kz(i)*; it is followed by 𓆎 , which is probably the title of a royal official. A second case of the name(?)—group is followed by a longer group which includes the second pair of signs of the first title(?)—group, but reversed; this longer group may include a title connected with canal administration (𓆎) and also the title *hry-* 'subordinate'.

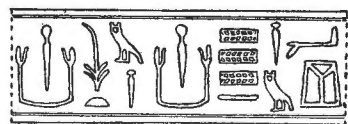


FIG. 194



FIG. 195

53. (Fig. 195.) 1 example of a bag sealing; the drawing contains two unconnected parts of the same seal.
Approximate dimensions: uncertain.
Design: Few details are certain; the sign 𓆎 can be identified and perhaps part of 𓆎 . In character the seal may be of the same type as 35.

54. (Fig. 196.) 1 example of cord sealing; the three groups of signs are unconnected.
Approximate dimensions: uncertain.
Design: The signs 𓆎 , 𓆏 , and a bird can be identified.



FIG. 196



FIG. 197

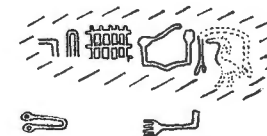


FIG. 198

55. (Fig. 197.) 1 example of a cord sealing. The signs, as given, follow each other in series around the sealing; but they were applied separately.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: The group 𓆎 repeated and reversed—perhaps a name.

56. (Fig. 198.) 1 example of a cord sealing.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: The main line of text contains the signs 𓆎 followed by the common group consisting of 𓆎 with a whip (?) or throw-stick in one hand and 𓆎 within an inverted 𓆎 ; cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 20, 12 ff. The two signs 𓆎 and 𓆎 occur in isolation elsewhere on the sealing, but they may belong close below the main line; cf. the fragment of a similar impression (of the time of Zer), Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. 16, 119.



FIG. 199

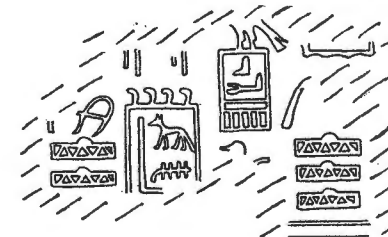


FIG. 200

57. (Fig. 199.) 1 example of a bag sealing.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: Possibly it contained the group 𓆎 (see note on A. 1 above), although the traces above the possible 𓆎 do not suit this restoration very well. No other details are certain.

58. (Fig. 200.) 4 examples of bag sealings.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: It includes the *serekh* of King Ka-a and a place-name of uncertain reading within an enclosure topped by a frieze of uraei (?). The sign 𓆎 occurs twice above this enclosure and the group 𓆎 also occurs twice. Other signs and details are uncertain.

PART III

TOMB No. 3503

CHAPTER V

INTRODUCTION

TOMB No. 3503 is situated immediately south of No. 3500 on the extreme edge of the escarpment. Inscriptions on stone vessels and jar sealings point to its being the burial place of Meryet-Nit and certainly it can be dated from other jar sealings, and the architectural design to the reigns of Zer. The tomb was plundered through a tunnel cut below ground level from the south-west corner of the superstructure to Room J of the substructure.

CHAPTER VI

ARCHITECTURE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Plate XXXVIII

ALTHOUGH in size and design the tomb conforms to the recognized type of the early First Dynasty which is exemplified in Nos. 2185, 3357, and 3471 at Sakkara, the substructure shows a distinct difference in that it is much smaller and covers a more restricted area. Furthermore, the magazines within the superstructure, although larger, are fewer in number, consisting of twenty-one against twenty-nine in Tomb 3471 and twenty-six in Tomb 3357. As with other structures of this type at Sakkara the magazines all have false floors with a sand filling below matting, traces of which were noted during the clearance.

The substructure consists of a single pit cut in the gravel and rock to a depth of 3.0 metres below ground level and subdivided into five rooms with no communications. All were roofed with timber just below ground level, and the walls even below the commencement of the rock strata are lined with brick.

The superstructure, almost identical in size with Nos. 2185, 3357, and 3471, was well preserved and stood to a height of 1.90 metres when first uncovered. The crenellated outer walls were faced with mud plaster covered with a white gypsum stucco on which remained traces of red, green, black, and yellow paint. Surrounding the main block of the superstructure was a stamped mud pavement which also had been covered with white stucco and then painted in red and blue. On the east side the remains of a wide enclosure wall were still preserved, and although no trace of it was found on the other three sides it probably surrounded the whole superstructure as in Tomb 3357. A low platform was built against the west side of the enclosure wall and continued to the full length of the mastaba. This platform also bore traces of mud plaster covered with white gypsum stucco. On all four sides of the superstructure were subsidiary burials situated beyond the enclosure wall. These, twenty in number (originally twenty-two), consisted of brick-lined pits with wooden roofing, and although little or nothing remained of the superstructure, sufficient evidence remained to show that they were similar in design to those later discovered surrounding Tomb 3504. On the north side of the superstructure, beyond the subsidiary graves, were the remains of the brick-built casing of a solar bark of similar dimensions and design to that of Tomb 3357.

DETAILS AND MEASUREMENTS

THE ENCLOSURE WALL (Plate XLI)

As already stated, only the east side of the enclosure wall is preserved. Although it probably continued around all four sides of the superstructure, no proof of this exists, and against this supposition is the fact that at the south end it turns at right angles towards the east and the edge of the escarpment. Excluding a platform built against its west side, the enclosure wall running parallel to the east façade of the superstructure forms a corridor 3.55 metres wide. The

wall is 0.65 metre thick with a brick formation as shown in Plate XXXVIII. The north end of the wall is broken away, but the south end, which turns east, is complete and it extends 4.35 metres beyond the end of the superstructure. Assuming that the wall surrounded the superstructure, one might hazard the guess that the turn of the wall towards the escarpment marks the position of the gateway entrance. The platform built against the wall's west side and extending the full length of the superstructure stands to a height of 0.40 metre and is built of bricks laid in tile fashion. It has a total length of 42.50 metres and a width of 0.95 metre. Both the wall and the platform were faced with mud plaster covered with white lime stucco.

THE SUPERSTRUCTURE (Plates XL, XLI, and XLII)

Exterior measurements of the main walls:	North	16.00	metres
	South	15.75	„
	East	42.60	„
	West	42.60	„
Thickness of main walls:	North	2.70	„
	South	2.75	„
	East	2.75	„
	West	2.70	„
Maximum height of walls as found:		2.20	„

The brickwork of the main walls consisted of two layers of unbonded headers laid in even rows followed by one layer of stretchers laid in the same manner.

The superstructure has the usual 'palace façade' panelling on all four sides; nine large niches on the long sides and three on the short. Fig. 201 shows the order of brickwork. The central large niches on the north and south sides were left open as gates into the interior of the superstructure and later filled in after the interment, when the construction was raised and completed. (The significance of these gates is discussed on p. 140.) The filling of the gates was noted by the change in the colour of the brickwork, and the lack of bonding, which is shown in Plates XLIII and XLIV.

Measurements of the Palace Façade

Large niche:	Maximum width	2.13	metres
	„	depth	1.10 „
Small niche:	Maximum width	0.45	metre
	„	depth	0.25 „

Fig. 202 shows the details of the construction of the crenellated face of the superstructure which was faced with mud plaster about 2 cm. thick. Over this was a gypsum stucco about 1 cm. thick, covered with a white lime wash. On the east façade, which although lower was better preserved, traces of the painted decoration with which the building was originally adorned were apparent, although in most cases this evidence consisted only of the splashes of paint fallen from above. As in the tomb of Hesyr-Re, the painted decoration of the niches did not extend to the base, but ended with a dado of about 0.75 metre above floor level. Faint

traces of the dado edge of red and black paint were noted in the sixth large niche on the east façade. However, if time has denied us any evidence of the design above the dado, we at least have definite evidence from the splashes of a careless decorator of the colours used: green, yellow, red, and black.

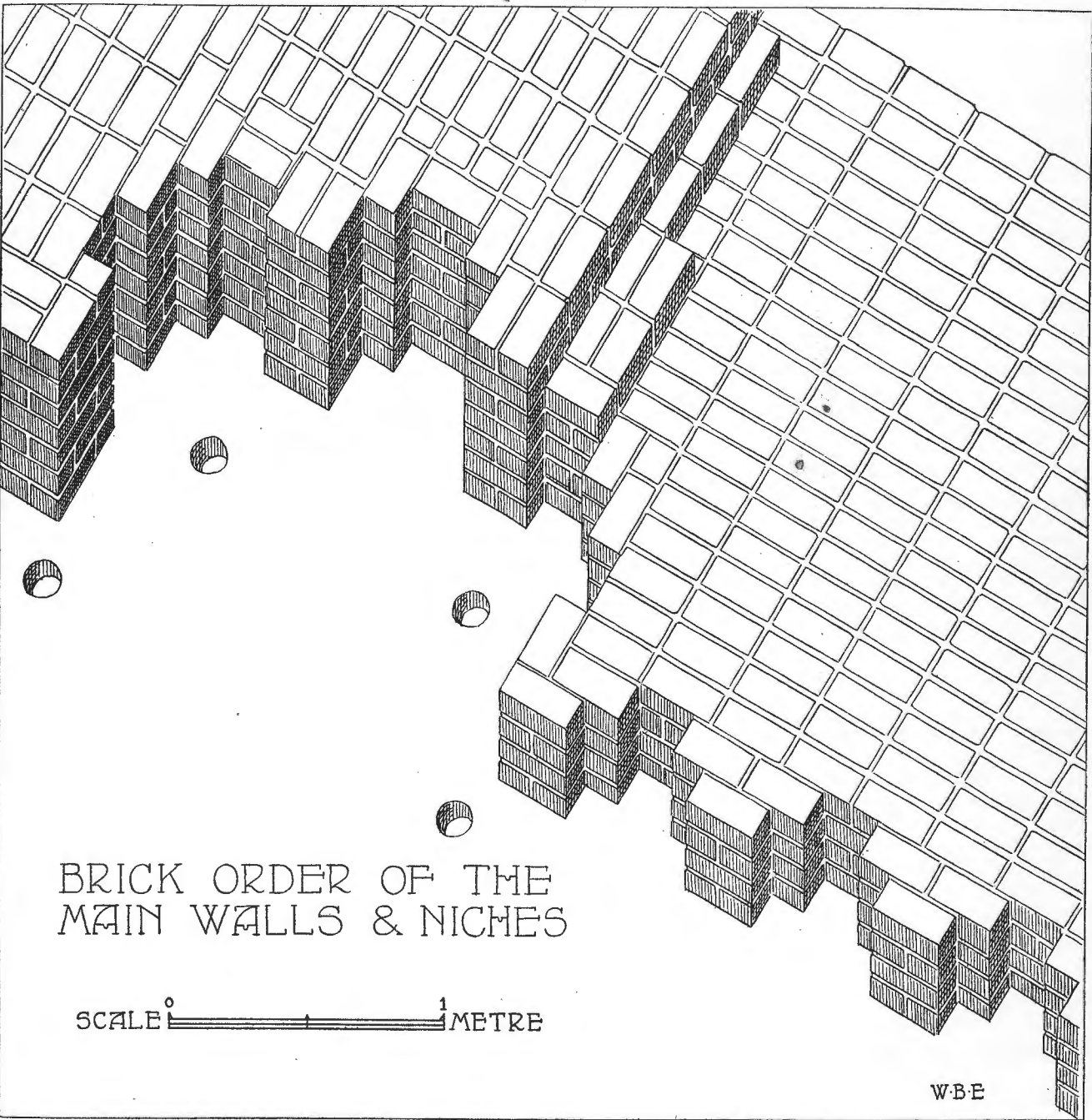


FIG. 201

As in Tombs 3357 and 2185, four cavities were found in the pavement in front and within each of the large niches. These were only discernible on the east and north sides of the superstructure, but they probably extended all round the superstructure. Although no trace of timber was found in these cavities and there is evidence to show that they were cut in the mud-plastered

pavement already laid, contrary to my original opinion (*Hor-Aha*, p. 14), I am inclined to believe that they were made for constructor's scaffolding. Details of their position are shown in Fig. 201.

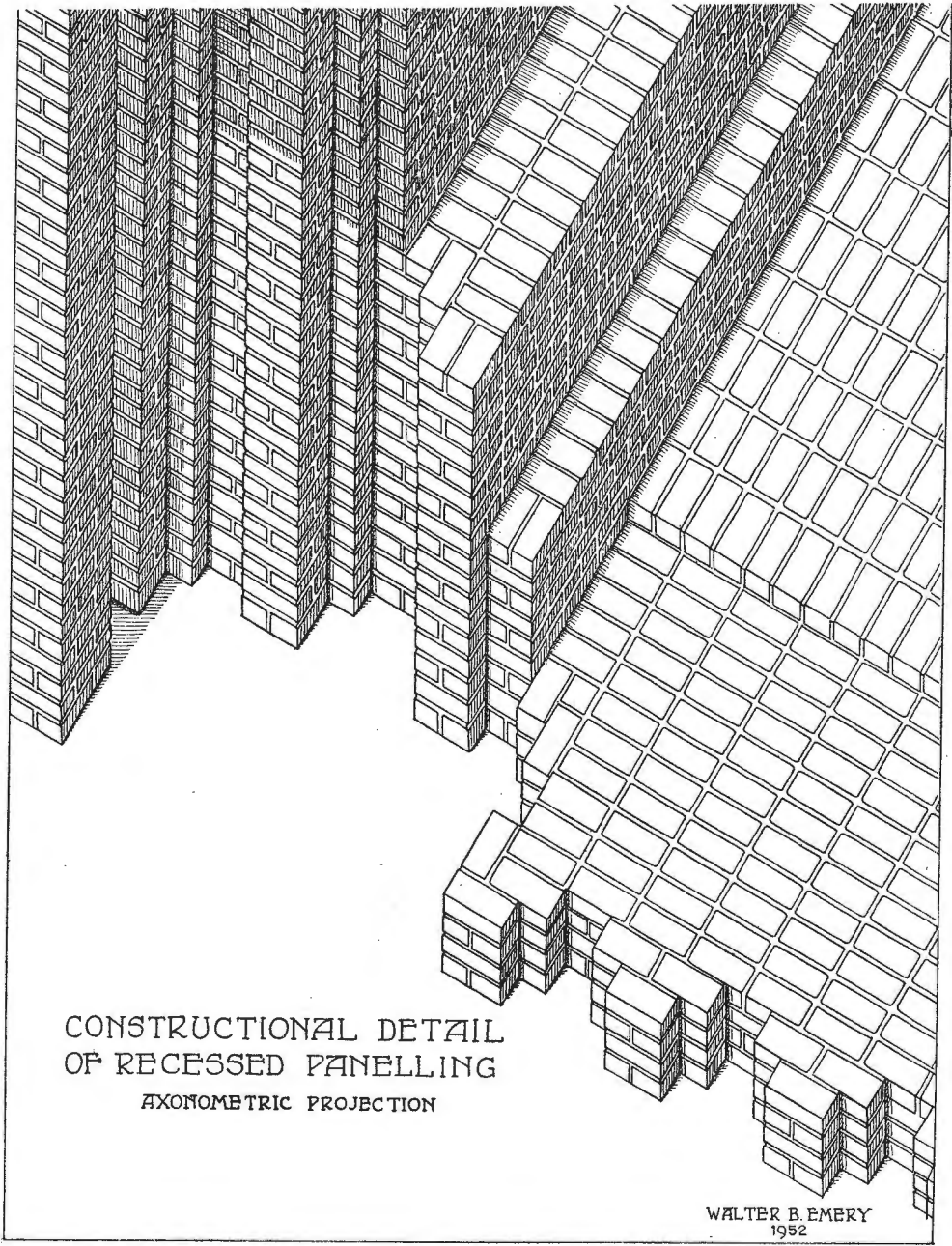


Fig. 202

Interior of the Superstructure (Plate XXXIX)

The interior of the superstructure was divided into twenty-one magazines formed by six cross walls (about 0.75 metre thick) from east to west and two cross walls from north to south. The east-west cross walls were built first and not bonded to the main walls. The north-south walls, although accurate in alignment, were constructed separately between the corridors formed by the east-west walls, with which they were not bonded. For details of construction see Plate XLVI.

No trace of mud plaster was noted on the walls of the magazine, but each had a false floor of

fine sand and rubble of about 0.75 metre above ground level. Above this false floor in magazines G and P traces of reed-matting were found. As in Tomb 3471 there is evidence to support the view that the central magazines conformed in size with the subterranean rooms below them, although not with regard to rooms J-K and M-N.

THE SUBSTRUCTURE (Plate XLV)

The substructure of the tomb consists of a large rectangular pit measuring north-south 14.25 metres by east-west 4.50 metres, cut to a depth of 2.90 metres. Although cut deep enough to reach the rock strata, the walls had to be retained by brickwork to the floor level. Two cross walls running from east to west divided the pit into more or less even compartments; these cross walls, not bonded with the sides of the pit, are 0.75 metre thick. The two compartments at the north and south ends are divided each into two rooms by unbonded brick walls 0.40 metre thick running from north to south. Above all the rooms thus formed, traces of a wooden roof remained which, as far as can be ascertained, was similar to that in Tomb 3471, standing 2.45 metres above the floor level.

The walls of all the rooms of the substructure were faced with mud plaster, and although destruction by fire had been widespread, we noted faint traces of the impression of matting which had originally been stuck to the walls as in the tomb of Hor-Aha. It is important to note that there was definite evidence that the plastering of the walls had been done when the wooden roofing was already in place. As in tombs of this type there was no entrance to the rooms of the substructure except from above, we can only conclude that the burial chambers were complete with their finished adornment prior to burial and that when this finally took place the body and funerary equipment of the deceased were lowered into its final resting-place through a hole or trapdoor in the roofing.

Measurements

Room J. North-south 3.35 metres; east-west 1.40 metres							
K.	„	„	3.35	„	„	1.70	„
L.	„	„	4.80	„	„	3.50	„
M.	„	„	3.15	„	„	1.40	„
N.	„	„	3.15	„	„	1.70	„

THE SUBSIDIARY GRAVES

On all four sides of the superstructure were well-planned rows of subsidiary graves, but although many of them were intact, only in one example was there any trace of their superstructure preserved; we have every reason to believe, however, that they were similar in design to those of Tomb 3504. On the only side of the tomb on which the enclosure wall is preserved we have evidence that the sub-burials were placed outside this feature, the pits being 0.50 metre distance from its east face.

Measurements

- North side: the row of sub-burials situated 5.85 metres from the superstructure.
- South side: the row of sub-burials situated 5.15 metres from the superstructure.
- East side: the row of sub-burials situated 4.75 metres from the superstructure.
- West side: the row of sub-burials situated 4.75 metres from the superstructure.

The grave pits are all more or less of the same size and are all lined with retaining walls of bricks laid in stretcher formation. However, there are some differences in construction which suggest that all the graves were not made at exactly the same time or under exactly the same direction. Some of the pits have battered sides and some have vertical sides; some have the brickwork faced with a grey-coloured mud plaster and some with a yellow-coloured plaster. These differences cannot be ascribed to chance, for they are grouped together, as will be seen in the detailed description below. It is important to note that the mud plaster did not extend as high as the wooden roofing beams which were obviously placed in position after burial.

Burial A. Situated on the north side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with vertical sides faced with grey mud plaster. Mouth of pit surrounded by wide shelf on which rested remains of wooden plank shelf supported by beams placed from east to west.

Measurements:

Shelf:	North-south	1.82 metres		
	East-west	2.50	„	Depth 0.17 metre
Pit:	North-south	1.10	„	
	East-west	1.65	„	Depth 0.90 „
Roof beams:	0.12 metre thick			
Roof planks:	0.10	„	„	

Burial B. Situated to the north of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with vertical sides faced with grey mud plaster. Mouth of pit surrounded by shelf. Remains of wooden roof with planks placed east to west and beams north to south.

Measurements:

Shelf:	North-south	1.82 metres		
	East-west	2.40	„	Depth 0.20 metre
Pit:	North-south	1.20	„	
	East-west	1.55	„	Depth 1.00 „
Roof beams:	0.9 metre thick			
Roof planks:	0.8	„	„	

Burial C. Situated to the north of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with vertical sides faced with grey mud plaster. Mouth of pit surrounded by shelf on the top edge of which was found a single row of bricks: the remains of the superstructure.

Measurements:

Shelf:	North-south	1.85 metres		
	East-west	2.35	„	Depth 0.25 metre
Pit:	North-south	1.20	„	
	East-west	1.60	„	Depth 1.10 metres

Burial D. Situated to the west of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with vertical sides faced with grey mud plaster. Mouth of pit surrounded by shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf:	North-south	2.73 metres		
	East-west	1.90	„	Depth 0.20 metre
Pit:	North-south	1.83	„	
	East-west	1.03	„	Depth 1.15 metres

Burial E. Situated to the west of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with vertical sides faced with yellow mud plaster. Mouth of pit surrounded by shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf:	North-south	2.45 metres		
	East-west	1.80	„	Depth 0.25 metre
Pit:	North-south	1.75	„	
	East-west	1.04	„	Depth 1.08 metres

Burial F. Situated to the west of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with vertical sides faced with yellow mud plaster. Mouth of pit surrounded by shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf:	North-south	2.45 metres		
	East-west	1.90	„	Depth 0.20 metre
Pit:	North-south	1.70	„	
	East-west	1.15	„	Depth 1.05 metres

Burial G. Situated to the west of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with vertical sides faced with yellow mud plaster. Mouth of pit surrounded by shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf:	North-south	2.55 metres		
	East-west	1.55	„	Depth 0.17 metre
Pit:	North-south	1.85	„	
	East-west	0.80 metre		Depth 1.10 metres

Burial H. Situated on the west side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with vertical sides faced with yellow mud plaster. Pit surrounded by shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf:	North-south	2.50 metres		
	East-west	1.70	„	Depth 0.23 metre
Pit:	North-south	1.77	„	
	East-west	0.90 metre		Depth 1.00 „

Burial I. Situated on the west side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with vertical sides faced with yellow mud plaster. Pit surrounded by shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf:	North-south	2.40 metres		
	East-west	1.76	„	Depth 0.20 metre
Pit:	North-south	1.60	„	
	East-west	0.93 metre		Depth 1.13 metres

Burial J. Situated on the west side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with sides faced with yellow plaster. Pit surrounded by shelf. The south end of the grave has been cut away by the shaft of a Third Dynasty tomb, but the approximate dimensions are ascertainable.

Measurements:

Shelf: North-south 2.40 metres
 East-west 1.78 „ Depth 0.12 metre
 Pit: North-south 1.70 „
 East-west 0.95 metre Depth 1.05 metres

Burial K. Situated on the south side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with sides faced with yellow plaster. Pit surrounded by shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf: North-south 1.80 metres
 East-west 2.32 „ Depth 0.20 metre
 Pit: North-south 1.02 „
 East-west 1.50 „ Depth 1.16 metres

Burial L. Situated on the south side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with battered sides faced with yellow mud plaster. Pit surrounded by shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf: North-south 2.00 metres
 East-west 2.70 „ Depth 0.20 metre
 Pit: North-south 1.20 „
 East-west 1.84 „ Depth 1.18 metres

Burial M. Situated on the south side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with battered sides faced with yellow mud plaster. Pit surrounded by shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf: North-south 1.82 metres
 East-west 2.50 „ Depth 0.20 metre
 Pit: North-south 1.22 „
 East-west 1.85 „ Depth 1.32 metres

Burial N. Situated on the east side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with battered sides faced with yellow mud plaster. Pit surrounded by shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf: North-south 2.32 metres
 East-west 2.00 „ Depth 0.20 metre
 Pit: North-south 1.50 „
 East-west 1.15 „ Depth 1.15 metres

Burial O. Situated on the east side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with battered sides faced with yellow plaster. Surrounded by a shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf: North-south 2.50 metres
 East-west 2.00 „ Depth 0.24 metre
 Pit: North-south 1.68 „
 East-west 1.18 „ Depth 1.18 metres

Burial P. Situated on the east side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with battered sides faced with yellow mud plaster. Surrounded by a shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf: North-south 2.65 metres
 East-west 2.00 „ Depth 0.20 metre
 Pit: North-south 1.85 „
 East-west 1.22 „ Depth 1.05 metres

Burial Q. Situated on the east side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with battered sides faced with yellow mud plaster. Surrounded by a shelf on which rests the remains of wooden roof planks supported by beams placed across the pit from north to south.

Measurements:

Shelf: North-south 2.40 metres
 East-west 1.92 „ Depth 0.20 metre
 Pit: North-south 1.70 „
 East-west 1.12 „ Depth 1.18 metres
 Roof-beams: 0.09 metre thick
 Planks: 0.05 „ „

Burial R. Situated on the east side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with battered sides faced with yellow mud plaster. Surrounded by a shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf: North-south 2.35 metres
 East-west 1.92 „ Depth 0.12 metre
 Pit: North-south 1.70 „
 East-west 1.05 „ Depth 1.02 metres

Burial S. Destroyed. Only the approximate dimensions of the pit could be ascertained.

Measurements:

Shelf: North-south 2.50 metres
 East-west 2.00 „ Depth 0.10 metre
 Pit: North-south 1.60 „
 East-west 1.00 metre Depth 1.00 „

Burial T. Situated on the east side of the main superstructure. Brick-lined pit with battered sides faced with yellow mud plaster. Surrounded by a shelf.

Measurements:

Shelf:	North-south	2.50 metres		
	East-west	1.95	„	Depth 0.18 metre
Pit:	North-south	1.70	„	
	East-west	1.15	„	Depth 1.15 metres

THE BOAT GRAVE

(Fig. 203)

The boat grave is situated 13.00 metres to the north of the tomb, roughly parallel with the north façade of the superstructure. Unlike the boat graves of Tombs 3357 and 3036 it was not

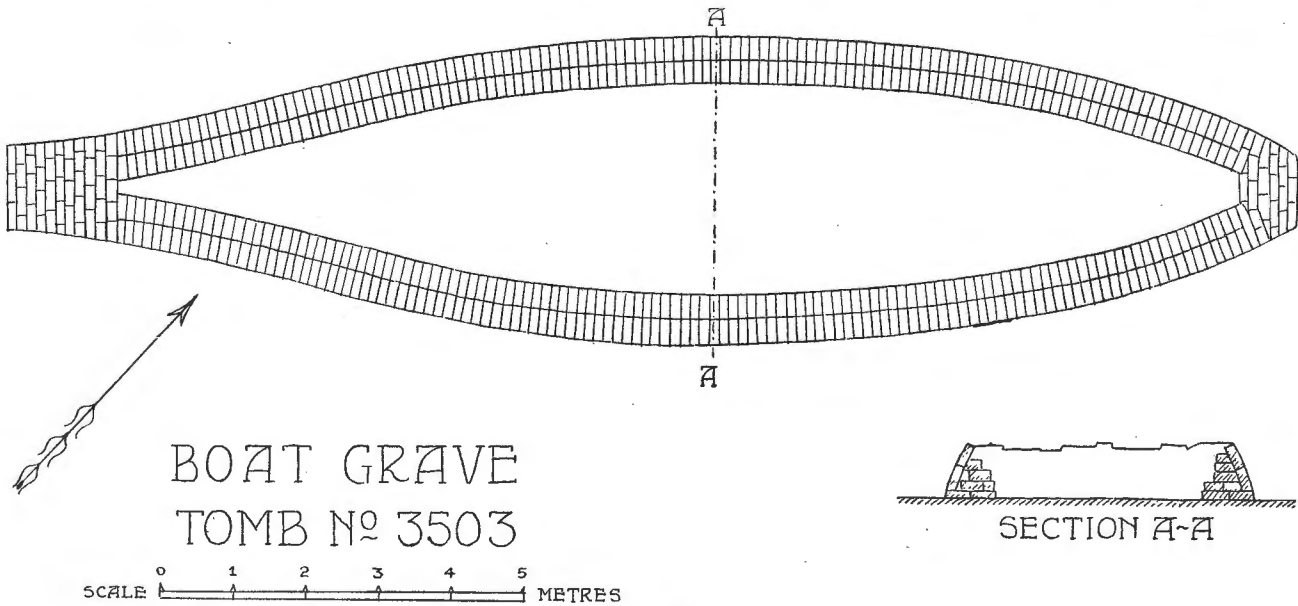


FIG. 203

sunk below ground level and the brick casing rests entirely on the surface. As in previous examples, the crudity of the brickwork suggests that it was built around the wooden boat after it had been placed in position. (Plates XLIV and XLV).

Measurements:	Max. length	17.75 metres
	Max. width	4.25 „
	Max. height as found	0.80 metre
	Width of walls at base	0.75 „

CHAPTER VII

THE DISCOVERY

THE existence of another large tomb of the early First Dynasty was first indicated on 22 October 1946 by the discovery of a boat grave situated on the south side of the south enclosure wall of Tomb 3500. Trenching the area south of the boat grave soon located a large superstructure, the general outline of which was completely revealed by 26 October, showing that we had another large tomb comparable in size with Nos. 3357 and 3471 and in a better state of preservation as far as its crenellated exterior was concerned, the walls still standing on the west side to a height of 1.90 metres. Furthermore, at the foot of the central large niche, at the south end, we found traces of a circular wooden beam and thick planking, almost certainly the remains of the roofing of the niche. We also recovered from the same area small fragments of what appears to be fluted moulding which may well have formed part of the architectural embellishment above the niches. This moulding was made of sun-dried mud reinforced with strands of cloth. Unfortunately the interior of the superstructure and the substructure was not so well preserved, the latter being badly damaged by fire, although sufficient remained to gain accurate information regarding the method of roofing and the position of what must have been a gigantic wooden sarcophagus.

In clearing the niches of the outside of the superstructure a number of pottery vessels were found *in situ*, notably in the second, fifth, and sixth large niches at the south end of the east façade (Plate XLII). In the second niche were two sets of miniature ewers and basins and a shallow cylindrical jar, all of hard black pottery (Types I 1, F 3, and R 1; Plate LIII). The fifth niche contained three pottery jars of type D 9 and three shallow bowls of type I 2 resting on 0.20 metre of silt; in the centre of the niche were two jars of type C 4 and ten shallow bowls of type I 3 which rested on the original pavement. All the pottery was of the same date, and we can only judge that the two groups were placed in position when the corners of the niches were already silting up with drift sand. In the sixth niche we found two jars of type D 9 and two shallow bowls of type I 2 with a small alabaster bowl of type S 12. All these objects rested on the original pavement. In clearing the south-west corner of the superstructure we found, for the first time, evidence of the method employed by the plunderers of these tombs of the early part of the dynasty. The plundering, which must have taken place at no great period after the burial, was accomplished by driving a tunnel, approximately 1.00 metre wide and 0.70 metre high, below ground level almost direct to Room J of the substructure. From this room the robbers broke into the other compartments of the substructure. At the time of their incursion it is obvious that the wooden roofing was intact, so we can only conclude that the firing of the burial chamber was their work. In the mouth of the shaft and on the shelf around it we found a large number of jar sealings with their impressions well preserved (see 'Inscribed Material', p. 168). This was a fortunate if puzzling discovery, for the sealings recovered from the rooms of the substructure were so badly burnt that little remained of the inscriptions. The presence of jar sealings at the head of the plunderer's entrance cannot be explained, for no remains of the pottery jars to which they belonged were found with them, and even so, wine-jars can hardly be considered the usual plunder of grave robbers. We must leave this problem, as with so many others, unsolved, and be thankful that the sealings were at any rate preserved (Plate LIV).

An important fact ascertained in the clearance of the debris above the pavement surrounding the superstructure was the vast quantity of broken brickwork contained in it, suggesting the collapse of a structure of considerable height. Another important feature revealed in the excavation of the superstructure was the indisputable evidence that the central great niches in the north and south sides had been open doors when the main features of the superstructure had been completed (see Plate XLIII). I have found no trace of this feature in the other tombs of the early part of the dynasty, but open doors in the centre of the superstructure of the tomb of Nebetka, No. 3038,¹ during period C were proved to exist. That these doors were filled in before the final decoration of stucco facing and painting was applied suggests that they were necessary for easy access to the burial chamber during the actual funeral ceremonies.

The magazines within the superstructure, although well preserved, had been completely ransacked, and most of them were empty with their false floors of sand scattered. In magazine D the following pottery vessels were found unbroken: 1 of A1, 2 of A3, 4 of EE1, and 1 of D9. Magazine G was full of broken fragments of pottery, but only 19 of A1, 1 of C4, and 2 of H2 could be identified. With them we found traces of the foundations of wooden boxes in the south-west corner.

Magazine O also had traces of wooden boxes and fragments of pottery with considerable quantities of scattered animal bones. Amongst more broken pottery in magazine P we identified 3 of A1, 3 of Q2, 1 of Q1 and P1. Traces of wooden boxes were again noted in the southern area of the room. Magazine T, apart from pottery fragments, contained the powdered remains of what appeared to be a wooden bed and more boxes, and in magazine V were 4 pottery vessels of D9 and 1 of O1.

The debris filling the rooms of the substructure was rich in fragments of stone vessels and pottery, but it was only in room M, apart from the actual burial chamber, that any objects were found *in situ*.

Room J. This room was almost entirely burnt out and until about 1.00 metre above floor level was filled with the clean sand rubble filling which had fallen in from the magazine above when the roof collapsed. Below the strata of burnt wood from the roof we found the fragments of pottery vessels: 2 of C2, 2 of C4, 1 of D1, and 3 of EE1; and stone vessels: 1 of A12, 1 of C6, 2 of C7, 2 of K3, 1 of M1, 1 of S2, 1 of S10, 1 of S11, 1 of T2, 1 of T14, and 1 of T15.

In the south-west corner is the hole by which the plunderers entered the substructure and in the east wall their entrance to room K and in the north wall their entrance to room L, the burial chamber.

Room K. This room was almost entirely filled with clean debris from the filling of the magazines above it. Below the strata of burnt roofing the room contained nothing beyond fragments of pottery, identified as 7 of A1, 8 of A3, 3 of C4, 1 of E5, and 2 of Q1.

Room L. The burial chamber (Plates XLVI and XLVII). The height of the clean debris above the burnt strata at 1.50 metres shows the wealth of material which must have existed in this room before the fire almost totally destroyed it. The charred remains of a big wooden sarcophagus could be traced on the stone floor of the tomb. As far as could be ascertained, it measured approximately 2.70 metres by 1.80 metres (see Fig. 204).

¹ Emery, *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty*, p. 88, Pls. XXV and XXVI.

On the remains of the wooden flooring of this sarcophagus we found a few fragile human remains, the sex of which is uncertain, and some fragments of gold foil—all that remained of what was probably a sumptuous burial.

Against the east side of the remains of the sarcophagus was a group of stone vessels: 2 of type S2, 1 of type T6 inscribed with the name of Meryet-Nit (Fig. 205), 1 of C7, and 2 of type C4. With them was a pottery vessel of type N1. Fragments of animal bones mixed with these jars and bowls suggest that it was the remains of

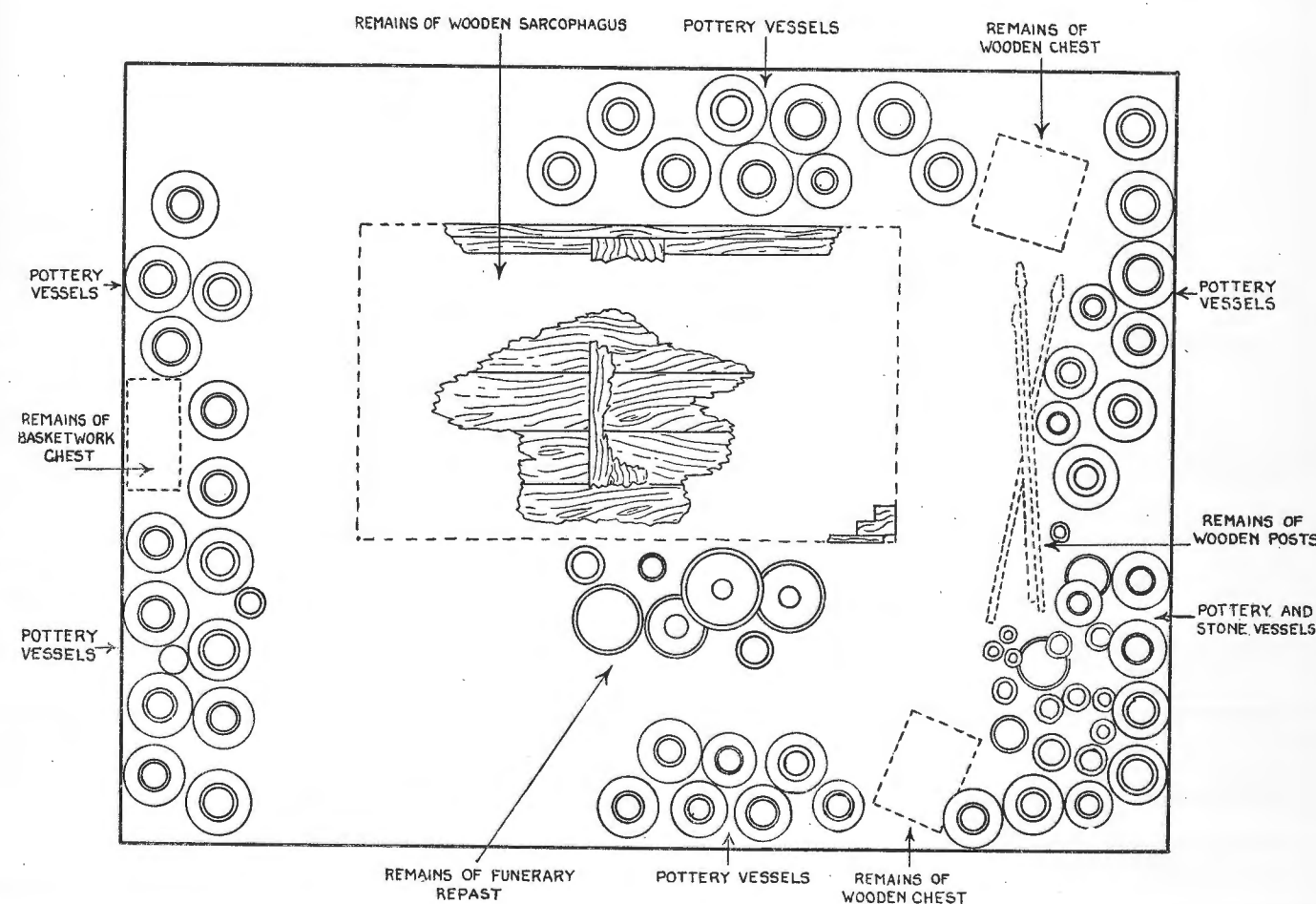


FIG. 204

the funerary repast. On the north side of the sarcophagus we found the remains of three wooden canopy poles, and near by were the powdered traces of a wooden chest. Behind these was a mass of broken pottery, of which the following have been identified: 6 of type A1, 3 of type D7. In the north-east corner of the room was another mass of pottery and stone vessels with the remains of another wooden chest, the copper terminal of a bed or chair rod, and the charred fragments of an ivory bracelet. Of the stone vessels in this group the most important were a small crystal vase of type JJ1, a black basalt and limestone jar of type G17, a limestone chalice of type II1 (Plate LIII), and fragments of two schist bowls of type T3 inscribed with the name of Meryet-Nit (Fig. 206). Other stone vessels identified were: 2 of A1, 2 of A12, 6 of C4, 4 of C5, 1 of C6, 1 of C7, 3 of Q3, 6 of S1, 2 of S2, 4 of S5, 5 of S10,

2 of S12, 4 of T2, 3 of T3, 4 of T6, 2 of T13, 3 of T15, 2 of T17. The pottery consists of 4 of A1, 2 of A3, 1 of D9, 2 of C4, 5 of K4, 2 of I5, 7 of N1, 2 of O1, 1 of Q1.

Six pottery jars of A1 and one of A3 were packed against the east wall, and a further large group lay against the south wall, of which the following were identified:



FIG. 205



FIG. 206

13 of A1, 2 of C4, 2 of A3. Behind them we found the powdered remains of a basket-work chest. Between the sarcophagus and the west wall was another stack of intact and broken jars: 10 of A1 and 9 of A3.

A hole in the north wall showed how the plunderers had gained access to room M.

Room M. This room was filled with broken and disturbed fragments of pottery of type A1. Only two pots of types E5 and M1 and a stone vessel of type A1 were found *in situ*. The plunderers' entrance to room N was made through a hole in the east wall.

Room N. As with room M, this chamber was filled with masses of disturbed pottery vessels, of which the following have been identified: 21 of A1, 3 of A3, 1 of D1, 1 of H3, 4 of K3, and 2 of N2. With them were stone vessels: 3 of A12, 2 of C4, 4 of C7, 1 of S1, 1 of S2, 1 of S10, 1 of S11, 1 of T14.

THE SUBSIDIARY BURIALS

On 1 December we found the first of the subsidiary burials which bordered the tomb on all four sides (see 'Architectural Notes'). Although, as previously stated, the superstructures of these graves were destroyed, many of the burials were found intact and the skeletons in a fair state of preservation. There is every indication that the mass burial of what were presumably the servants of the owner of Tomb 3503 took place at the same time. No trace of violence was noted on the anatomical remains, and the position of the skeletons in no case suggested any movement after burial. It would therefore appear probable that when these people were buried they were already dead and there is no evidence for any question of their having been buried alive. The absence of any marks of violence on the remains suggests that they were killed by poison prior to burial.

It is important to note that in many cases the objects found in the intact burials suggest the profession of the occupant, and it is tempting to conclude that the owner of Tomb 3503 took with her a group of her servants, each qualified to give her specialist service in his craft or profession. The almost routine presence in the grave of the large wine-jar of type A1 and what we believe to be a food jar of type C4 is to be expected, but such things as model boats in burial F, the copper implement in burial A, the paint pots in burial E, and the stone vessels with copper chisel in burial J show that each occupant took with him, apart from food, the necessities of his craft.

Burial A (Fig. 207; Plate XLVIII) was undisturbed and contained the remains of a wooden coffin measuring approximately 1.30×0.73 metres. The body of a male adult lay in a contracted position on its left side with head east. Under the left arm were the remains of a small wooden box measuring approximately $0.10 \times 0.05 \times 0.07$ metres,

SUB-BURIAL 3503-A

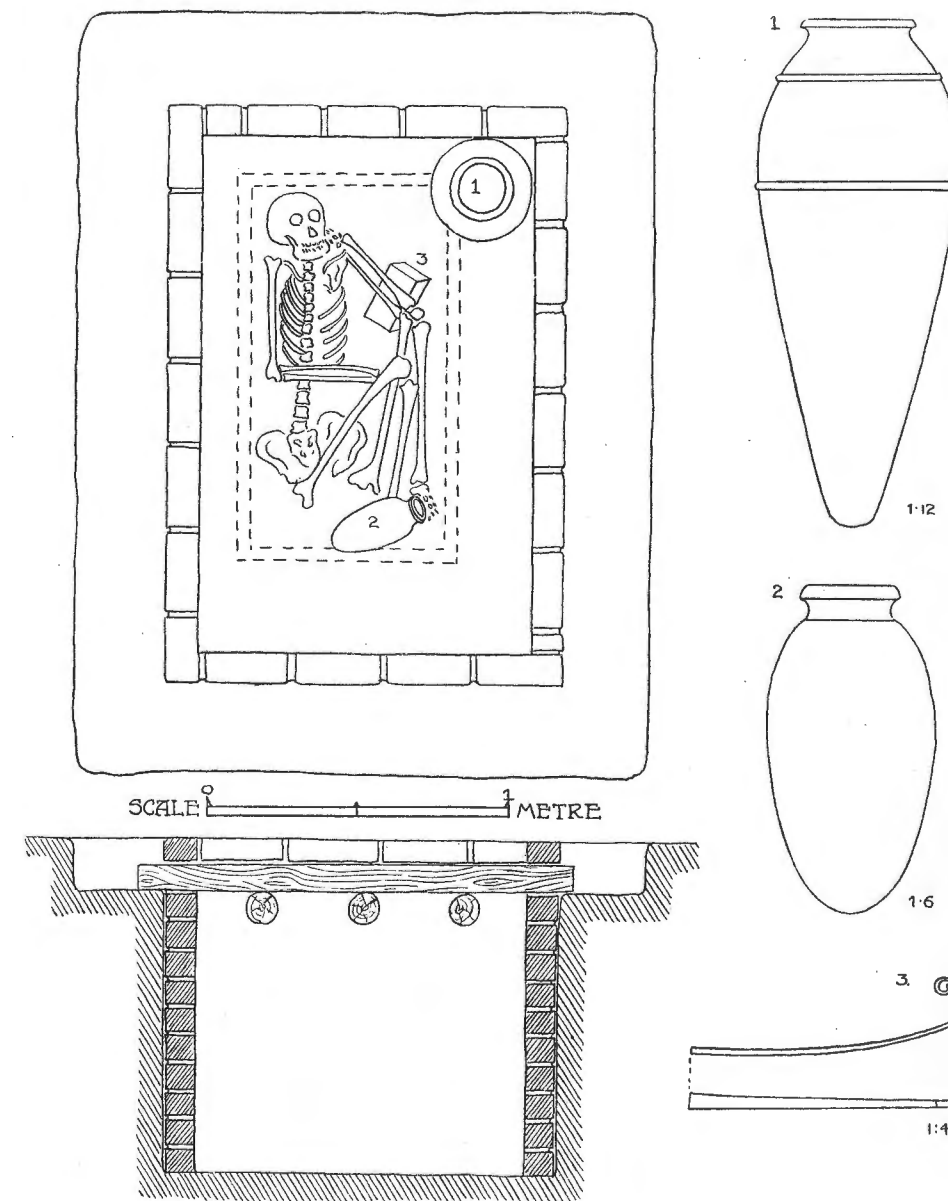


FIG. 207

which contained a copper implement of unknown use. At the foot of the body, within the coffin, was a pottery jar of type C4, and outside the coffin in the south-east corner of the grave was a large pottery jar of type A1. The presence of the copper implement in its special wooden box undoubtedly signified the occupant's craft, the character of which we will know only when we have discovered the use to which the tool was put.

Burial B (Fig. 208; Plate XLIX) was undisturbed. The remains of the roofing of the pit were found lying on top of the debris of a wooden coffin. Above this mass of decayed woodwork we found a confused group of pottery vessels. This pottery, which must

SUB-BURIAL 3503-B

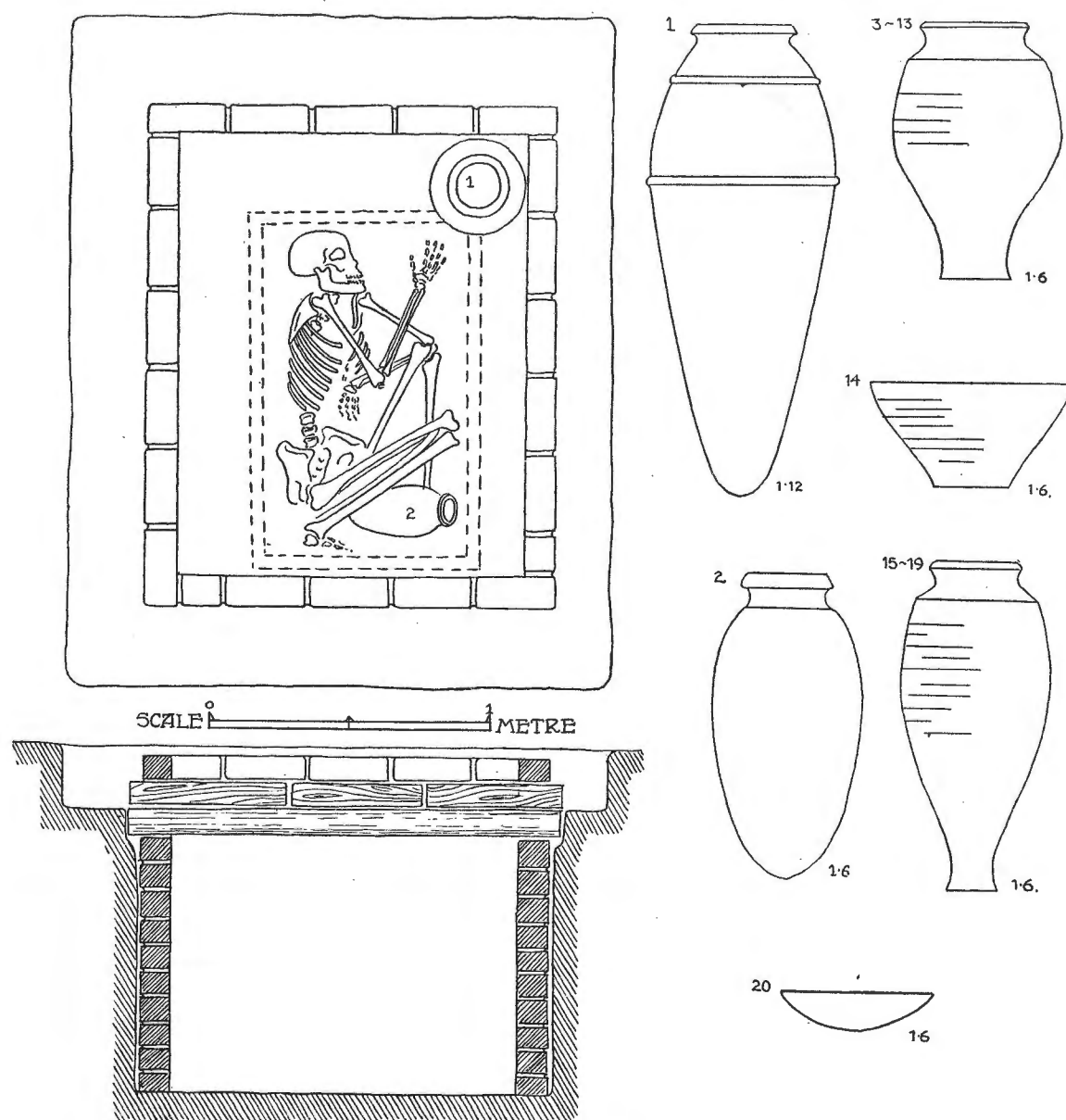


FIG. 208

have been buried within the superstructure, consisted of 11 jars of type D9, 1 bowl of type H 1, 5 jars of type D7, and 1 shallow bowl of type O 1.

The remains of the coffin measured approximately 1.30×0.80 metres. The body of a male adult lay in a contracted position on its left side with the head east. At the foot of the body lay a pottery jar of type C4 and in the south-east corner of the grave was a large pottery jar of type A 1. The unusual quantity of pottery placed above this burial suggests that the occupant was a potter.

Burial C was plundered. Only the lower parts of a body of an adult originally placed in a contracted position on the left side remained.

SUB-BURIAL 3503-D

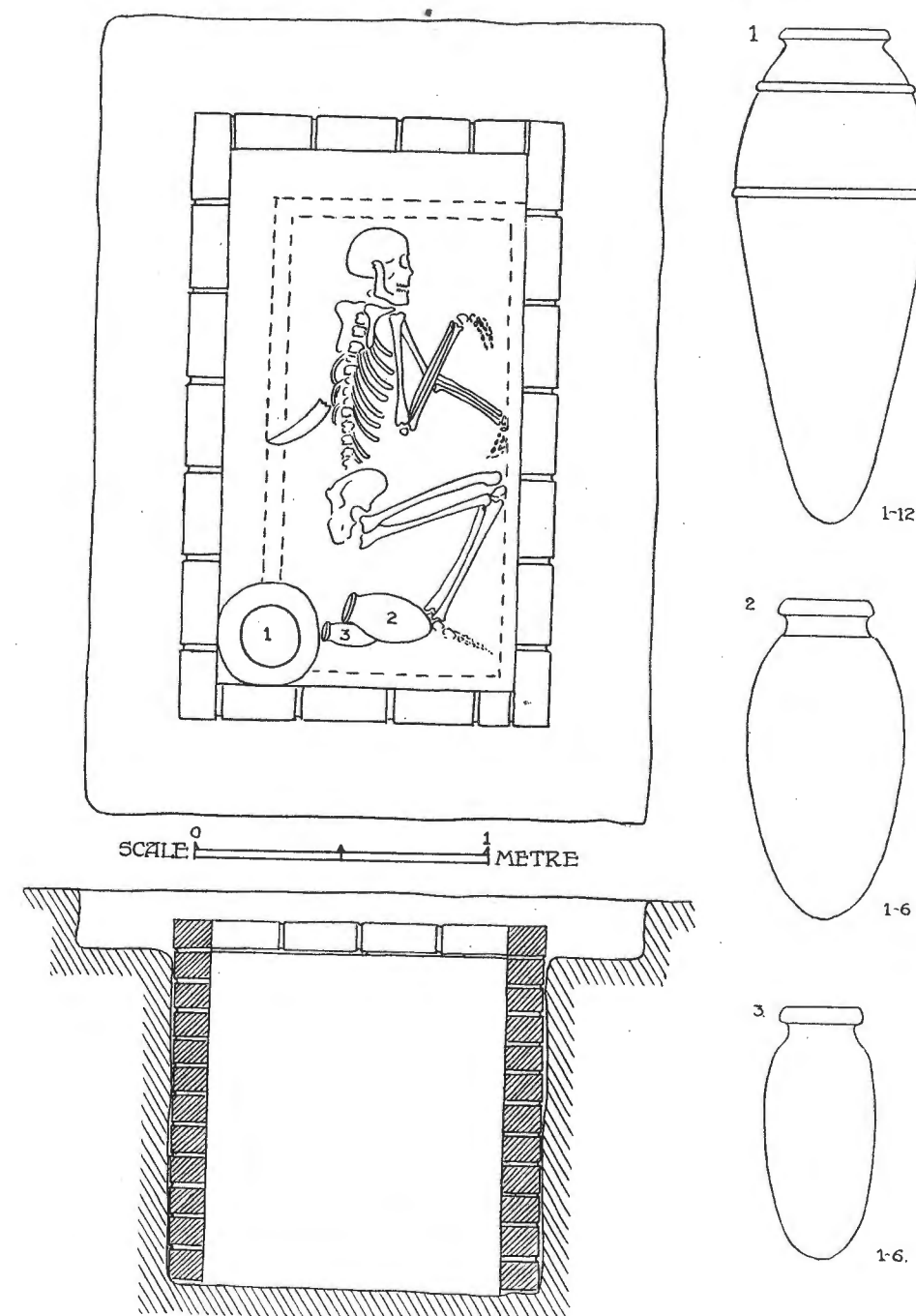


FIG. 209

Burial D (Fig. 209) was undisturbed and contained the remains of a wooden coffin measuring approximately 1.65×0.85 metres. The body of a male adult lay in a semi-contracted position on the left side with the head south. The body was originally covered with coarse linen, traces of which remained. Against the small of the back lay a single cow-horn, and at the foot two jars, 1 of type C4 and 1 of type C2. In the north-east

corner of the grave was a large pottery jar of type A 1. The significance of the single cow horn is unknown, but it was probably an indicator of the occupant's profession.

SUB-BURIAL 3503-E

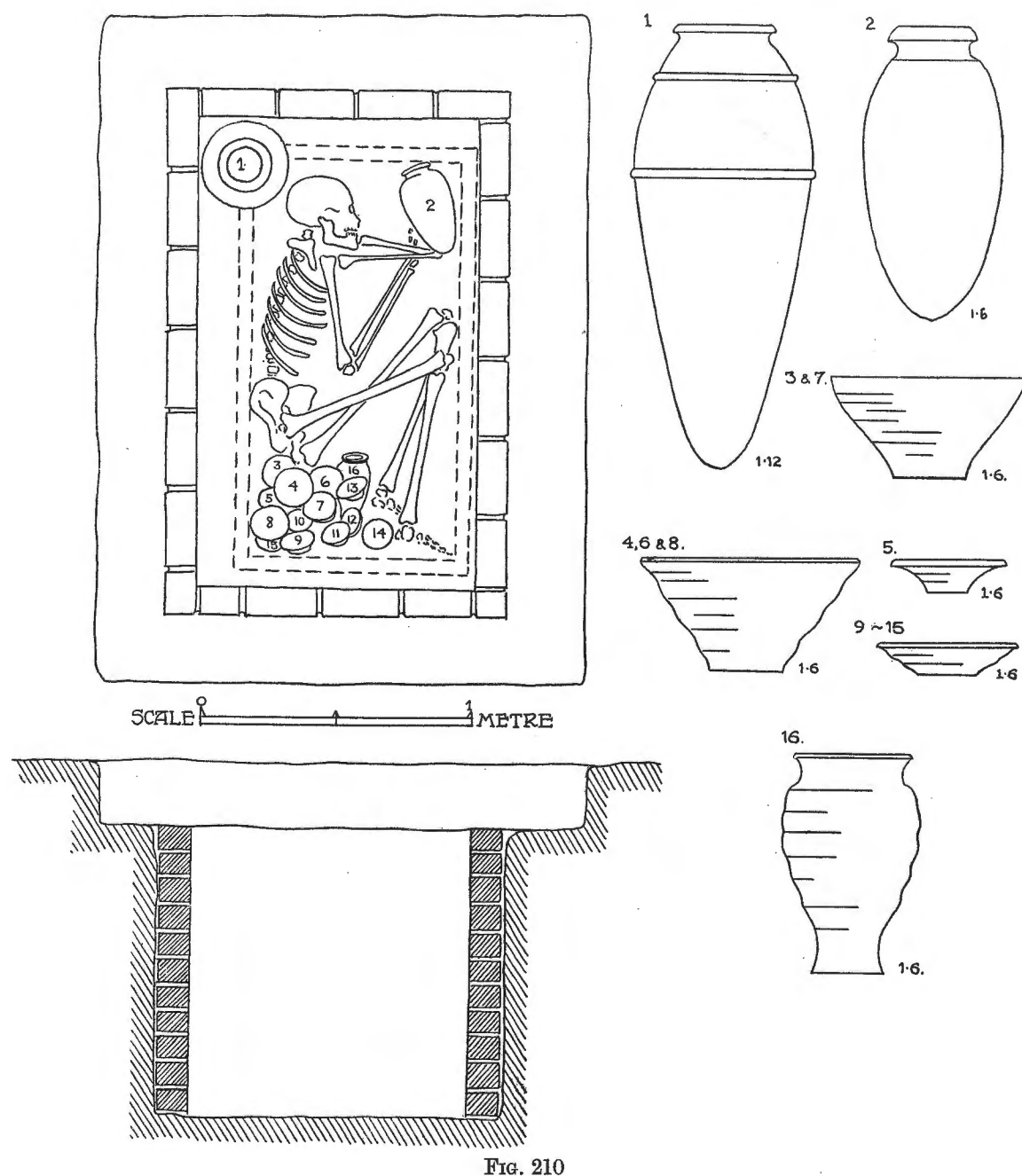


FIG. 210

Burial E (Fig. 210) was undisturbed and contained the remains of a wooden coffin measuring approximately 1.60 × 0.90 metres. The body of a male adult lay in a contracted position with head south. At the feet of the body, within the coffin, lay a group of pottery vessels, most of them broken by the fallen roof and smashed coffin. All showed marks of having contained green, red, black, and yellow paint. The group consists of 2 bowls of type H 1, 3 bowls of type I 5, 1 shallow bowl of type I 2,

7 shallow bowls of type I 3, and 1 jar of type D 9. Also within the coffin, near the left elbow, was a jar of type C 4. Outside the coffin in the south-west corner of the grave was a large jar of type A 1.

SUB-BURIAL 3503-F

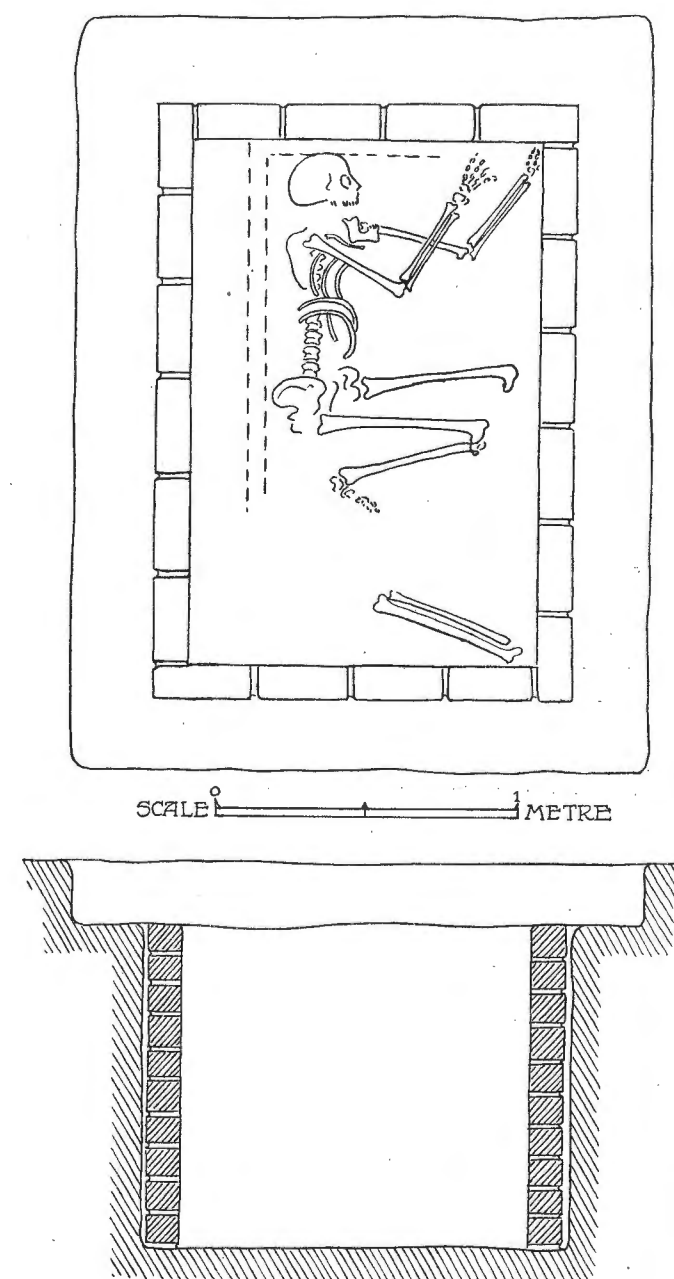


FIG. 211

The presence of the paint bowls and jars points to the occupant's profession as a painter, and it is interesting to note that the exact shade of green paint was found in these bowls as was traced in the splashes on the east façade of the superstructure and on the pavement in front of it.

Burial F (Fig. 211) had been plundered and a group of pottery model boats and other

unidentifiable pottery objects had been broken and scattered (Plate LII). Although the remains of the wooden coffin were apparent, its size could not be ascertained, but the skeleton remained in more or less its original position: contracted on the

SUB-BURIAL 3503-M

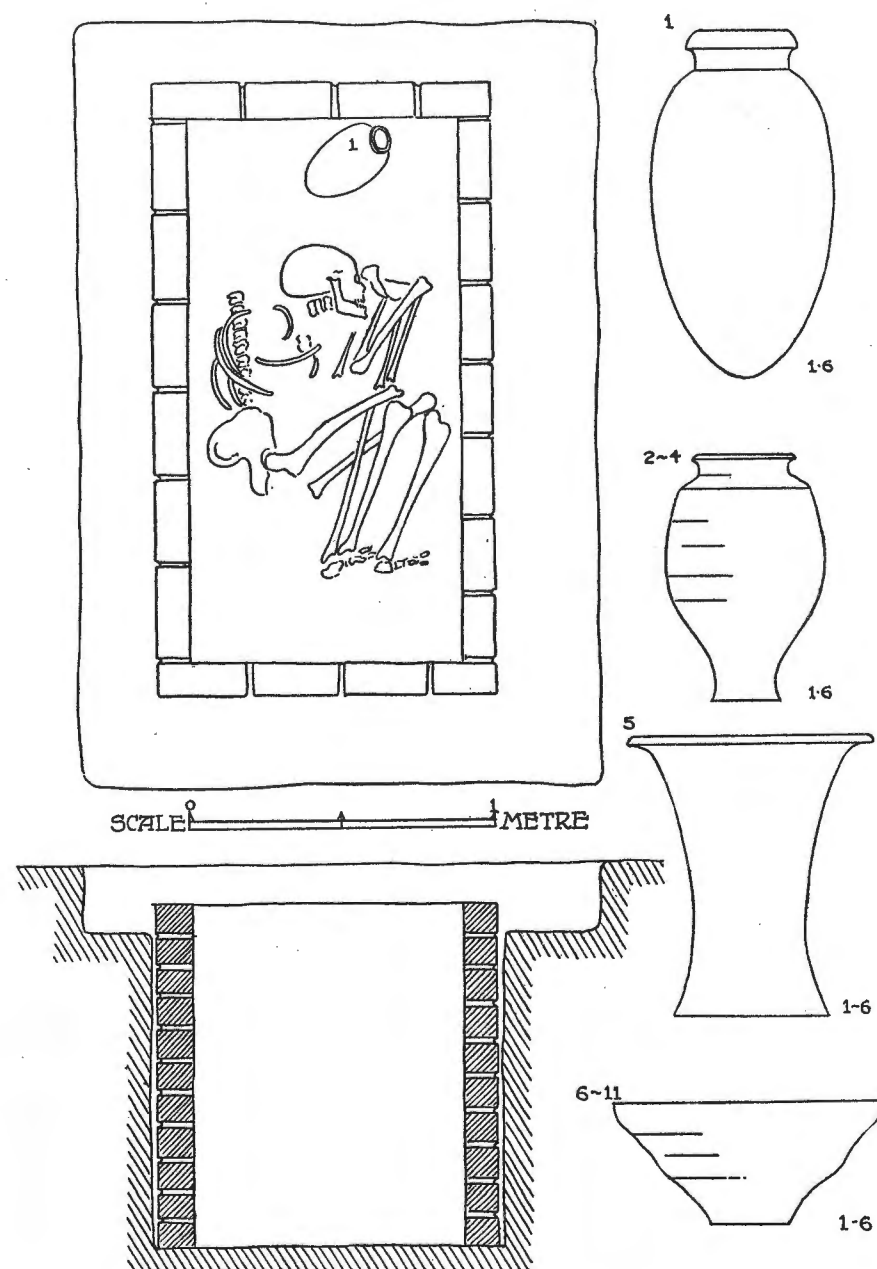


FIG. 212

left side with head south. There were fragments of a large pottery jar of type A1 in the south-east corner of the grave. Here again the presence of the model boats is indicative of the profession of the occupant.

Burial G had been plundered. Although only traces of the coffin remained, the original position of the body of a male adult was ascertainable: contracted on the left side with head north. At the foot of the body was a jar of type D7.

Burial H (Fig. 212) had been plundered. No trace of the coffin remained, but the burial position of the body of a male adult was indicated with certainty: contracted on the left side with head north. Above the burial was a group of pottery vessels consisting of 1 jar of type C4, 3 jars of type D9, 1 jar of type S1, and 6 bowls of type H1.

SUB-BURIAL 3503-J

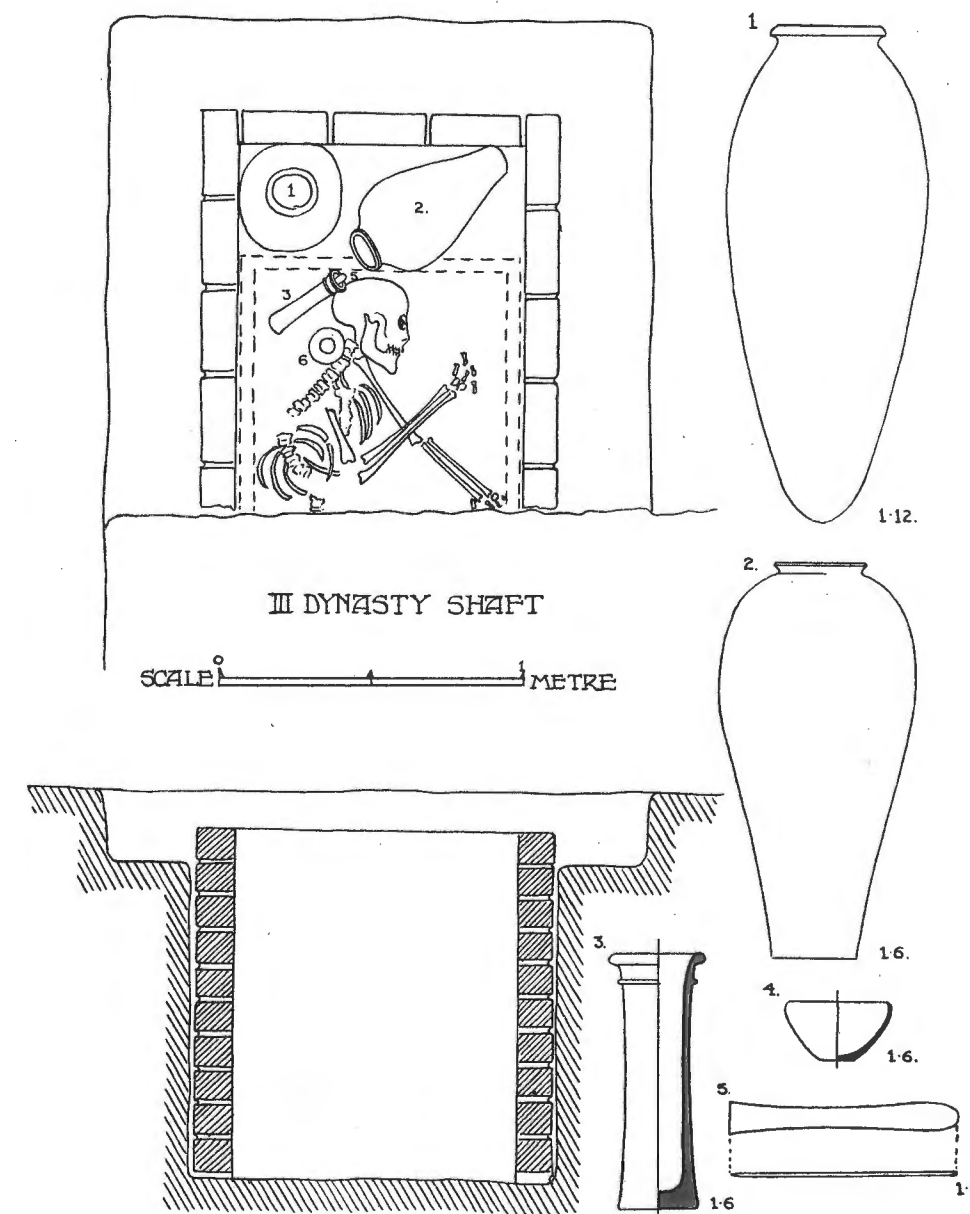


FIG. 213

Burial I had been plundered. No trace of the coffin remained, but the burial position of the body of a male adult was indicated with certainty: contracted on the left side with head north. The uninscribed mud sealing of a large jar was found in the filling.

Burial J (Fig. 213; Plate LI), although undisturbed by plunderers, had been cut in half by the shaft of a small Third Dynasty tomb. However, the north end of the grave was

fortunately left undisturbed. The remains of the wooden coffin measured 0.93 metre in width. The burial of a male adult had been contracted on the left side with the head north. Within the coffin, near the head of the body, was a fine alabaster tubular

SUB-BURIAL 3503-K

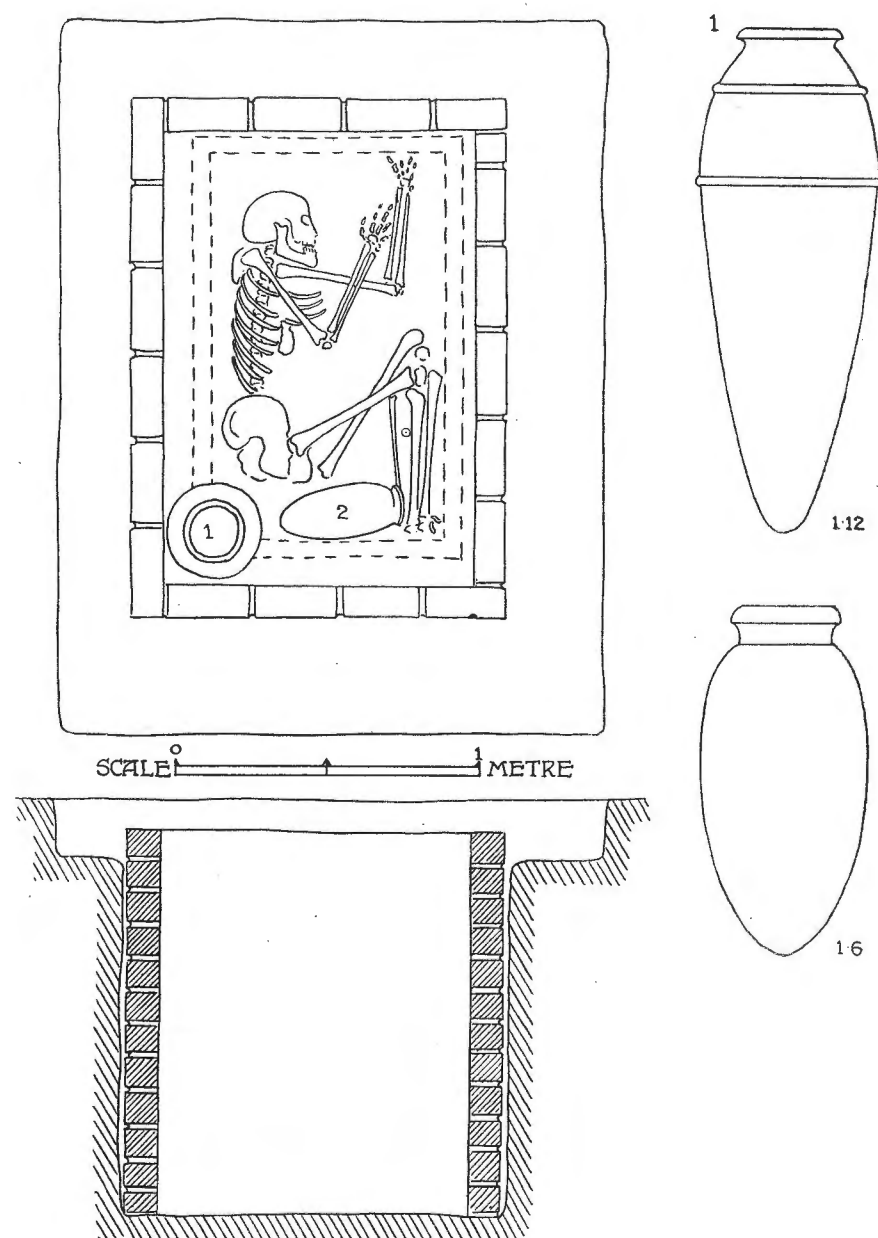


FIG. 214

vase of type C 7 (Cat. No. 3) and a small schist bowl of type S 11 (Cat. No. 4). Within the alabaster vase was a copper chisel. Outside the coffin were two pottery jars of type A 3 and D 1. The position of the copper chisel within the stone vase suggests that the occupant of this grave was a craftsman in the manufacture of stone vessels.

Burial K (Fig. 214; Plate L) was undisturbed. Remains of wooden coffin measuring approximately 1.45 × 0.88 metres containing the body of a female adult in a semi-contracted

SUB-BURIAL 3503-L

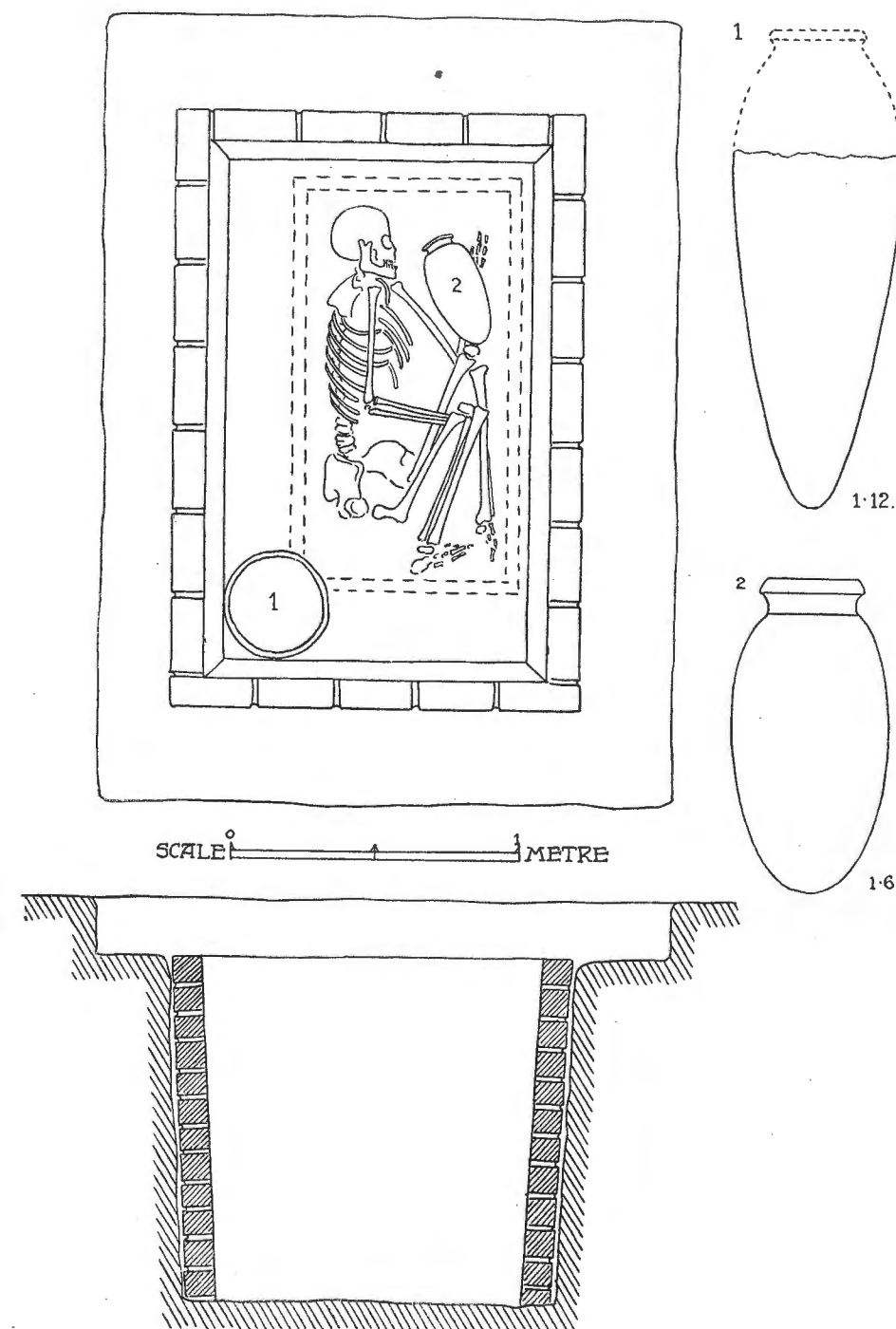


FIG. 215

position on the left side with head west. The body had been wrapped in fine linen, traces of which remained. Above the burial, and probably originally above the coffin, was the remains of a reed mat. Within the coffin was a pottery jar of type C 4, and in the south-east corner of the grave a large pottery jar of type A 1.

Burial L (Fig. 215; Plate L) was undisturbed. Remains of wooden coffin measuring

SUB-BURIAL 3503-M

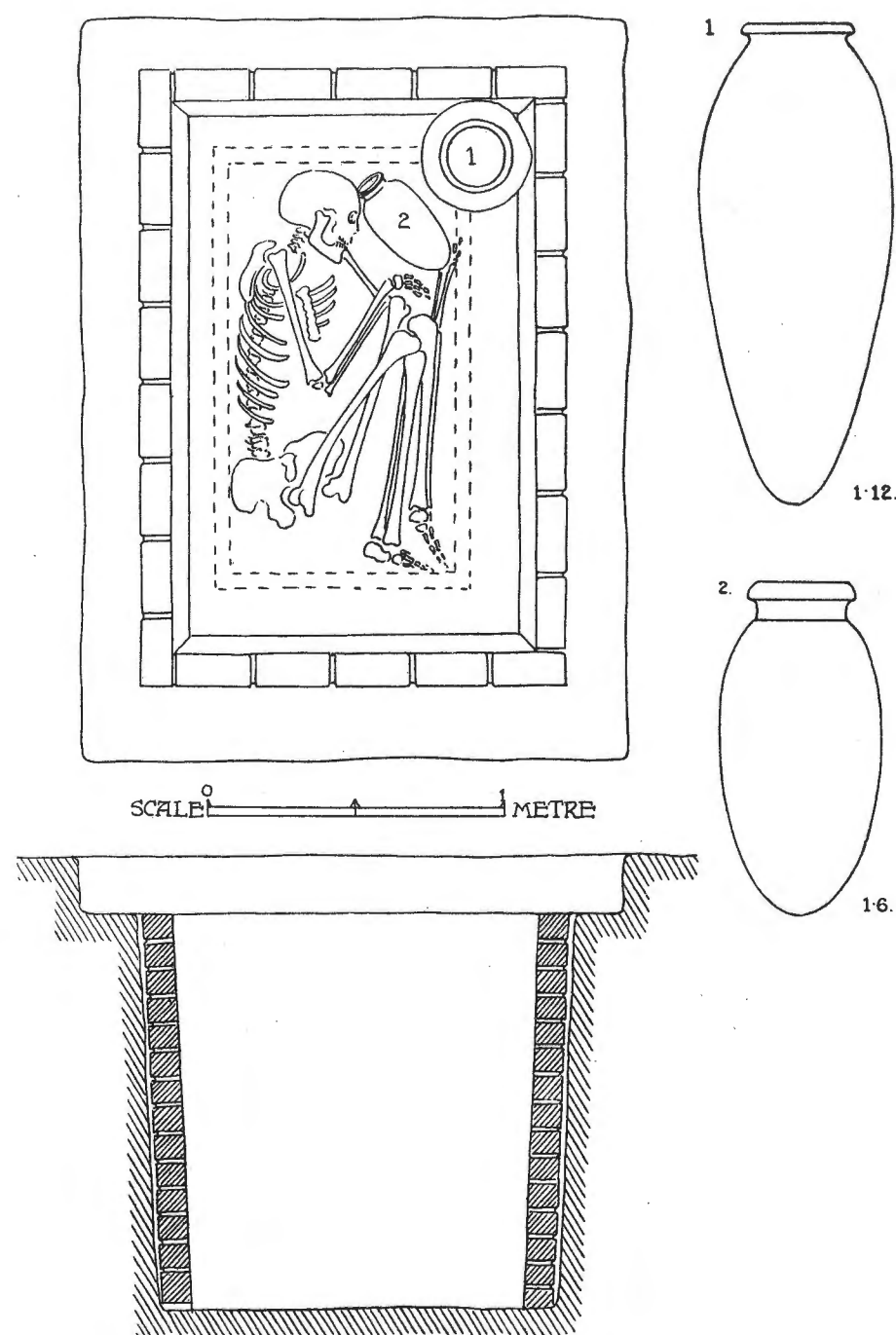


FIG. 216

approximately 1.40×0.80 metres containing the body in a contracted position on the left side with the head east. Within the coffin near the head of the burial was a pottery jar of type C4 and outside, in the north-west corner of the grave, the remains of a jar of type A1.

Burial M (Fig. 216; Plate L) was undisturbed. Remains of wooden coffin measuring approxi-

mately 1.50×0.85 metres containing the body of a male adult, in a contracted position on the left side with the head east. Within the coffin, near the head, was a

SUB-BURIAL 3503-N

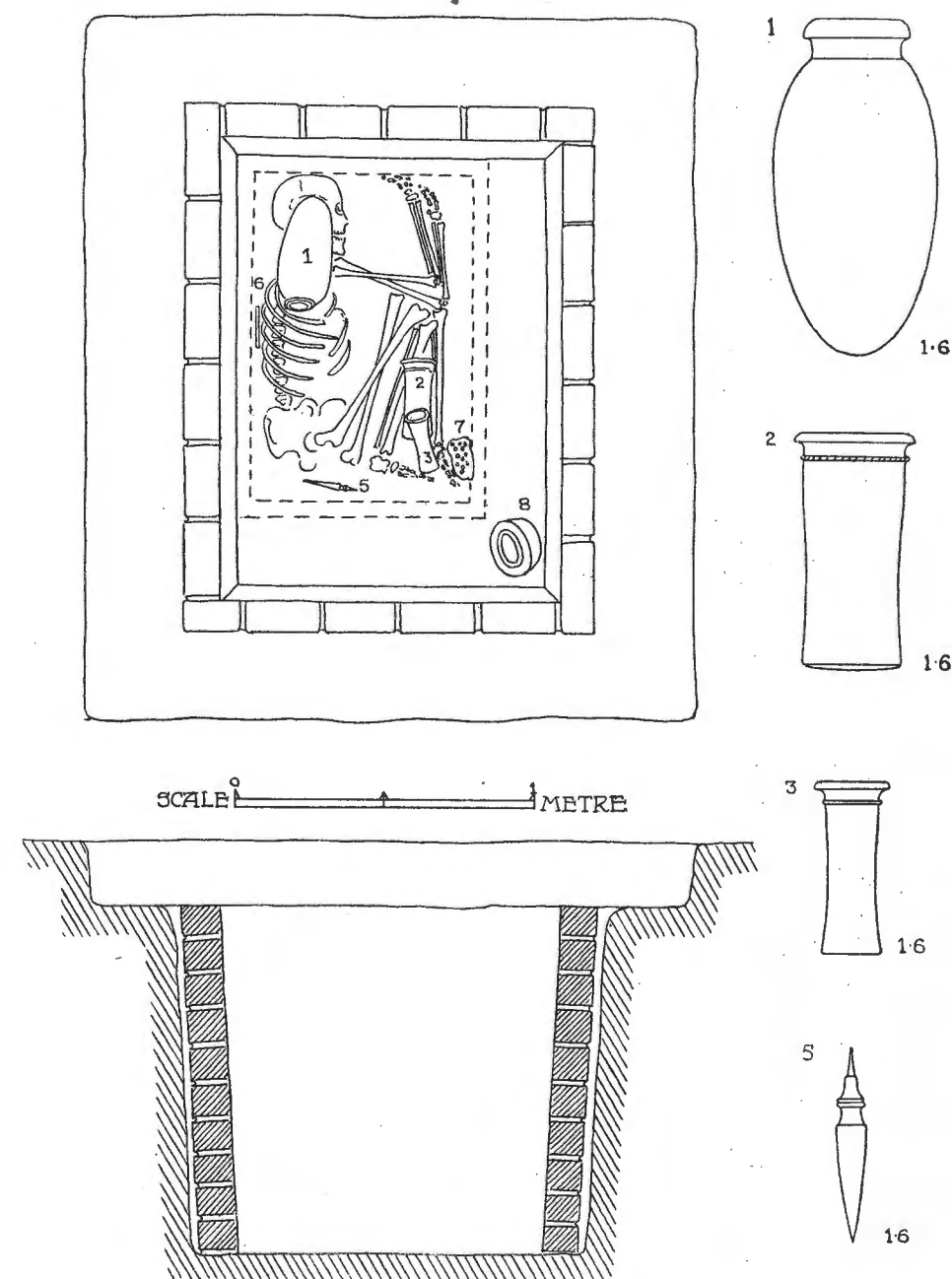


FIG. 217

pottery jar of type C4, and outside in the north-east corner of the grave a large pottery jar of type A3.

Burial N (Fig. 217; Plate L) was undisturbed. The remains of the wooden coffin measured approximately 1.20×0.85 metres. It contained the body of a male adult, contracted, lying on the left side with the head to the south. The body was originally covered

with a fine linen shroud, traces of which were preserved. Within the coffin, resting partly on the head, was a pottery jar of type C 4, and behind its back a flat blade of

SUB-BURIAL 3503-O

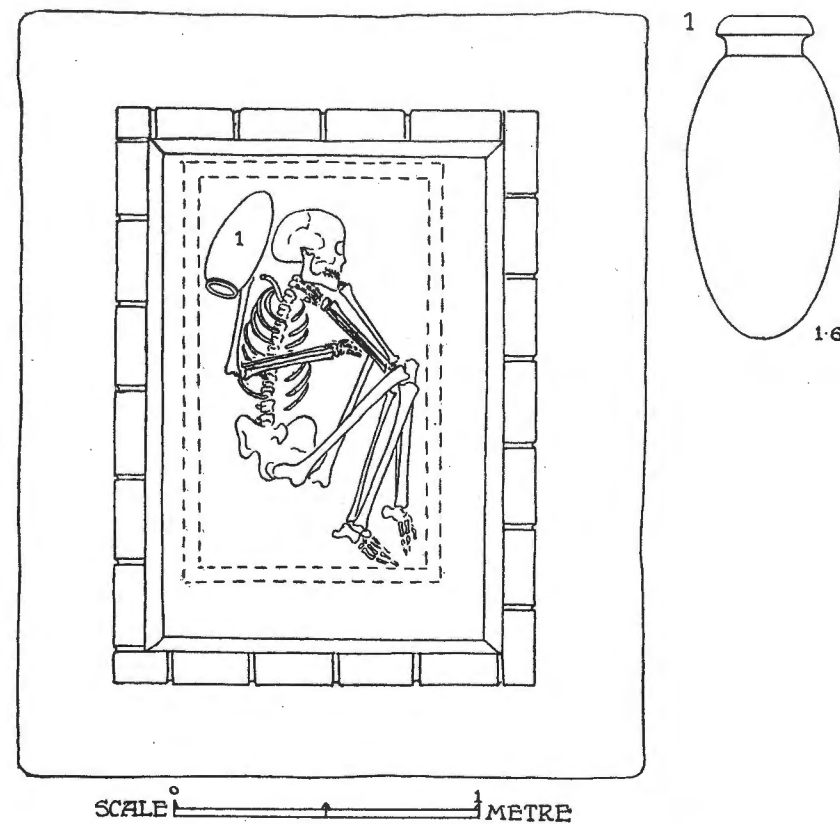


FIG. 218

copper. At the foot were two alabaster tubular jars, one of type C 6 and the other of type C 4. With them was a wooden object of unknown use and a leather bag containing small limestone marbles or gaming counters. In the north-west corner of the grave was an uninscribed jar-sealing.

Burial O (Fig. 218; Plate LI) was undisturbed. The remains of the wooden coffin measured

SUB-BURIAL 3503-P

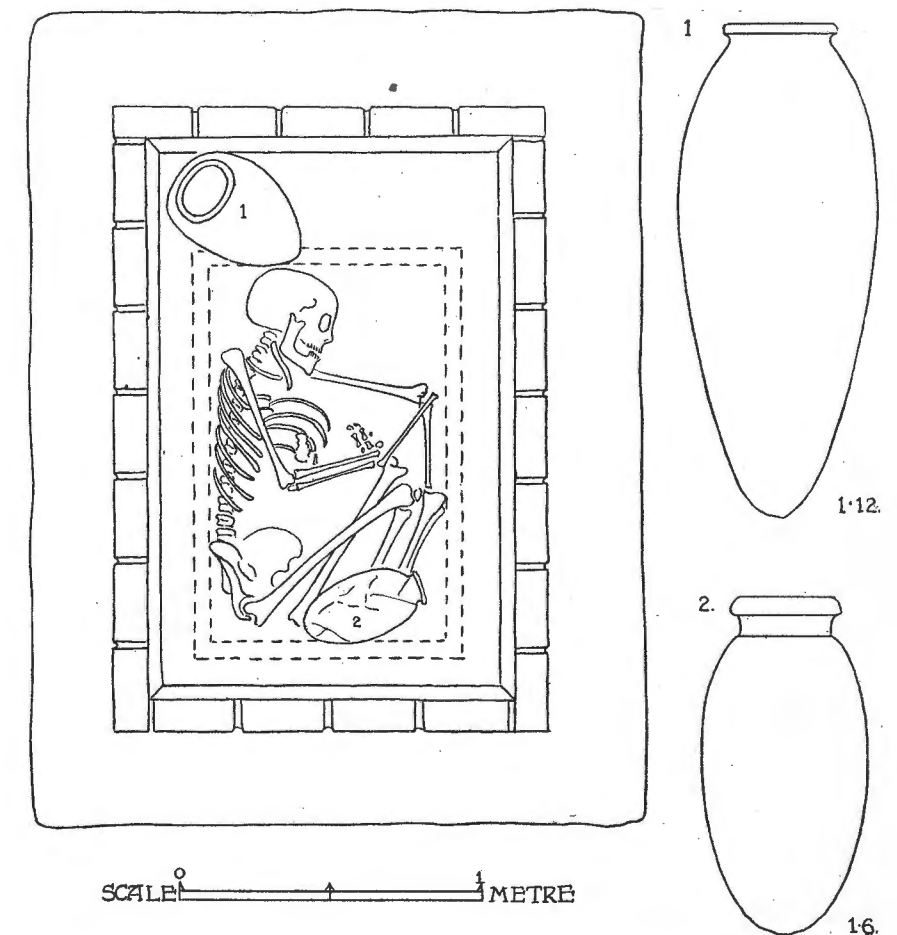


FIG. 219

approximately 1.38×0.85 metres. It contained the body of a female adult lying in a contracted position on the left side with head south. Within the coffin behind the head of the body was a pottery jar of type C 4.

Burial P (Fig. 219; Plate LI) was undisturbed. The remains of the wooden coffin measured approximately 1.35×0.88 metres. It contained the body of a male adult lying in a

GREAT TOMBS OF THE FIRST DYNASTY
SUB-BURIAL 3503-Q

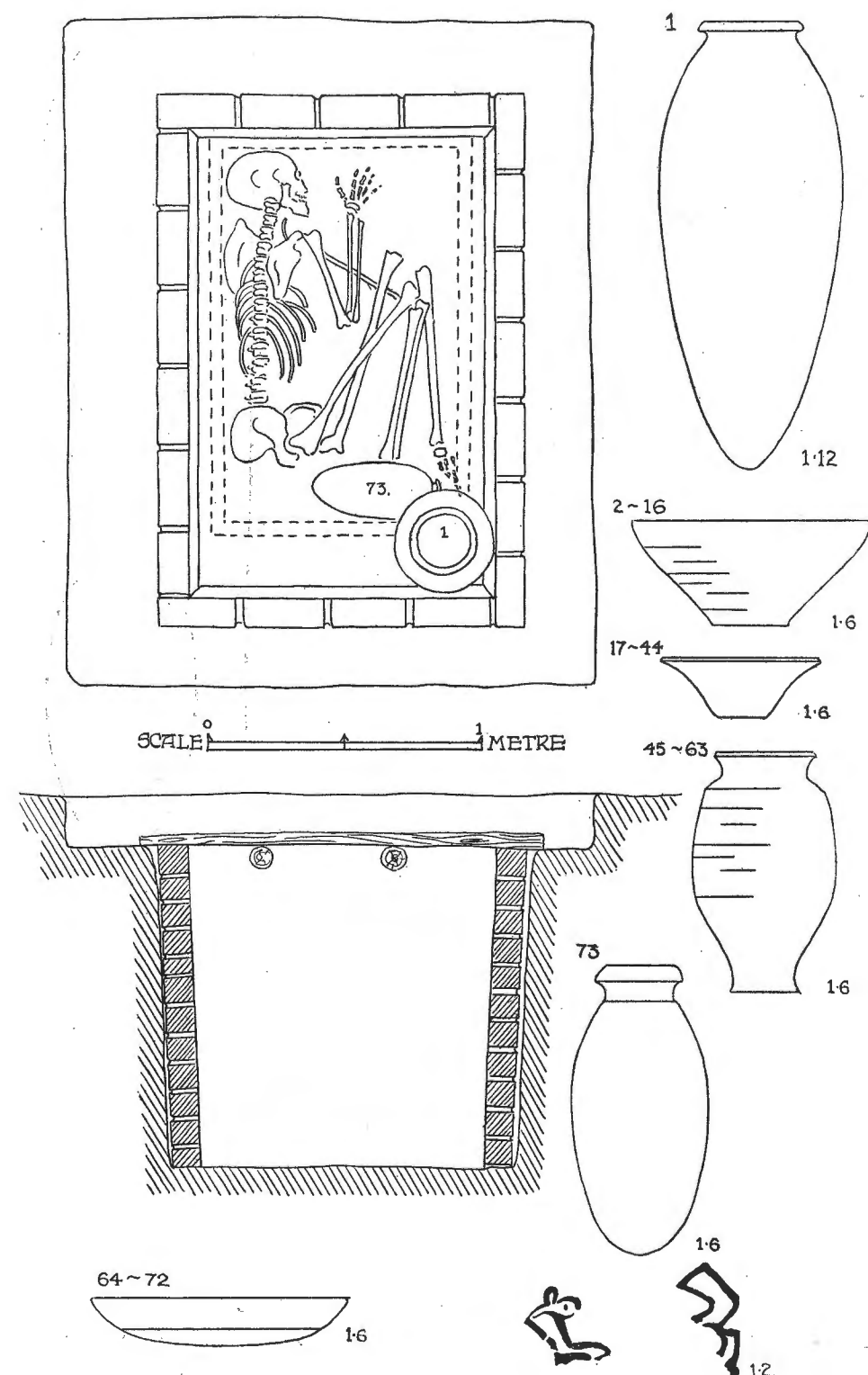


FIG. 220

contracted position on the left side with the head north. Within the coffin, at the foot of the body, was a pottery jar of type C4, and in the north-west corner of the grave a large pottery jar of type A3.

GREAT TOMBS OF THE FIRST DYNASTY
SUB-BURIAL 3503-T

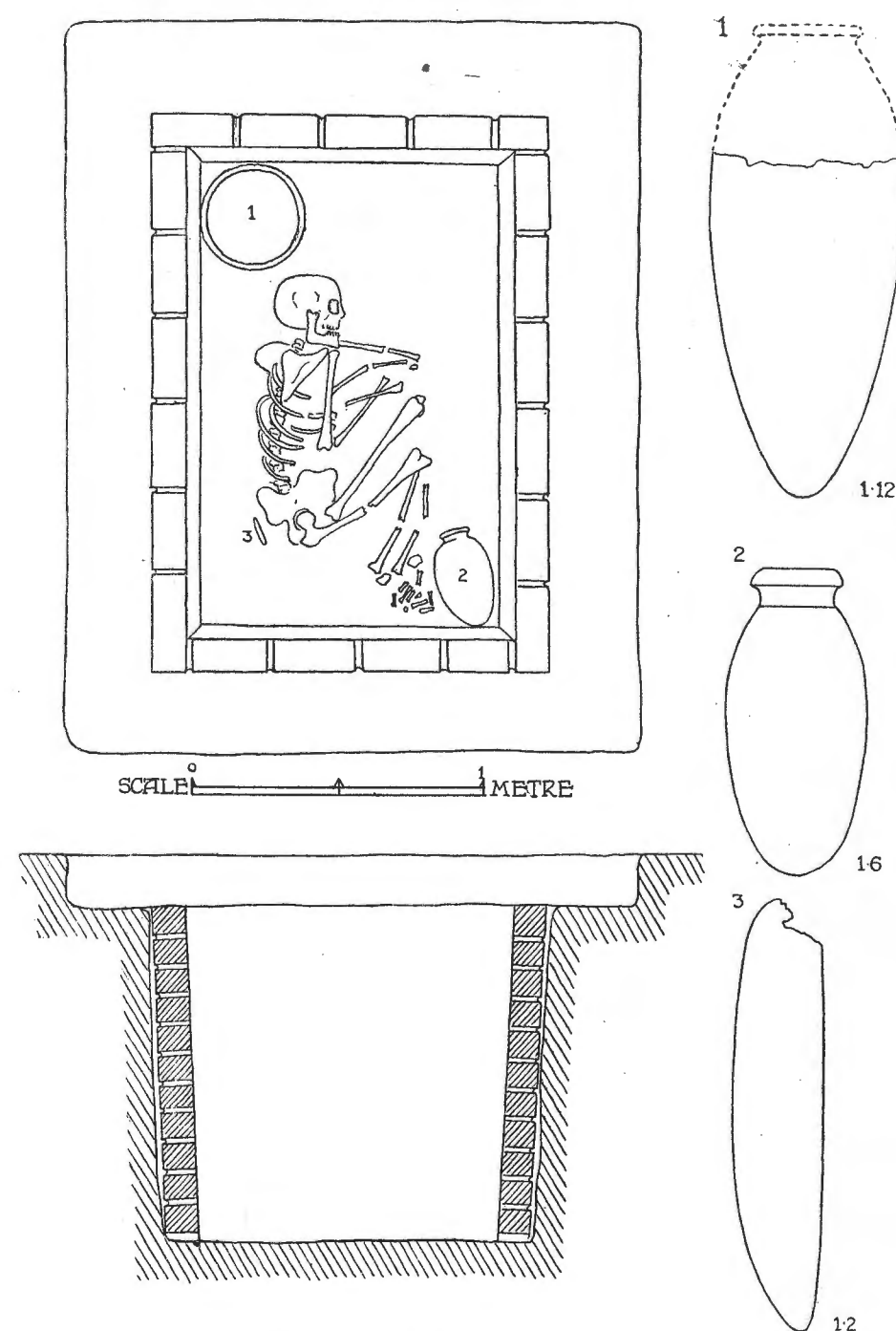


FIG. 221

Burial Q (Fig. 220) was undisturbed. In the space between the wooden roof and the coffin this grave was filled with pottery: 15 bowls of type H1, 28 bowls of type I2, 19 jars of type D9, and 9 shallow bowls of type O1. Below this mass of pottery were the remains of a wooden coffin which had originally been covered with a reed mat. It measured approximately 1.50 x 0.95 metres. Within the coffin was the body of a

male adult lying in a contracted position on the left side with the head south. At the foot of the body was a pottery jar of type C4 inscribed in black ink. Outside the coffin, in the north-west corner of the grave, was a large jar of type C1.

Burial R was plundered, only the upper part of the body of a male adult remaining undisturbed lying on its left side with the head to the north.

Burial S. Entirely plundered and empty.

Burial T (Fig. 221) was apparently intact. It would appear that the body was placed in the grave without the protection of a coffin and in consequence the bones were disturbed by the collapse of the roof. The body lay on its left side with the head north. In the north-east corner of the grave was the lower part of a large pottery jar of type A3, and at the foot of the body was a jar of type C4. Behind the lower part of the body was a small knife blade of copper (Cat. No. 3).

CHAPTER VIII

THE CONTENTS OF THE TOMB

POTTERY

(Fig. 222)

Type A1. Tall jar with roll-rim mouth, tapering body, and rounded base. Rope bands around shoulder and waist. Red-brown ware.

Total number: 95.

Distribution: 39 from sub-room L; 7 from sub-room K; 21 from sub-room N; 1 from magazine D; 19 from magazine G; 3 from magazine P; 1 from subsidiary burial A; 1 from sub-burial B; 1 from sub-burial D; 1 from sub-burial E; 1 from sub-burial K.

Type A3. Tall jar with roll-rim mouth, tapering body, and rounded base. Red-brown ware.

Total number: 22.

Distribution: 11 from sub-room L; 3 from sub-room N; 8 from sub-room K; 2 from magazine D; 1 from subsidiary burial J; 1 from sub-burial L; 1 from sub-burial M; 1 from sub-burial P; 1 from sub-burial Q; 1 from sub-burial T.

Type C2. Jar with external roll-rim mouth, low neck, bulbous body, and rounded base. Red-brown ware.

Total number: 3.

Distribution: 2 from sub-room J; 1 from subsidiary burial D.

Type C4. Jar with external roll-rim mouth, low neck, bulbous body, and rounded base. Red-brown ware, sometimes covered with a cream slip.

Total number: 23.

Distribution: 4 from sub-room L; 2 from sub-room J; 3 from sub-room K; 1 from magazine G; 2 from the fifth niche of the east façade of the superstructure; 1 from subsidiary burial A; 1 from sub-burial B; 1 from sub-burial D; 1 from sub-burial E; 1 from sub-burial H; 1 from sub-burial K; 1 from sub-burial L; 1 from sub-burial M; 1 from sub-burial N; 1 from sub-burial O; 1 from sub-burial P; 1 from sub-burial Q; 1 from sub-burial T.

Type D1. Jar with narrow external rim, convex-concave sides, and flat base. Rough red ware.

Total number: 3.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room J; 1 from sub-room N; 1 from subsidiary burial J.

Type D7. Jar with roll-rim mouth, short neck, convex-concave sides, and flat base. Red-brown ware.

Total number: 9.

Distribution: 3 from sub-room L; 5 from subsidiary burial B; 1 from sub-burial G.

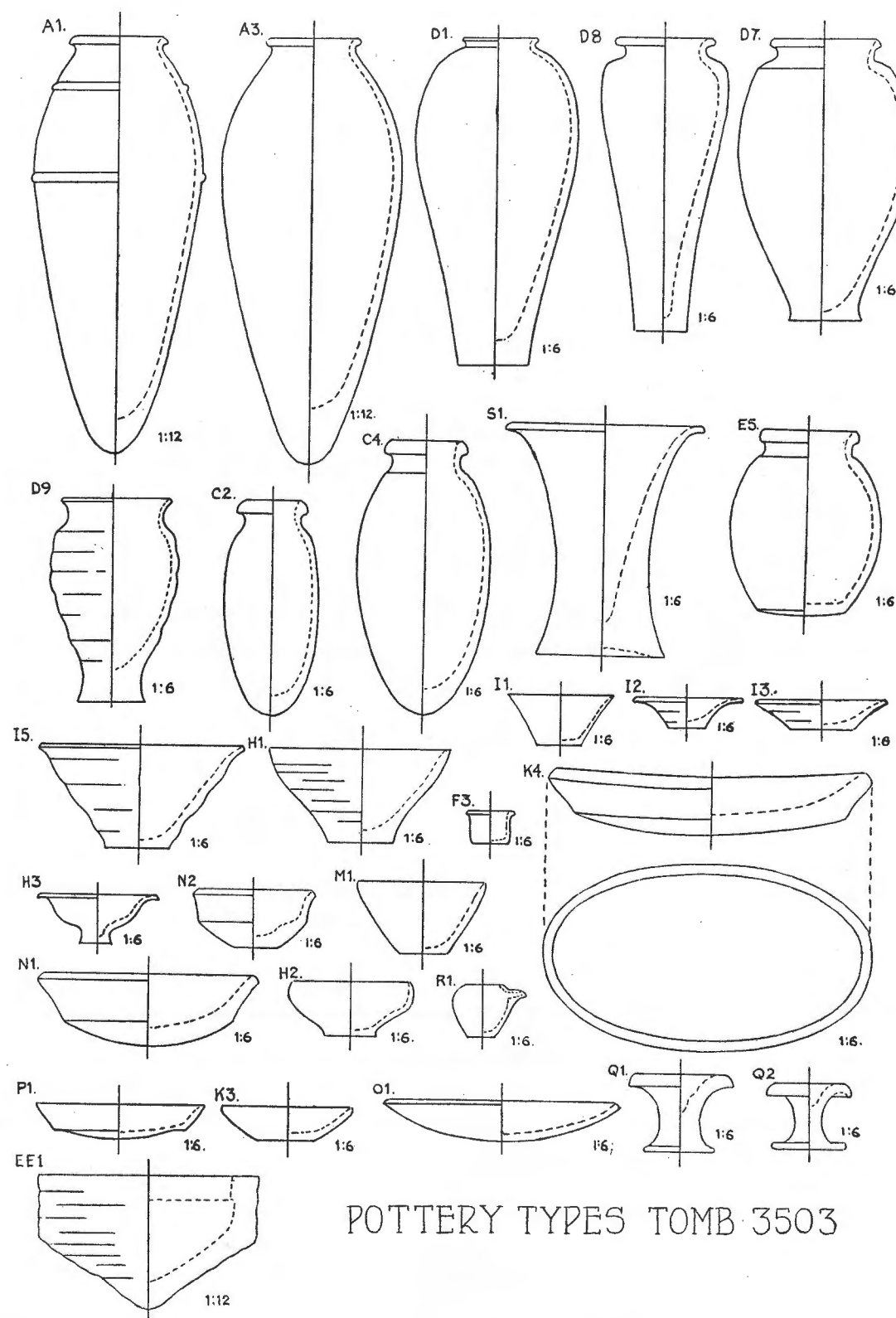


FIG. 222

Type D8. Jar with roll-rim mouth, short neck, high shoulders, convex-concave sides, tapering inwards to a flat base. Red-brown with red slip.

Total number: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room L.

Type D9. Jar with narrow bevelled rim, short neck, and convex-concave sides contracting to a flat base. Rough brown ware.

Total number: 24.

Distribution: 1 from magazine D; 4 from magazine V; 3 from the fifth niche and 2 from the sixth niche of the east façade of the superstructure; 11 from subsidiary burial B; 3 from sub-burial H.

Type E5. Jar with external roll rim, short neck, bulbous body, and slightly rounded base with sharp edges. Polished red ware.

Total number: 2.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room K; 1 from sub-room M.

Type F3. Small, short cylindrical jar with slightly convex sides and flat base with rounded edges. Hard black ware with burnished surface.

Total number: 1.

Distribution: 1 from the second niche of the east façade of the superstructure.

Type H1. Rimless bowl with convex-concave sides and a flat base. Rough brown ware.

Total number: 24.

Distribution: 1 from subsidiary burial B; 2 from sub-burial E; 6 from sub-burial H; 15 from sub-burial Q.

Type H2. Rimless bowl with contracted mouth, convex-concave sides, and flat base. Brown ware with red slip.

Total number: 2.

Distribution: 2 from magazine G.

Type H3. Bowl with bevelled external rim and convex-concave sides contracting to a short pedestal base. Brown ware.

Total number: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room N.

Type I1. Rimless bowl with slightly concave sides contracting to a flat base. Hard black ware with a burnished surface.

Total number: 2.

Distribution: 2 from the second niche of the east façade of the superstructure.

Type I2. Shallow bowl with bevelled exterior rim and convex sides contracting to a flat base. Rough brown ware.

Total number: 34.

Distribution: 3 from the fifth niche and 2 from the sixth niche of the east façade of the superstructure; 1 from subsidiary burial E; 28 from sub-burial Q.

Type I 3. Shallow bowl with bevelled exterior rim and slightly convex sides contracting to a flat base. Rough brown ware.

Total number: 17.

Distribution: 10 from the fifth niche of the east façade of the superstructure; 7 from subsidiary burial E.

Type I 5. Deep bowl with exterior bevelled rim, rough convex sides, and flat base. Brown ware.

Total number: 5.

Distribution: 2 from sub-room L; 3 from subsidiary burial E.

Type K 3. Shallow rimless bowl with convex sides and a flat base. Red-brown ware.

Total number: 4.

Distribution: 4 from sub-room N.

Type K 4. Oval shallow bowl with rimless mouth and rounded base with sharp edges. Friable red-brown ware.

Total number: 5.

Distribution: 5 from sub-room L.

Type M 1. Bowl with external bevelled rim and convex sides contracting to a flat base. Brown ware with red slip.

Total number: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room M.

Type N 1. Bowl with external bevelled rim and slightly concave sides contracting to a rounded base. Friable brown ware with a red slip.

Total number: 8.

Distribution: 8 from sub-room L.

Type N 2. Bowl with external bevelled rim and concave-convex sides and a flat base. Red ware with red slip.

Total number: 2.

Distribution: 2 from sub-room N.

Type O 1. Shallow bowl with external bevelled rim and rounded base. Brown ware with red slip.

Total number: 13.

Distribution: 2 from sub-room L; 1 from magazine V; 1 from subsidiary burial B; 9 from sub-burial Q.

Type P 1. Shallow rimless bowl with slightly concave-convex sides and rounded base. Brown ware with red slip.

Total number: 1.

Distribution: 1 from magazine P.

Type Q 1. Cup with bevelled external rim, concave sides, and flat, roll-rim base. Red ware with red slip. Frequently used as a lid to jars of type D 7.

Total number: 6.

Distribution: 3 from sub-room L; 2 from sub-room K; 1 from magazine P.

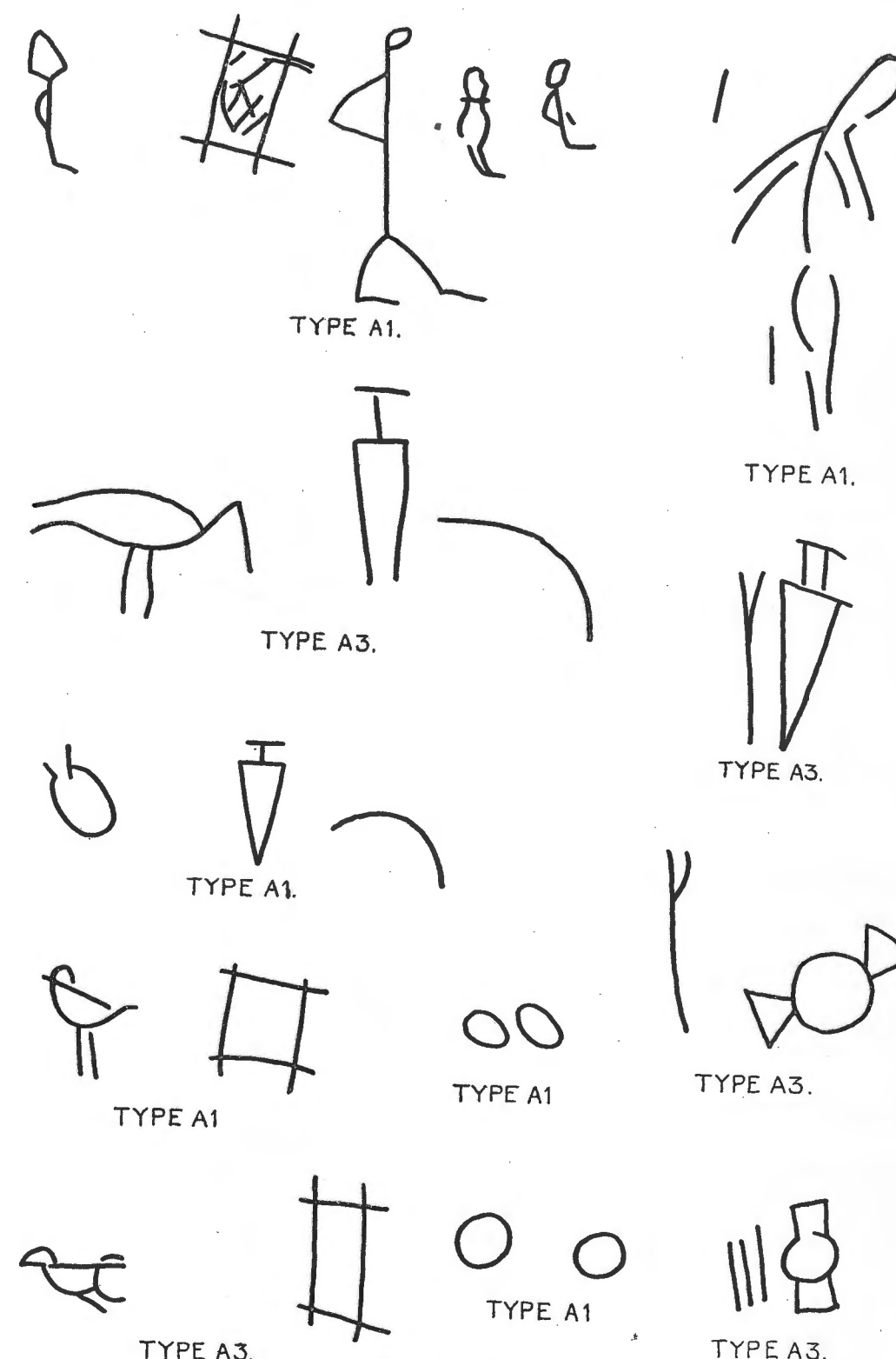


FIG. 223

Type Q 2. Cup with pronounced overhanging bevelled rim, concave sides, and roll-rim flat base.
Red ware with red slip. Frequently used as a lid to jars of type D 7.

Total number: 3.

Distribution: 3 from magazine P.

Type R 1. Small spouted cup. Hard black ware with a burnished surface.

Total number: 2.

Distribution: 2 from the second niche of the east façade of the superstructure.

Type S 1. Jar with bevelled external rim, convex sides, and a flat base. Red-brown ware.

Total number: 1.

Distribution: 1 from subsidiary burial H.

Type EE 1. Large rough bowl with flat rim, straight sides, and a blunt pointed base. Coarse and friable brown ware.

Total number: 7.

Distribution: 4 from magazine D and 3 from sub-room J.

Pot Marks (Fig. 223)

The number of pot marks was unusually limited and was confined to the large jars of types A 1 and A 3.

STONE VESSELS

(Fig. 224)

The classification of stone vessels is based on the Corpus published in *Great Tombs of the First Dynasty*, I.

Type A 1. Tall cylindrical jar with blunt rim. The sides are slightly convex at the shoulders and base, and concave in the middle. The base is flat with rounded edges.

Dated to Hor-Aha and Zer.

Material: alabaster.

Total number: 3.

Distribution: 2 from sub-room L; 1 from sub-room M.

Type A 12. Cylindrical jar with blunt rounded external rim. The sides are convex and the base is flat with sharp edges. The design conforms to the pottery of type F 1.

Dated to Zer.

Material: alabaster.

Total number: 6.

Distribution: 2 from sub-room L; 3 from sub-room N; 1 from sub-room J.

Type C 4. Cylindrical jar with rounded external rim. Rope band decoration. The sides are slightly concave and the base flat with sharp edges.

Dated to Hor-Aha, Udimu, and Zer.

Materials: alabaster and basalt.

Total number: 10.

Distribution: 8 from sub-room L; 2 from sub-room N.

Type C 5. Large cylindrical jar with pronounced sharp external rim. Rope band decoration.

The sides are slightly concave and the base is flat with rounded edges.

Dated to Hor-Aha and Udimu.

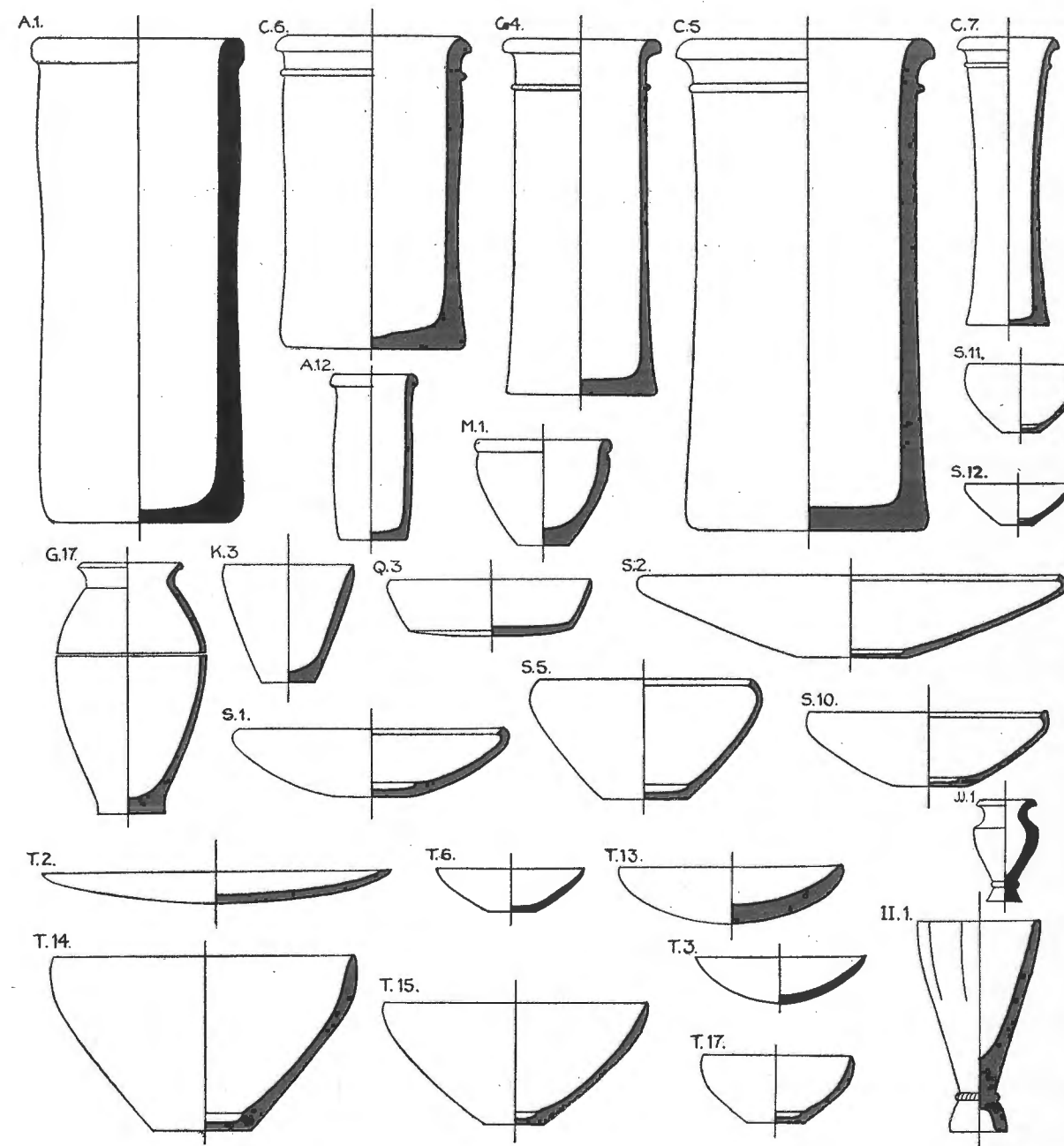


FIG. 224

Material: alabaster.

Total number: 4.

Distribution: 4 from sub-room L.

Type C 6. Cylindrical jar with sharp external rim. Rope band decoration. The sides are slightly convex at the shoulders and concave at the waist. Flat base and well-rounded edges.

Dated to Hor-Aha and Zer.

Material: alabaster.

Total number: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room J.

Type C 7. Slender cylindrical jar with sharp external rim. Rope band decoration. The sides are concave and the base flat with sharp edges.

Dated to Zer.

Material: alabaster.

Total number: 8.

Distribution: 2 from sub-room L; 4 from sub-room N; 2 from sub-room J.

Type G 17. Shouldered jar with concave neck and sharp bevelled external rim. Flat base with sharp edges.

Dated to Zer.

Materials: limestone and basalt.

Total number: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room L.

Type K 3. Deep bowl with slightly convex sides, plain sharp rim, and flat base with sharp edges.

Dated to Hor-Aha and Zer.

Materials: alabaster and basalt.

Total number: 2.

Distribution: 2 from sub-room J.

Type M 1. Deep bowl with external roll rim, convex sides, and flat base with sharp edges.

Dated to Hor-Aha and Zer.

Material: basalt.

Total number: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room J.

Type Q 3. Dish with sharp rim and slightly convex sides expanding to the mouth. Rounded base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom of the dish is flat.

Dated to Hor-Aha and Zer.

Material: alabaster.

Total number: 3.

Distribution: 3 from sub-room L.

Type S 1. Shallow bowl with flat internal rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with slightly rounded edges. Inside, the bottom is counter-sunk.

Dated to Zer and Udimu.

Materials: schist and basalt.

Total number: 7.

Distribution: 6 from sub-room L; 1 from sub-room N.

Type S 2. Large shallow bowl with flat internal rim and slightly convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with slightly rounded edges. Inside, the bottom is counter-sunk.

Dated to Zer and Udimu.

Materials: alabaster and schist.

Total number: 5.

Distribution: 4 from sub-room L; 1 from sub-room J.

Type S 5. Deep bowl with flat internal rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth.

Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is deeply counter-sunk.

Dated to Zer and Udimu.

Materials: schist, alabaster, and dolomite.

Total number: 4.

Distribution: 4 from sub-room L.

Type S 10. Bowl with slightly rounded external rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges.

Dated to Zer and Enezib.

Materials: alabaster, schist, and volcanic ash.

Total number: 7.

Distribution: 5 from sub-room L; 1 from sub-room J; 1 from sub-room N.

Type S 11. Bowl with rounded external rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth.

Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is sharply counter-sunk.

Dated to Zer.

Material: diorite.

Total number: 2.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room N; 1 from sub-room J.

Type S 12. Small bowl with sharp internal rim and straight sides expanding to a rounded contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is counter-sunk.

Dated to Zer.

Material: schist.

Total number: 2.

Distribution: 2 from sub-room L.

Type T 2. Large round based dish.

Dated to Zer and Udimu.

Materials: schist and alabaster.

Total number: 5.

Distribution: 4 from sub-room L; 1 from sub-room J.

Type T 3. Shallow round-based bowl with a sharp rim.

Dated to Hor-Aha and Zer.

Materials: alabaster and schist.

Total number: 5.

Distribution: 5 from sub-room L.

Type T 6. Bowl with a sharp rim, convex sides, and a flat base with sharp edges.

Dated to Zer and Enezib.

Materials: schist and alabaster.

Total number: 5.

Distribution: 5 from sub-room L.

Type T13. Round-based bowl with sharp rim.

Dated to Zer.

Material: alabaster.

Total number: 2.

Distribution: 2 from sub-room L.

Type T14. Deep bowl with sharp rim and straight sides expanding to a contracted mouth.

Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is deeply counter-sunk.

Dated to Hor-Aha and Zer.

Materials: schist and basalt.

Total number: 2.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room N; 1 from sub-room J.

Type T15. Bowl with sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is counter-sunk.

Dated to Hor-Aha and Zer.

Materials: schist and basalt.

Total number: 4.

Distribution: 3 from sub-room L; 1 from sub-room J.

Type T17. Bowl with sharp rim and convex sides expanding to a contracted mouth. Flat base with sharp edges. Inside, the bottom is deeply counter-sunk.

Dated to Zer and Udimu.

Material: basalt.

Total number: 2.

Distribution: 2 from sub-room L.

Type JJ1. Small baluster-shaped cup with sharp external rim and expanding base with sharp edges.

Dated to Zer.

Material: crystal.

Total number: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room L.

Type II1. Large chalice-shaped cup with flat rim.

Dated to Zer.

Material: limestone.

Total number: 1.

Distribution: 1 from sub-room L.

INSCRIBED MATERIAL

The classification of types of jar-sealing is that given by Emery in *Hor-Aha*, p. 19 (Plates LIV, LV, and LVI).

1. (Fig. 225.) 11 examples of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: width 6.4 cm., circumference 7.2 cm.

Design: Two rows of *serekhs* of King Zer. For examples of this type of impression from Abydos see Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. 15.

2. (Fig. 226.) 13 examples of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

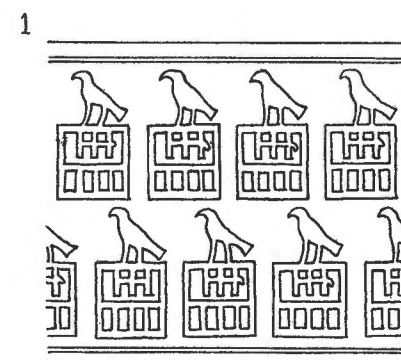


FIG. 225

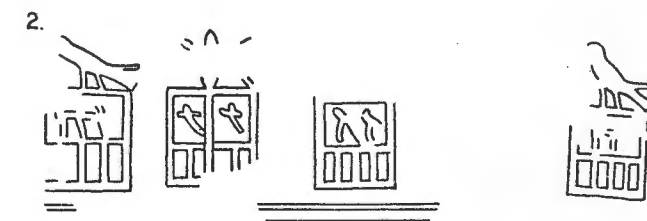


FIG. 226

Design: The design includes *serekhs* of Zer; it also contains groups which appear to be *serekhs*, but in which the traces do not suit the reading of the name Zer; neither do they appear to be surmounted by the Horus falcon. The bar through the second group from the left may indicate a split in the seal.

3. (Fig. 227.) 18 examples of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: width 5.5 cm., circumference 7 cm.

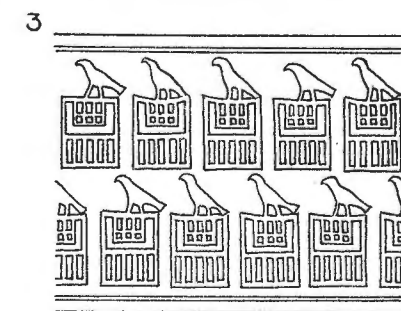
Design: Two rows of *serekhs* of King Zer—see the note on 1.

FIG. 227

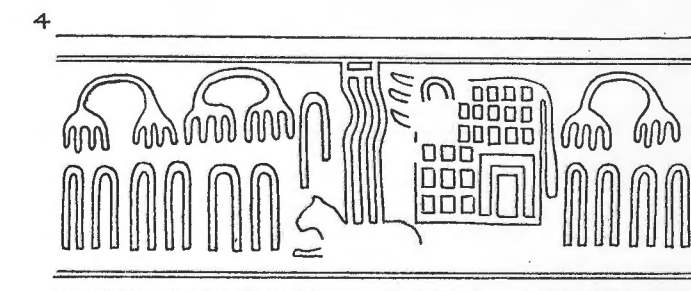


FIG. 228

4. (Fig. 228.) 8 examples of type 1.

Approximate dimensions: width 5.1 cm., circumference 12.9 cm.

Design: Lioness with 3 bent bars on her back in front of a theriomorphic shrine (see the note on impression E 44, p. 125). The design also includes reversed U signs above hooped signs which may be β .

5. (Fig. 229.) 3 examples of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: width 4.6 cm., circumference 9.5 cm.

Design: Two rows consisting of the group 𓆎 within an inverted U alternating with the group U with a whip or wand in one hand over 𓆎 . For these motives, which may be titles, cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, I, Pl. 20, and see also the note on E 24, p. 120.

6. (Fig. 230.) 1 example of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: uncertain.

Design: Lioness with 3 bent bars in front of theriomorphic shrine (see 4 above). The impression also contains figures of other animals.

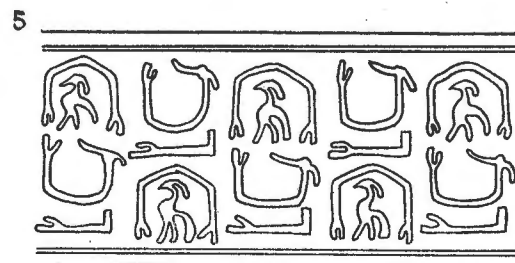


FIG. 229

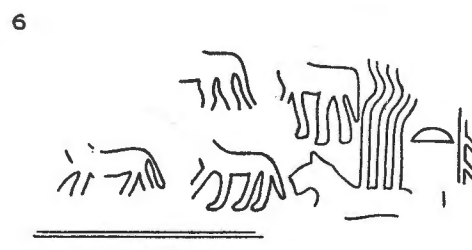




FIG. 230

7. (Fig. 231.) 22 examples of type 2.

Approximate dimensions: width 4.8 cm., circumference 9.2 cm.

Design: Three rows consisting of the group  repeated—probably a purely formal design. The pattern is broken by two large -signs containing oval objects.

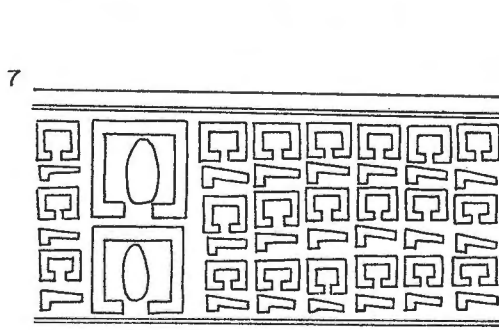


FIG. 231

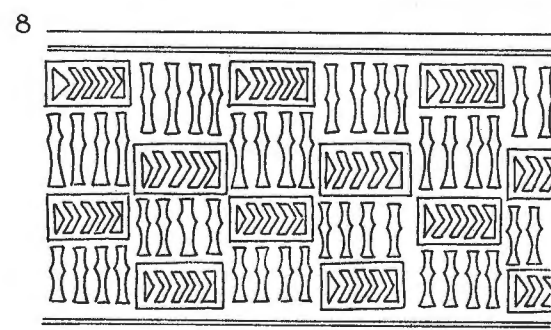


FIG. 232

8. (Fig. 232.) 9 examples of type 1.

Approximate dimensions: width 6 cm., circumference 10.1 cm.

Design: Groups of four *sšm*-sceptres alternating with the pool-sign, in 4 rows. Again the design appears to be purely formal. For a seal impression where single *sšm*-sceptres alternate with the pool-sign cf. Petrie, *Royal Tombs*, II, Pl. 15, 112.

PART IV

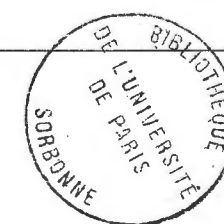
THE MODEL ESTATE

IN clearing the area between the north façade of Tomb 3357 and its boat grave in 1937¹ we uncovered a complex of terraces and model buildings (Plates LVII, LVIII, and LIX). Fragments of pottery of type EE1 were found embedded in the rubble which formed the core of this structure, and as, at this time, we believed that pottery of this type was exclusive to the Second Dynasty or later, I came to the conclusion that the complex was not directly connected with the Hor-Aha tomb, although it was built on the First Dynasty level. However, excavations in Tomb 3503 in 1946 showed definitely that pottery of Type EE1 was common to the early First Dynasty (Fig. 122). This fact established, I re-examined the evidence, particularly the relation between the terraced steps of the north end of the complex and the boat grave, and I am now certain that, in common with the boat grave, this structure is part of the funerary equipment of Tomb 3357. The purpose of this model complex is not known; it may have represented the royal palace or estate for the use of the owner of the tomb in the next world; or it may have had some deeper significance, for it must be noted that the model buildings are strongly reminiscent of the dummy buildings in the Heb-sed Court of the Step Pyramid enclosure (Plates LXIII and LXVI). On the other hand, they also resemble the rows of granaries so frequently figured in Old Kingdom tombs. But one of the most extraordinary features is the long barrel vault running down the full length of the avenue between the two buildings marked as the 'West House' (Plate LVII).

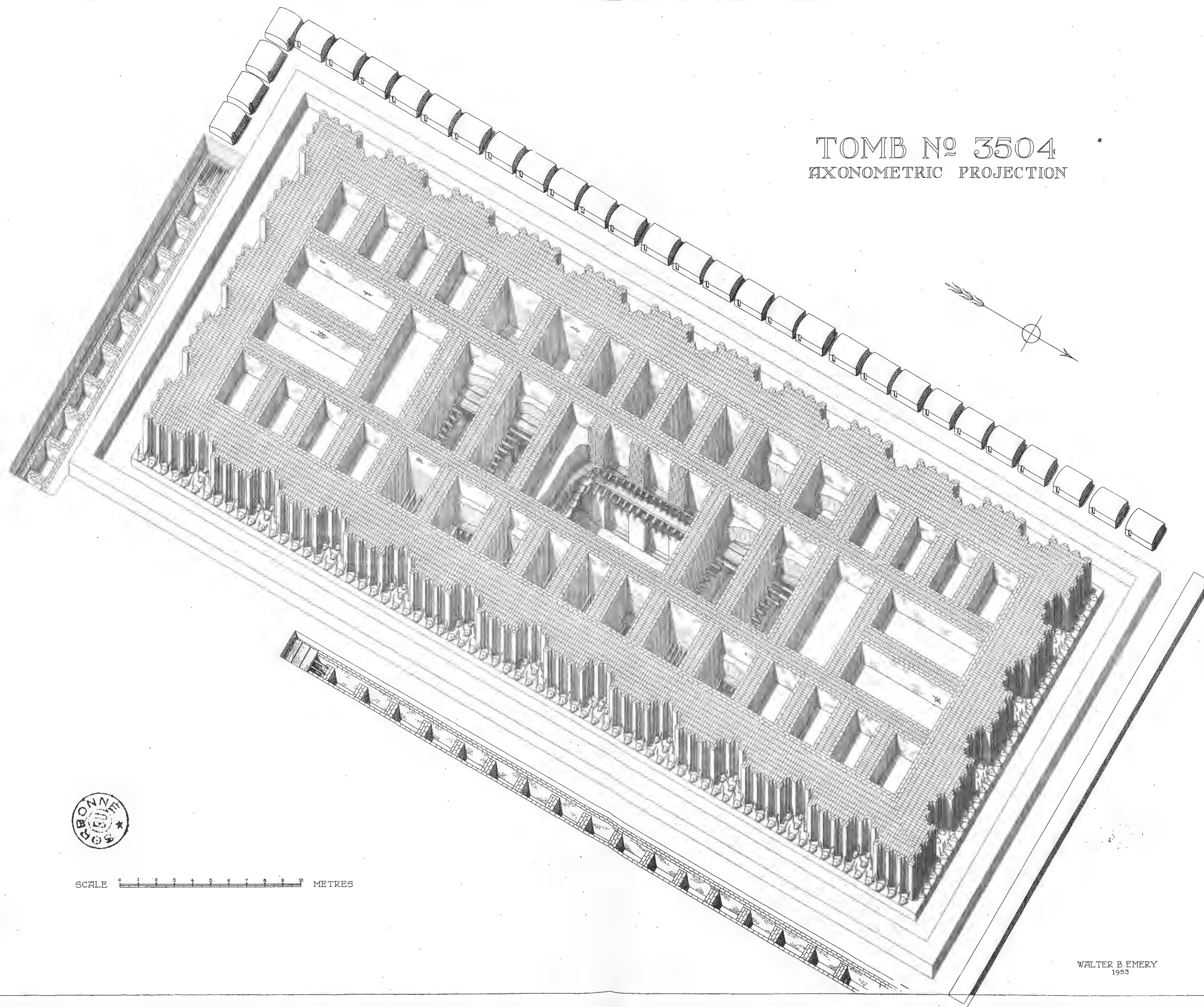
Although the question of what these model buildings represent is unanswered, and likely to remain so until the discovery of other structures of a similar character, they are of great importance: here, for the first time, we have evidence of the actual appearance of monumental buildings of the First Dynasty that is not based on what has hitherto been largely conjectural reconstruction. Furthermore, from the general irregularity of the design of the building and enclosures, it would appear probable that the structure is a model of a complex of buildings which actually existed more than 5,000 years ago—a fascinating thought! Unfortunately the builders of these models have left us no indication as to scale; but one is left with the general impression that they represent buildings of considerable size.

The whole structure, terraces and buildings, is formed of rubble with a thick mud casing in which the architectural detail has been modelled. A thin facing of white gypsum plaster originally covered the miniature buildings and the walls of the various enclosures and terraces.

For details and measurements see Plates LX to LXVI.

¹ Emery, *Hor-Aha*.


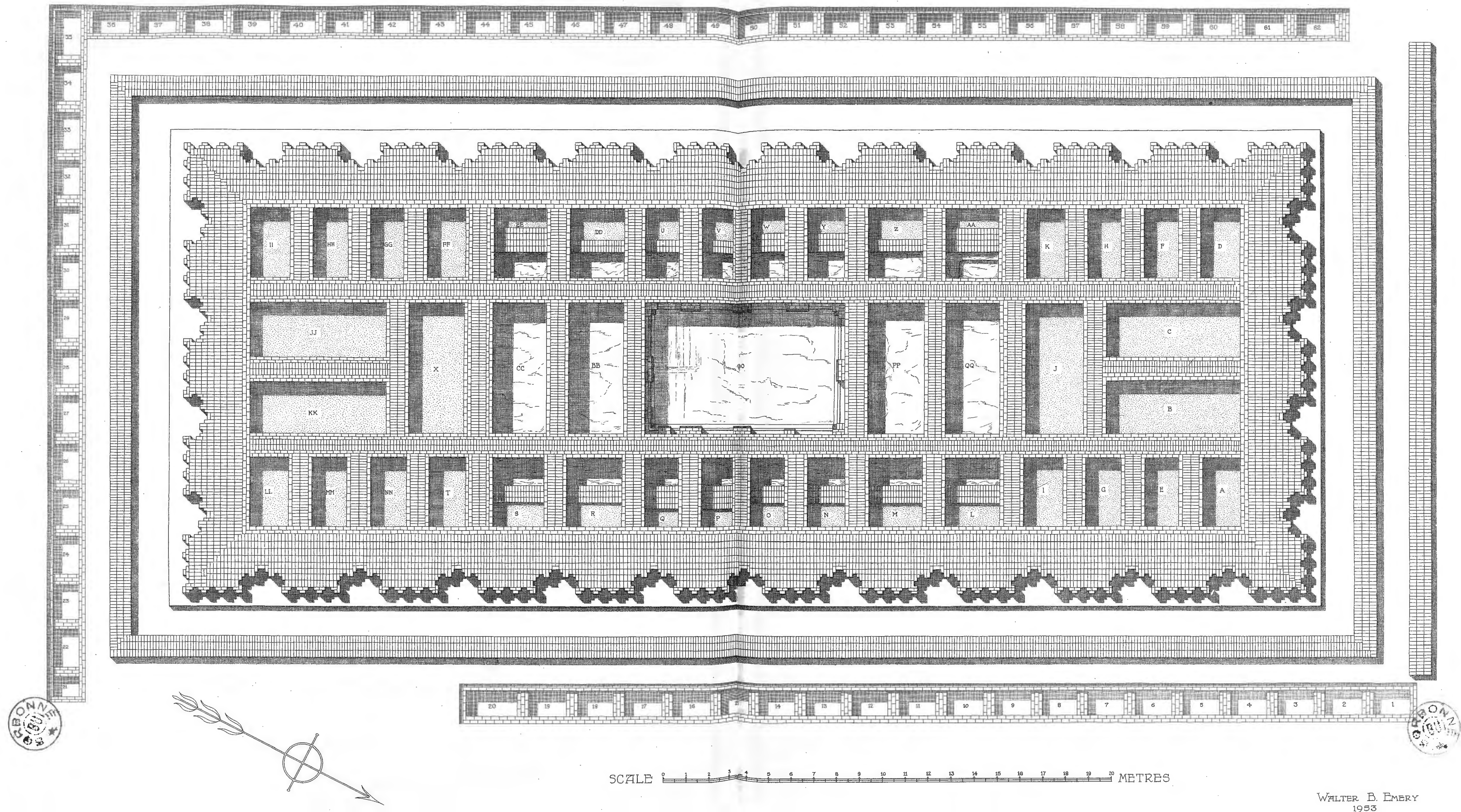
TOMB N° 3504
AXONOMETRIC PROJECTION



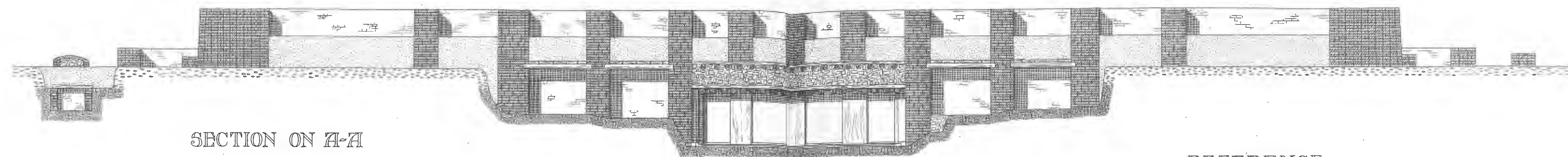
SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 METRES




WALTER B. EMERY
1953

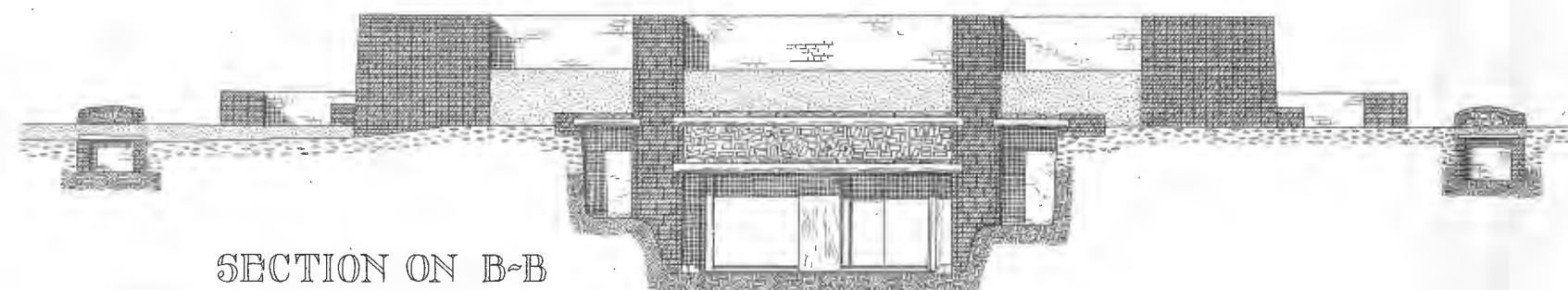


WALTER B. EMERY
1953



REFERENCE

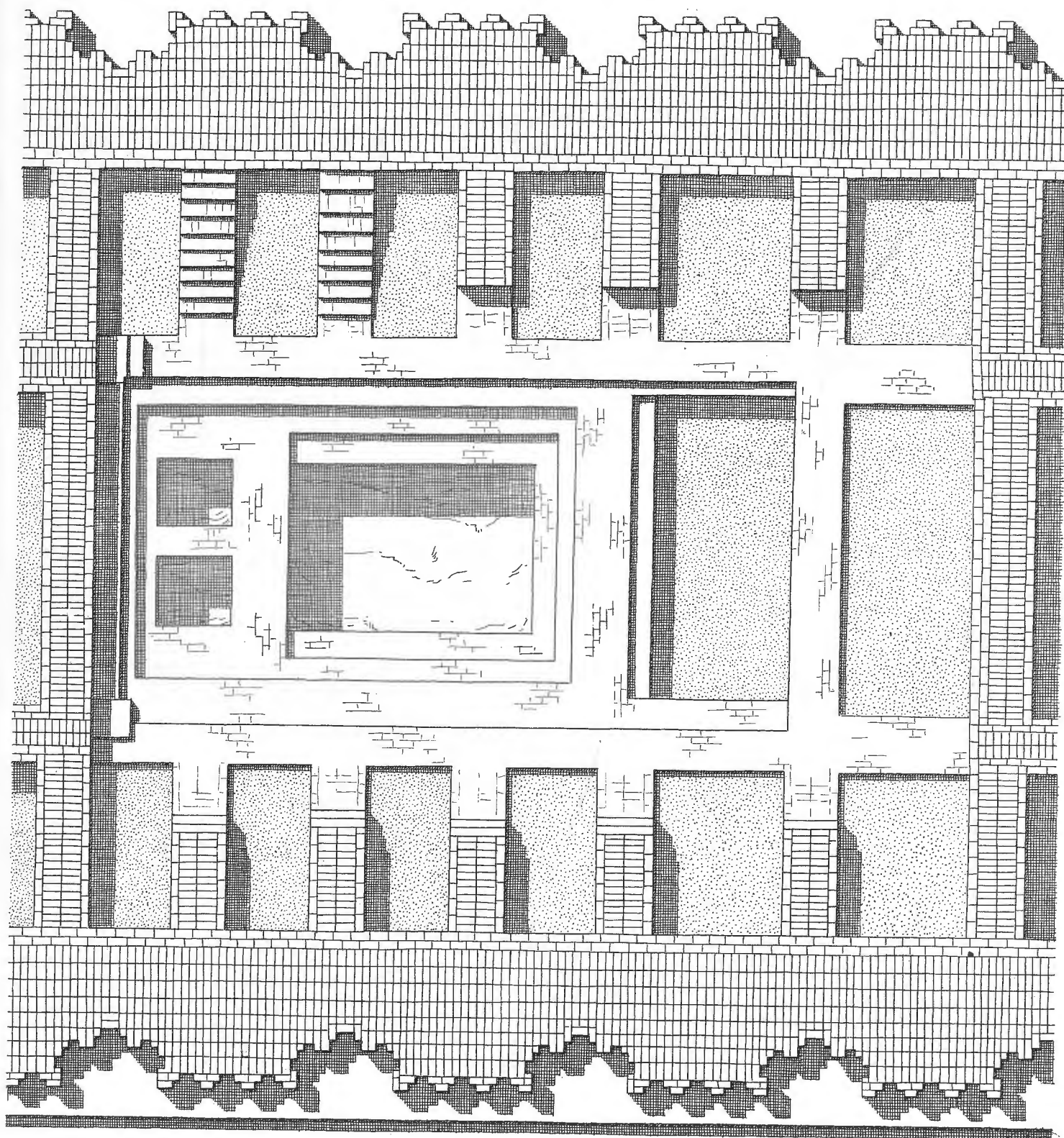
-  BRICK ~
-  WOOD ~
-  PACKING
-  SAND ~
-  GRAVEL
-  ROCK ~



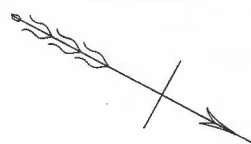
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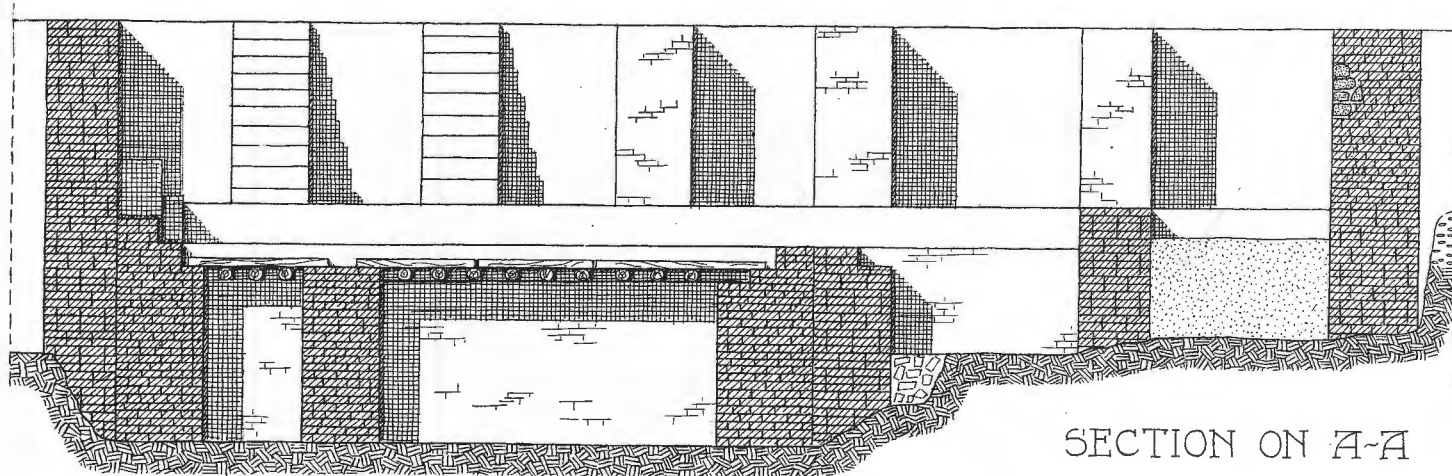
WALTER B EMBRY
1953



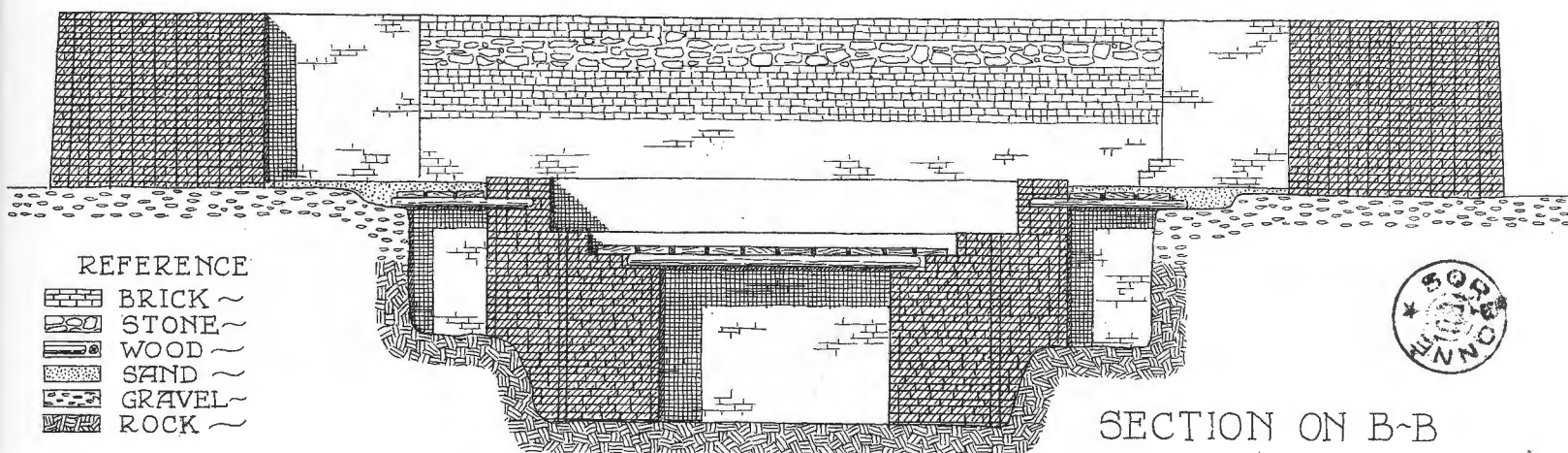
SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES



WALTER B. EMERY
1953



SECTION ON A-A



REFERENCE

- BRICK ~
- STONE ~
- WOOD ~
- SAND ~
- GRAVEL ~
- ROCK ~

SECTION ON B-B

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES

WALTER B. EMERY
1953



a. The east façade, bench and corridor

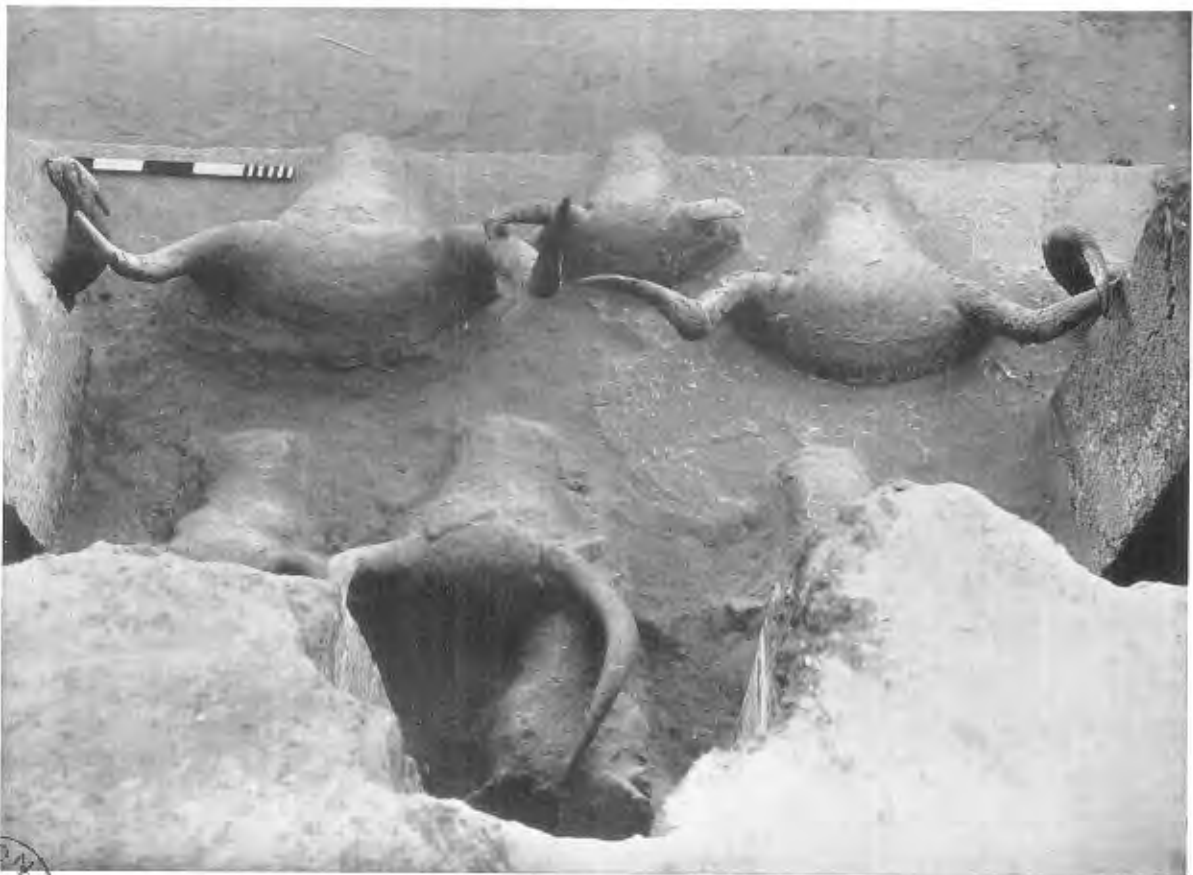


b. The fifth and sixth niches of the east façade





a. Part of the bull heads bench of the east façade of the superstructure



b. The bull heads bench from above





a. The east façade of the superstructure, enclosure wall, and subsidiary graves



b. The west façade of the superstructure, enclosure wall, and subsidiary graves





a. The south end of the superstructure and the trench of subsidiary graves



b. Part of the east façade of the superstructure showing the foundations of the bench and corridor





a. The burial chamber from the south showing the restoration



b. The burial chamber from the north



a. The burial chamber after the removal of the restoration. View from the north



b. The north end of the burial chamber





a. Woodwork in the south-east corner of the burial chamber



b. Woodwork in the south-west corner of the burial chamber





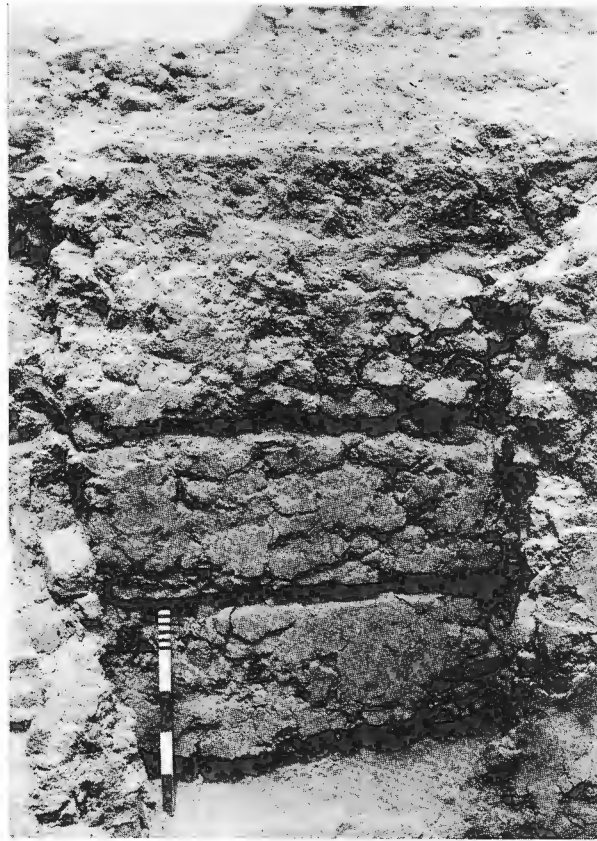
a. Wooden flooring at the south end of the burial chamber



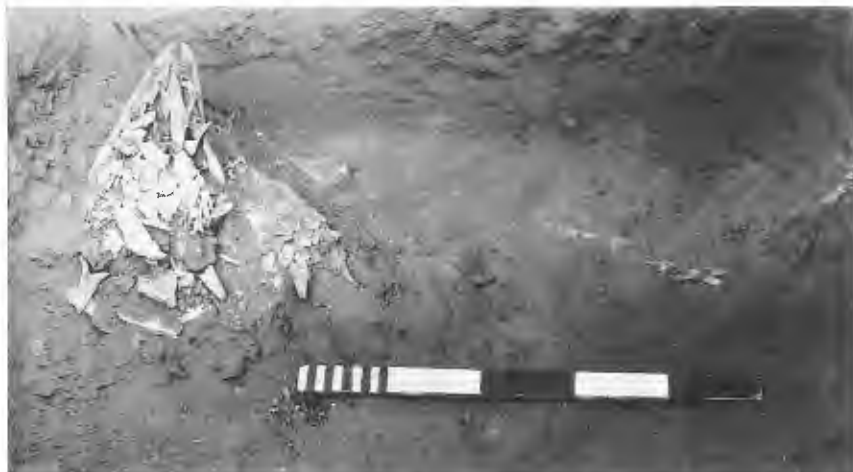
b. Fallen wooden facing of pilaster in the south-west corner of the burial chamber



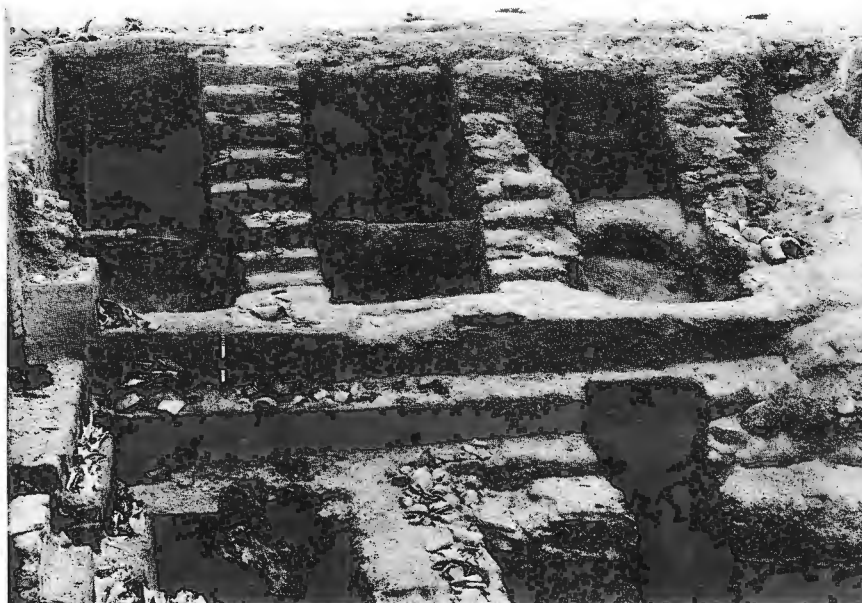
c. Gold plate inlay of the wooden facing of pilasters in the burial chamber



a. Niche in the north wall of the burial chamber



b. Animal bones in the cavity below the niche in the north wall of the burial chamber



c. Stairways made by the restorers from cross walls above original burial chamber



a. Intact superstructure of a subsidiary grave on the west side of the tomb



b. Enclosure wall and superstructures of subsidiary graves



a. Top layer of magazine T



b. Objects in magazine S



c. Sandals, arrow quiver, and reed matting in magazine BB



d. Wooden boxes in magazine X



a. Ox bones and pottery in sub-magazine AA



b. Baskets in sub-magazine N



c. Human remains in the restored burial chamber



a. Objects in sub-room RA



b. Objects in sub-room RB



a. Pottery and stone vessels in sub-magazine P



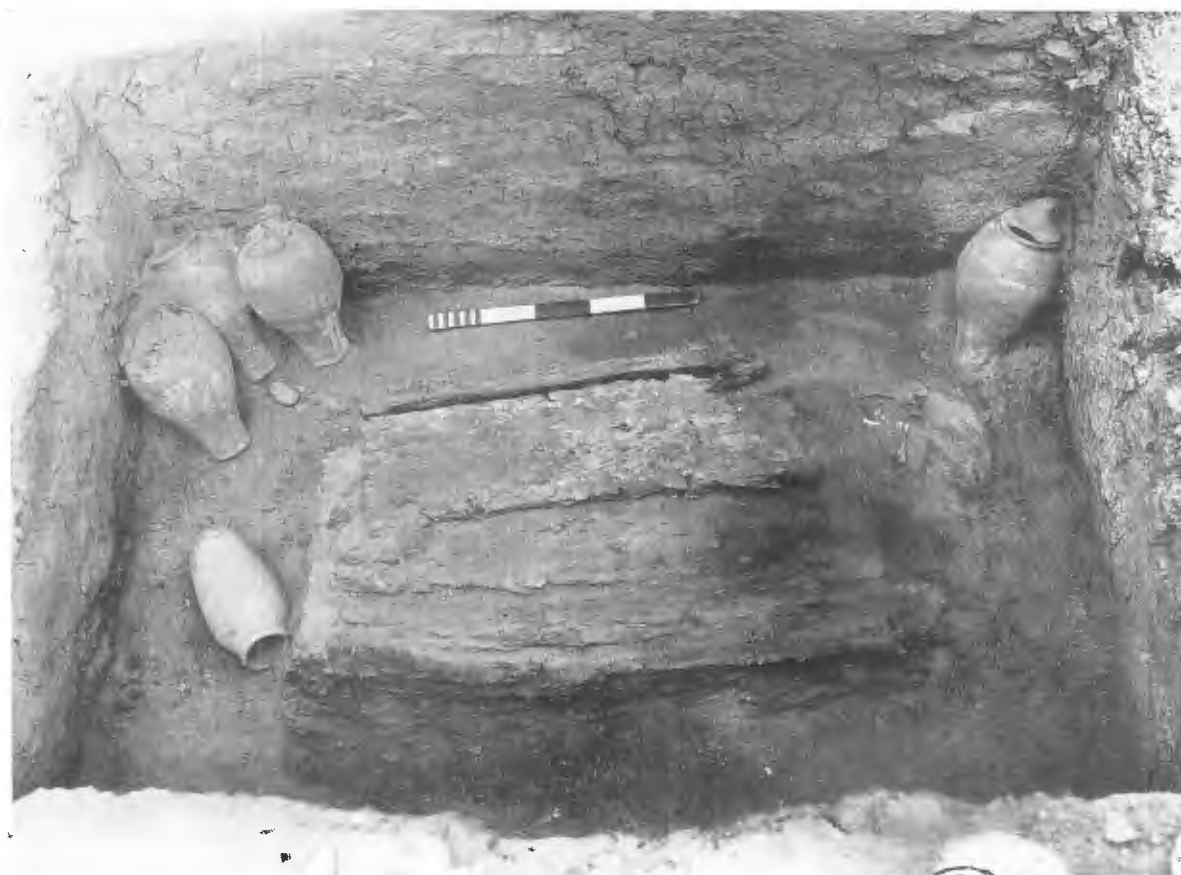
b. Stone vessels in sub-magazine Y



c. Pottery in sub-magazine S



d. Copper vessels in sub-magazine AA



Top of the coffin in subsidiary grave 10



Burial in subsidiary grave 10



Burial in subsidiary grave 8



Subsidiary grave 14



Subsidiary grave 12





General view of subsidiary grave 16



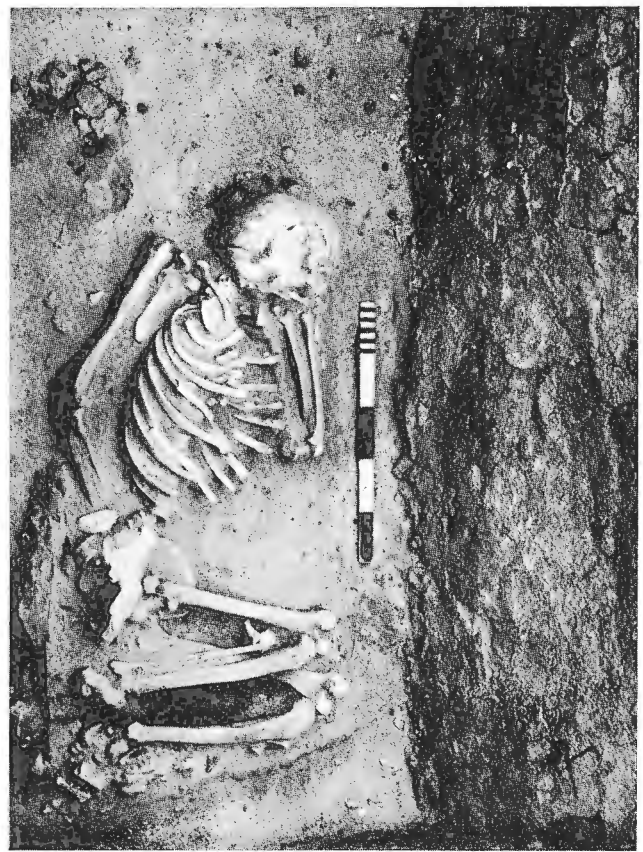
Detail of subsidiary grave 16



Gaming pieces and restored board from subsidiary grave 16



Subsidiary grave 24



Subsidiary grave 25



Subsidiary grave 32



Subsidiary grave 35



Subsidiary grave 36



Subsidiary grave 39

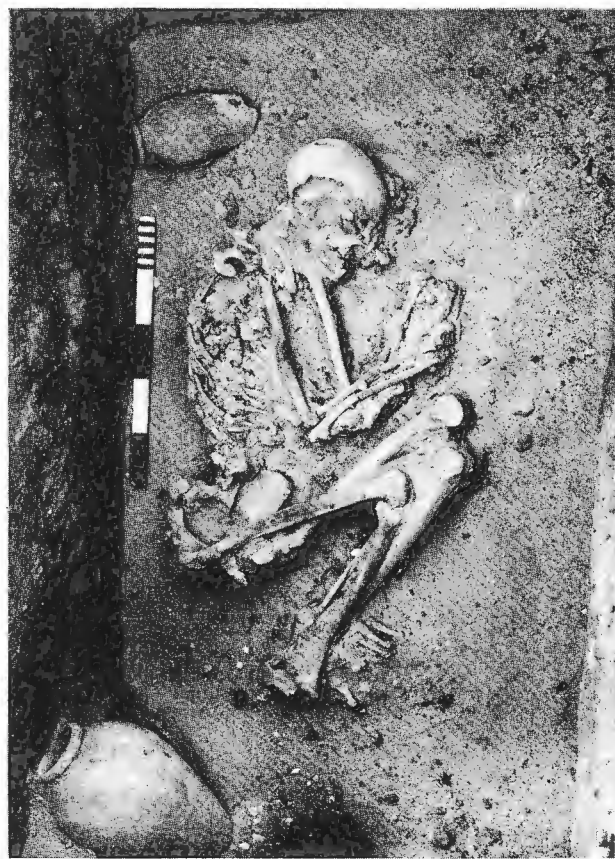


Subsidiary grave 38





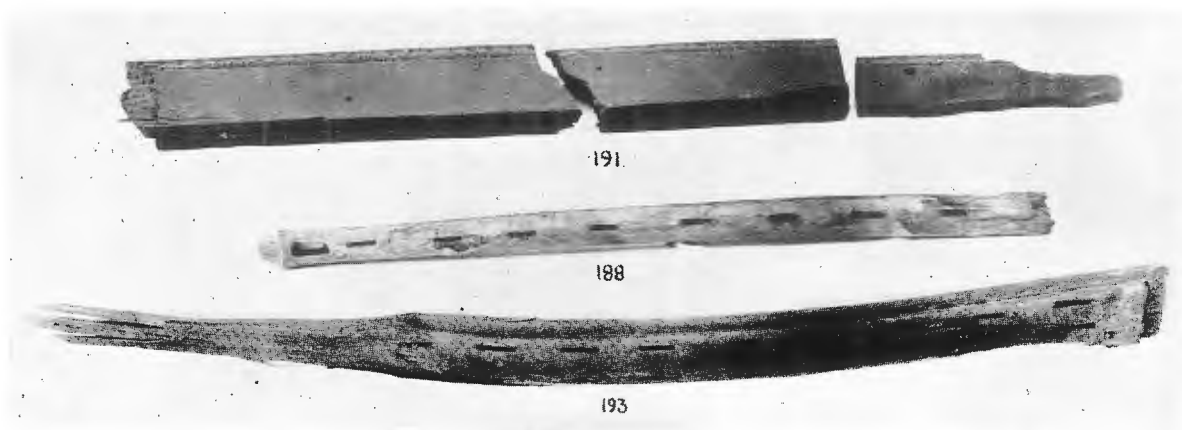
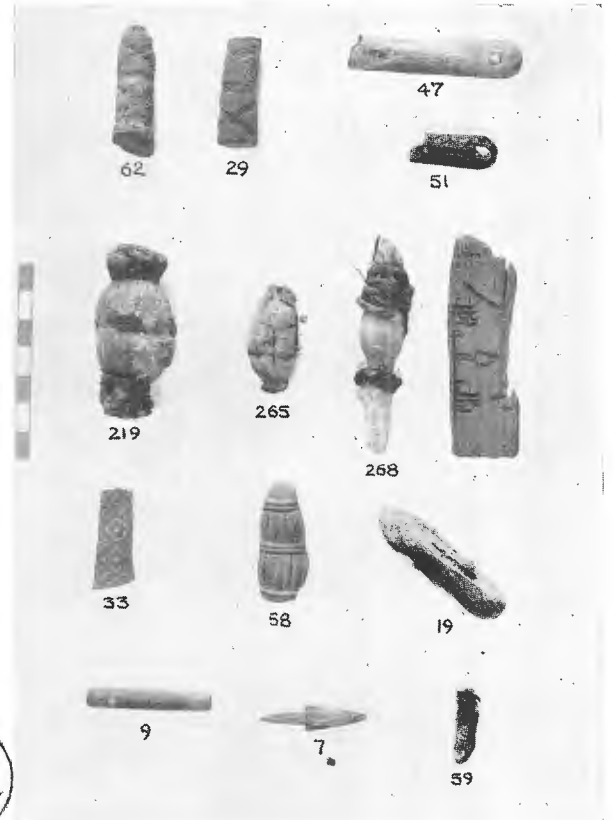
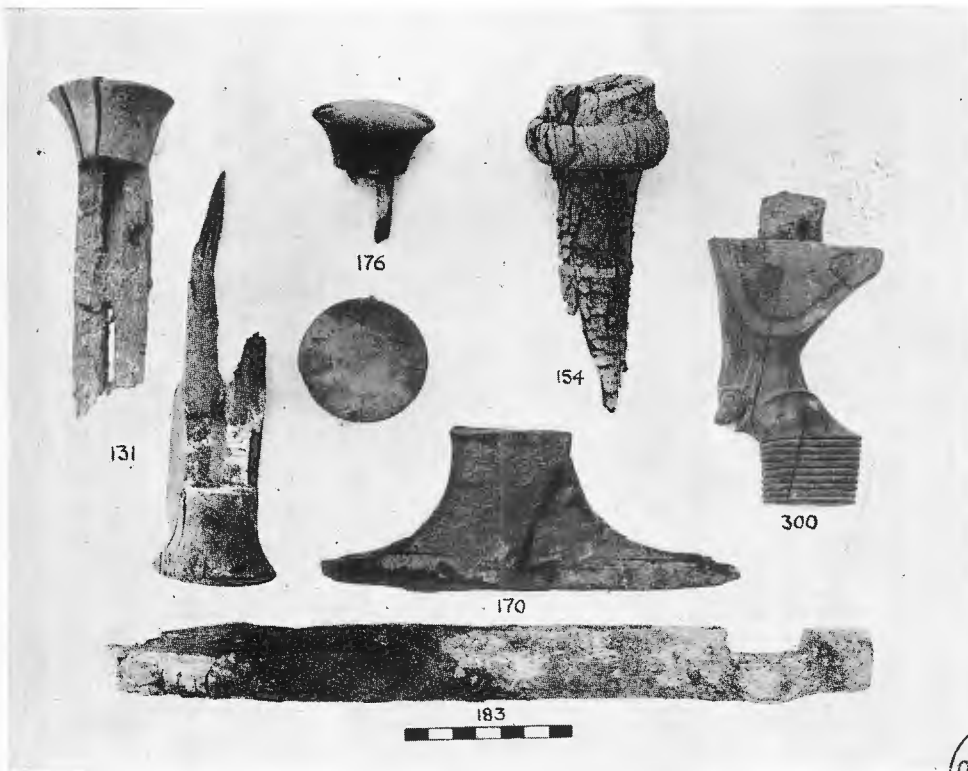
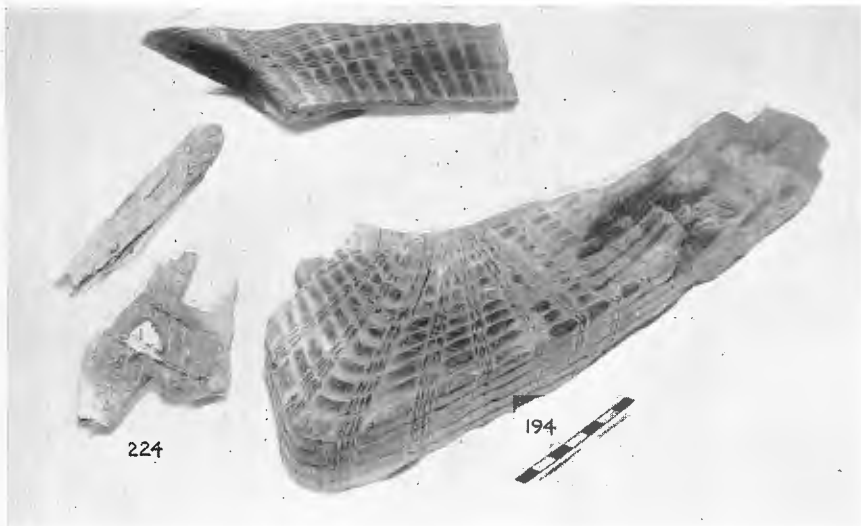
Subsidiary grave 56



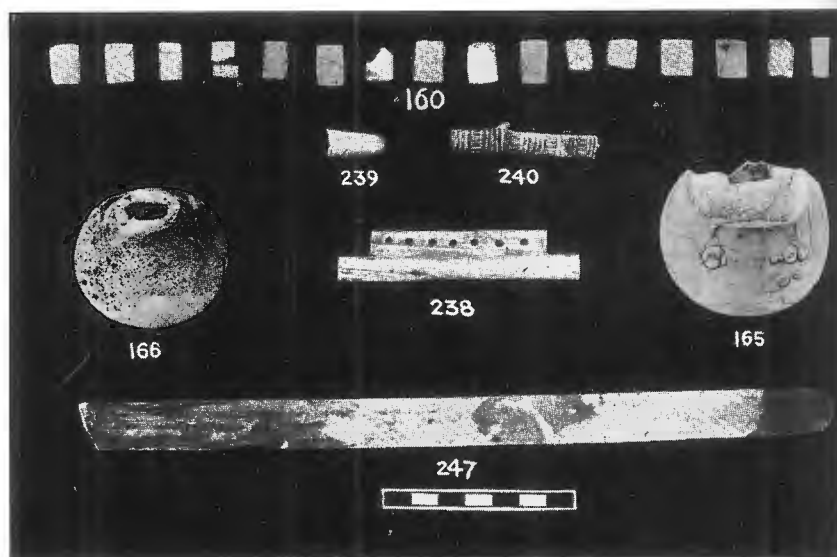
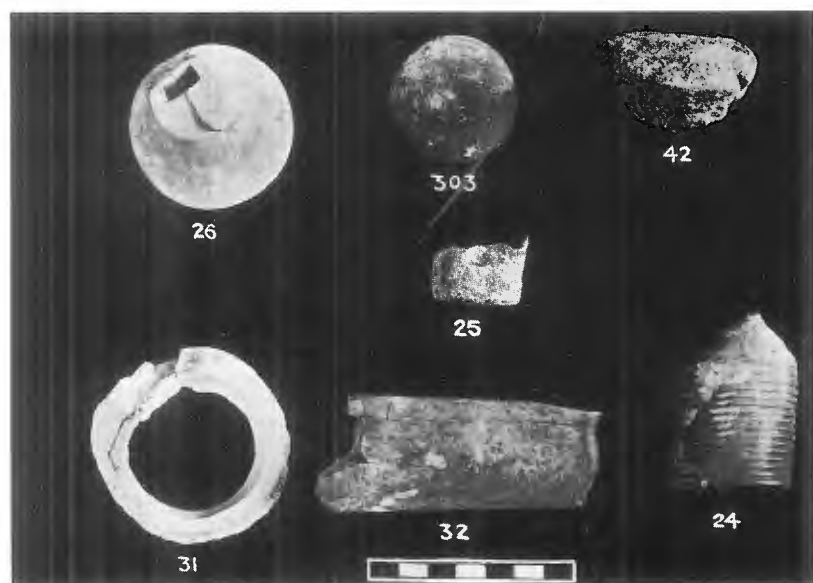
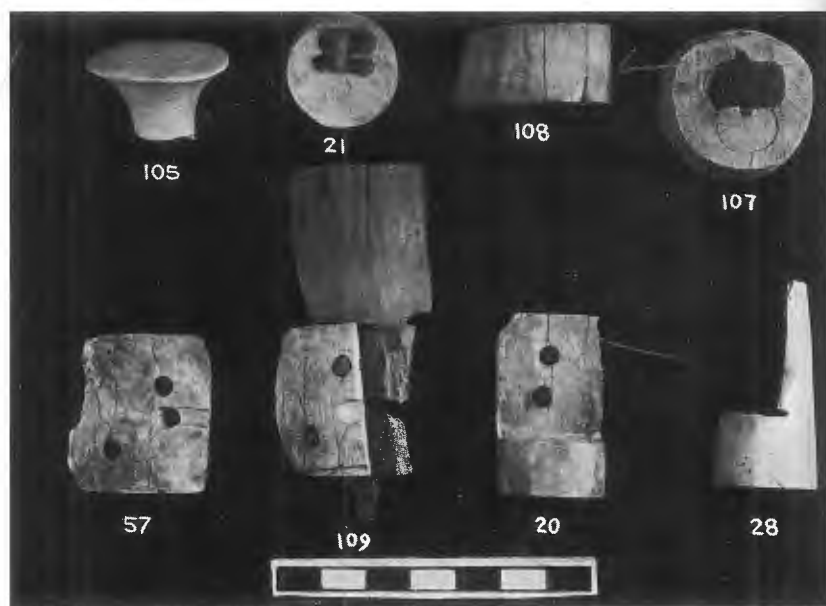
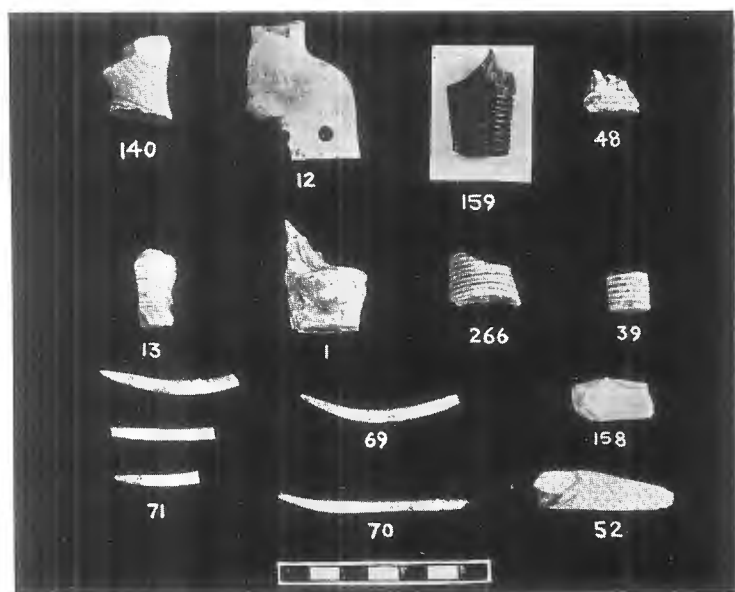
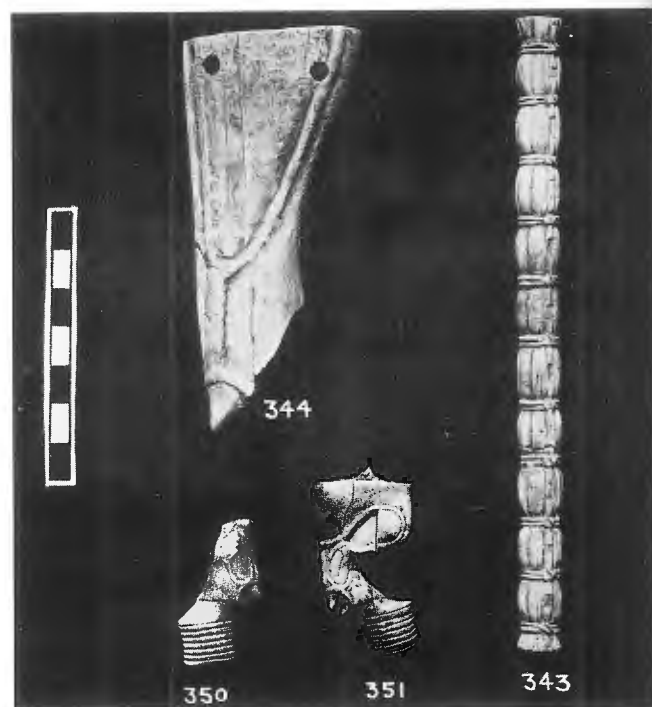
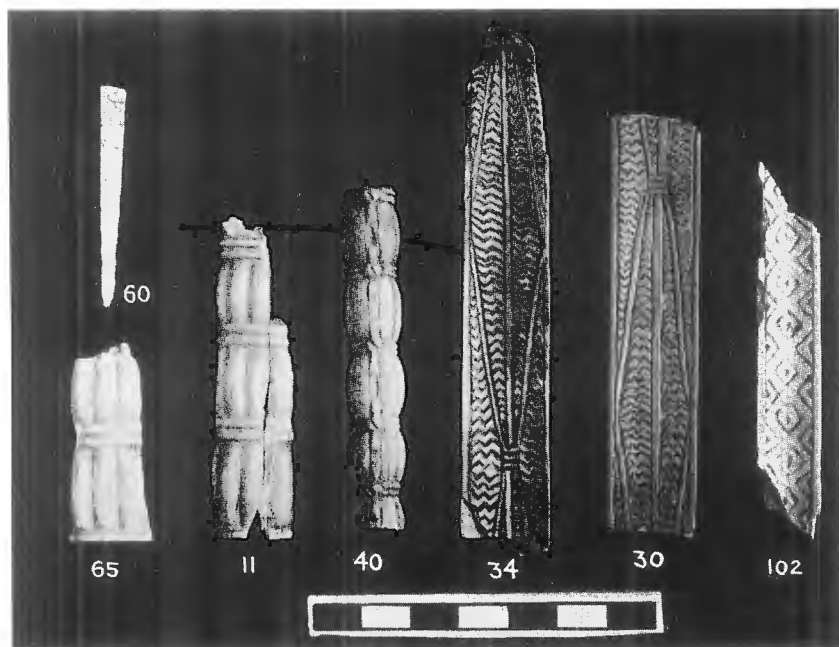
Subsidiary grave 57

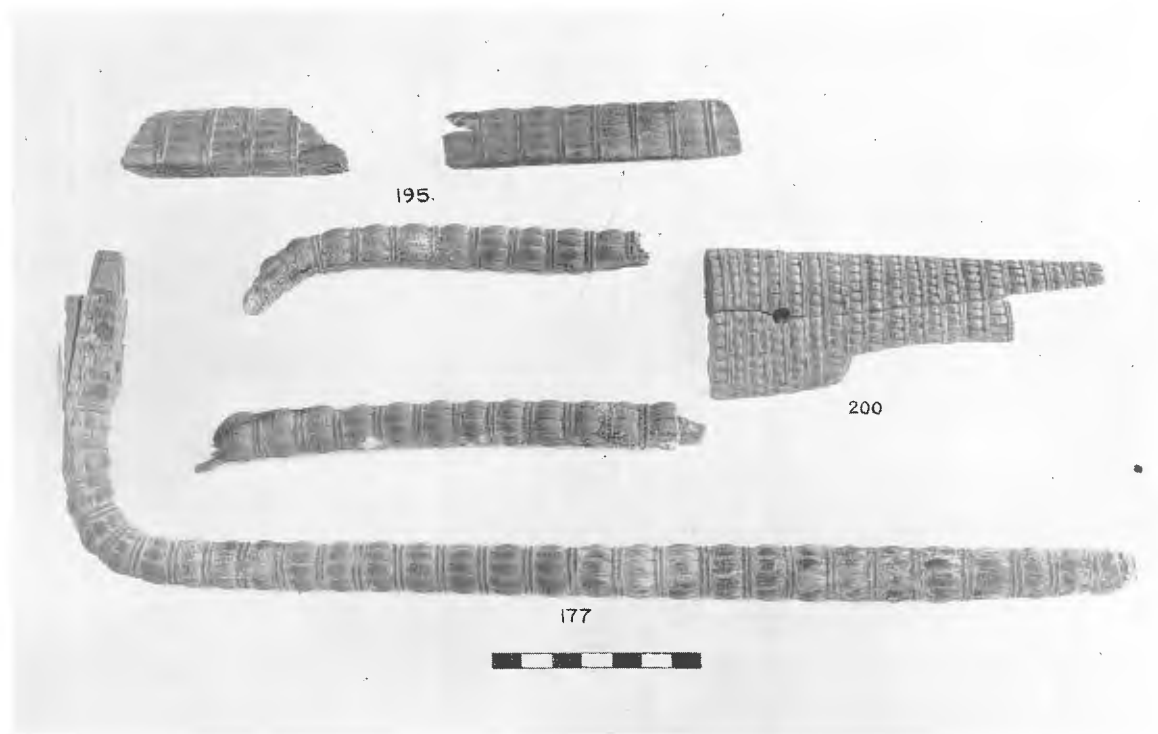
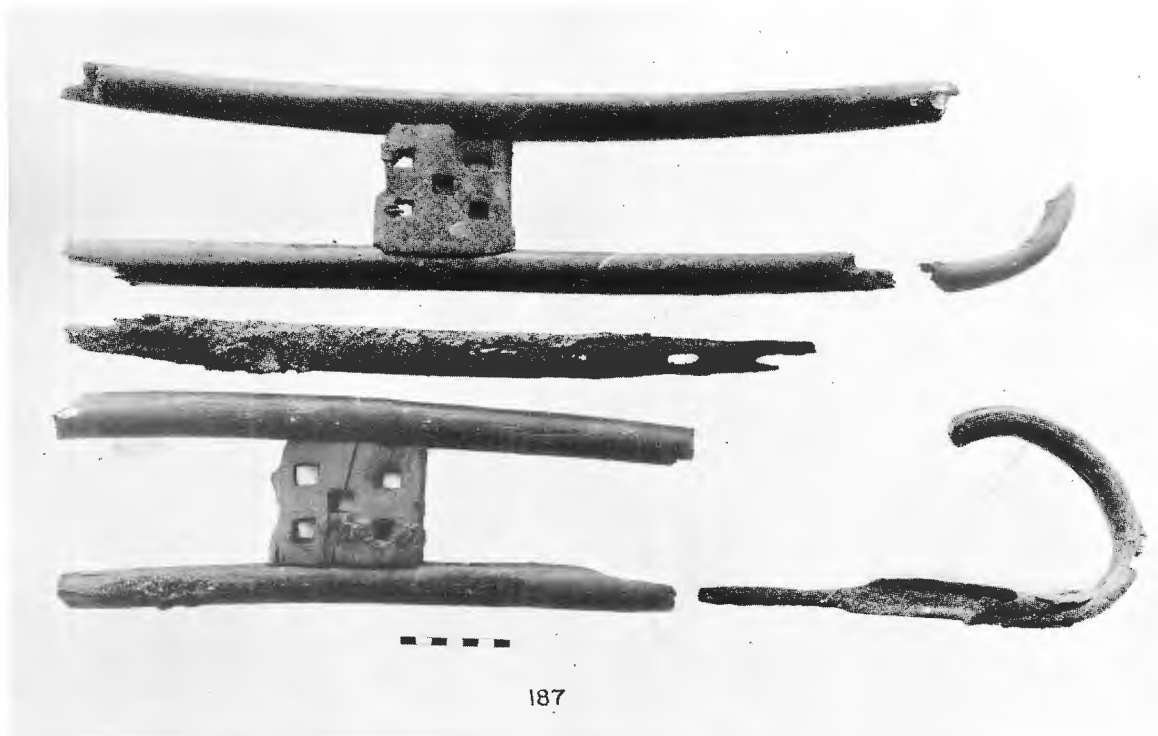


Subsidiary grave 58

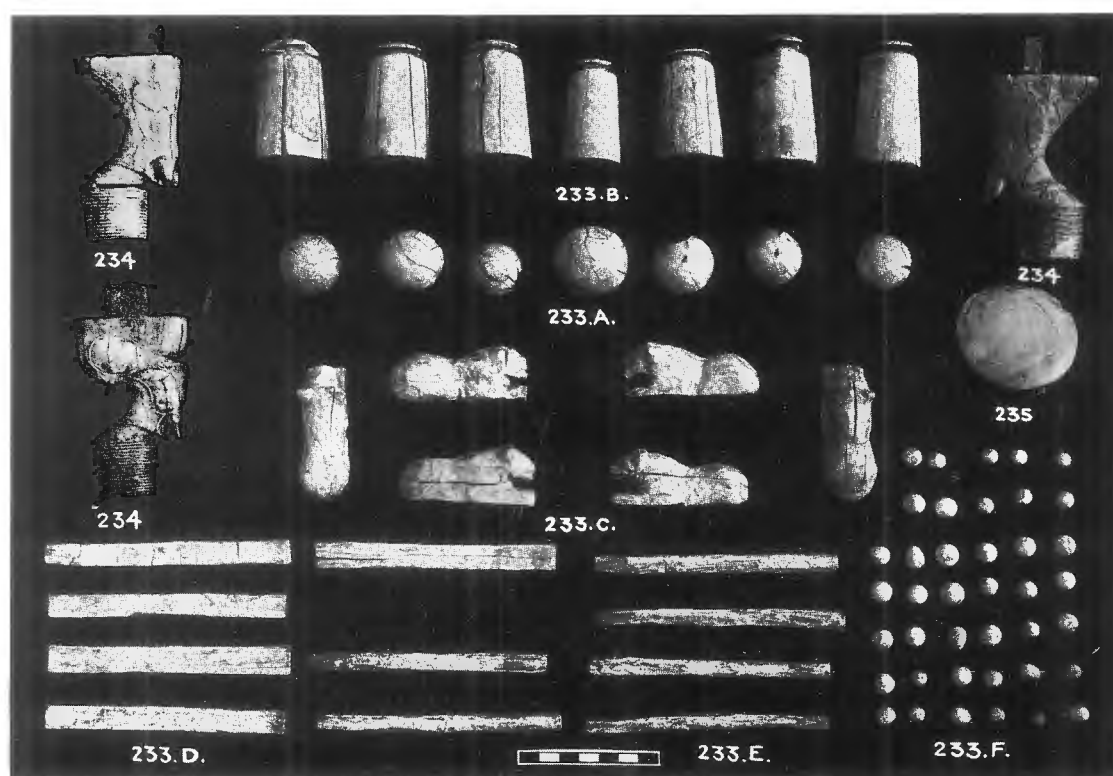
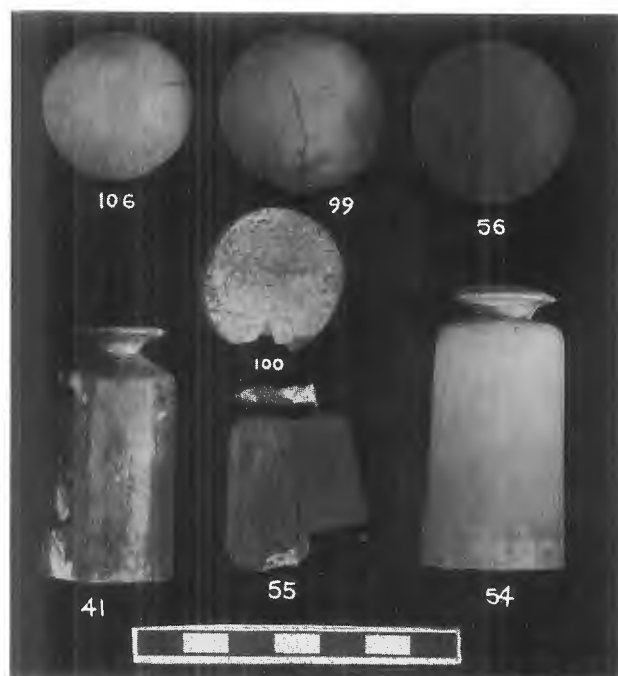
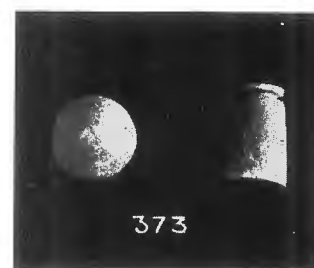


Wooden furniture





Wooden furniture

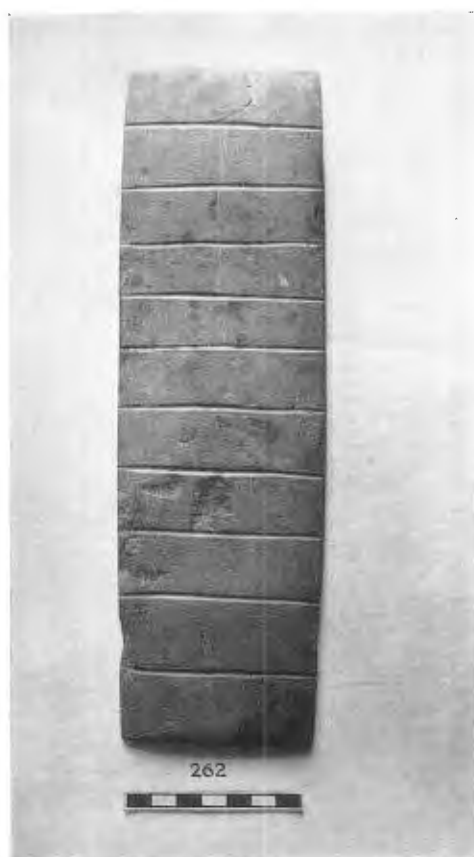




Wooden tool handles



Wooden mallet



Slate palette

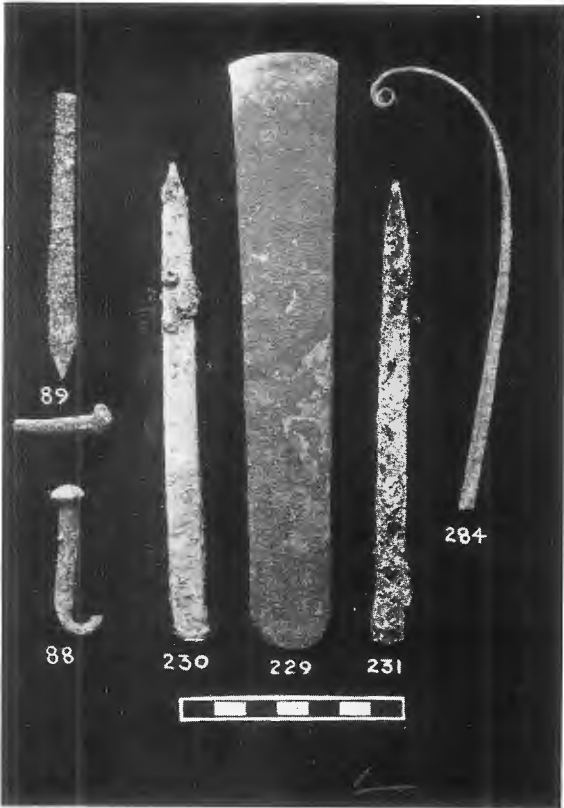


Stone polishing-stones, &c.

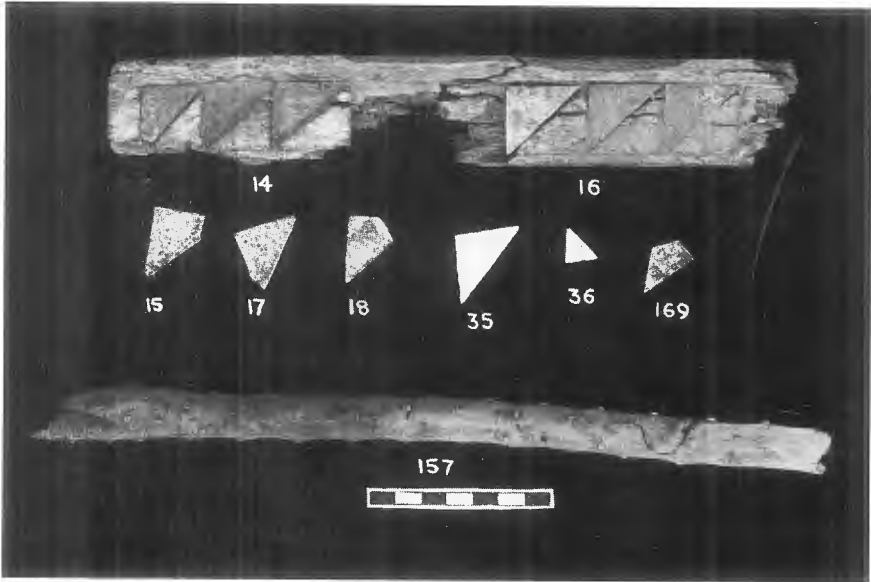




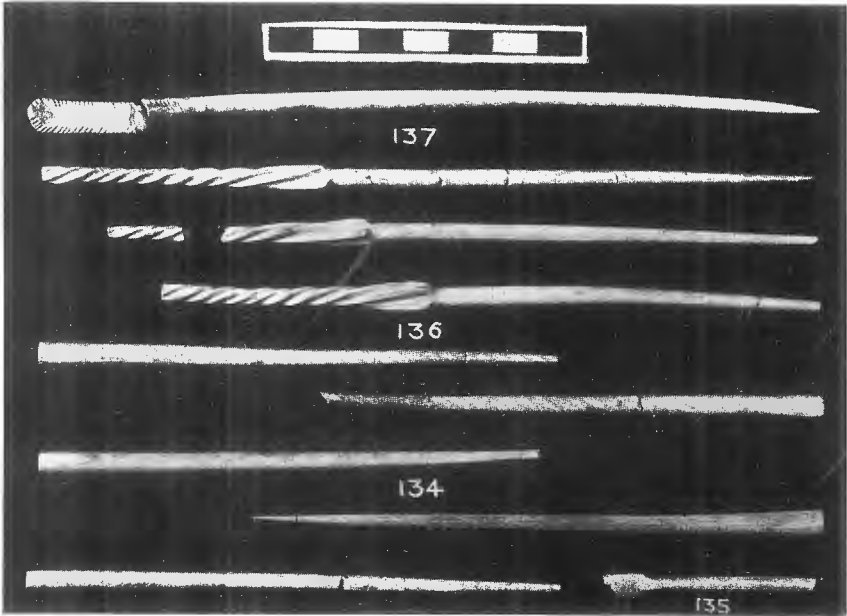
a. Wooden box



b. Copper tools



c. Fragments of inlaid wood



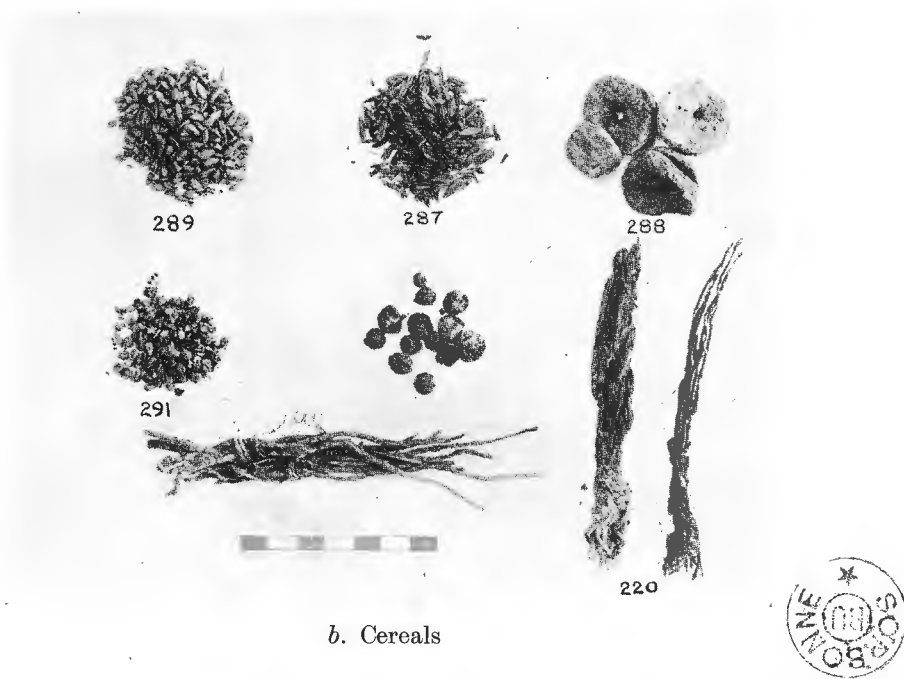
d. Ivory toilet sticks



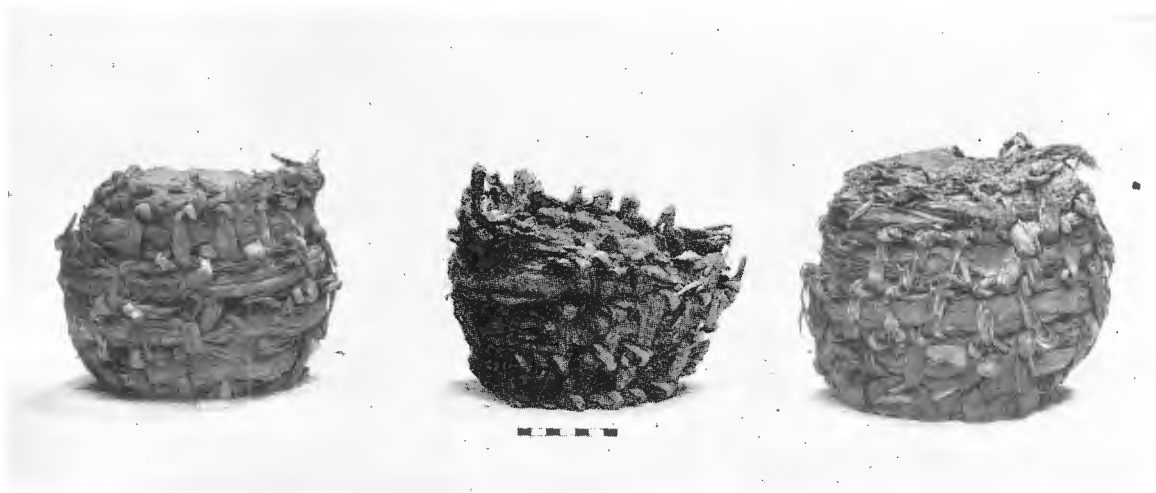
e. Painted leather arrow quiver



a. Copper vessels



b. Cereals

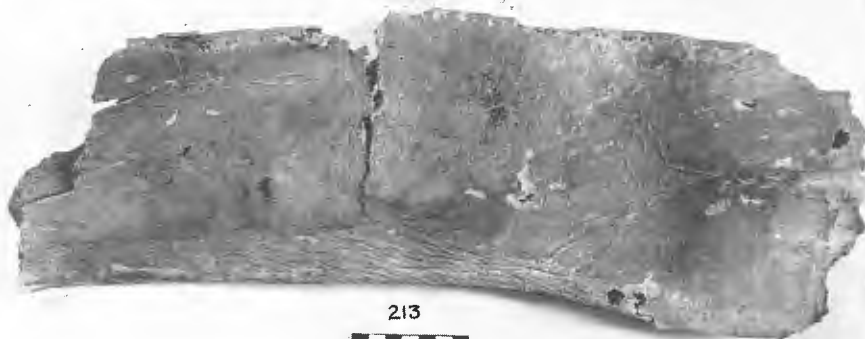


c. Baskets



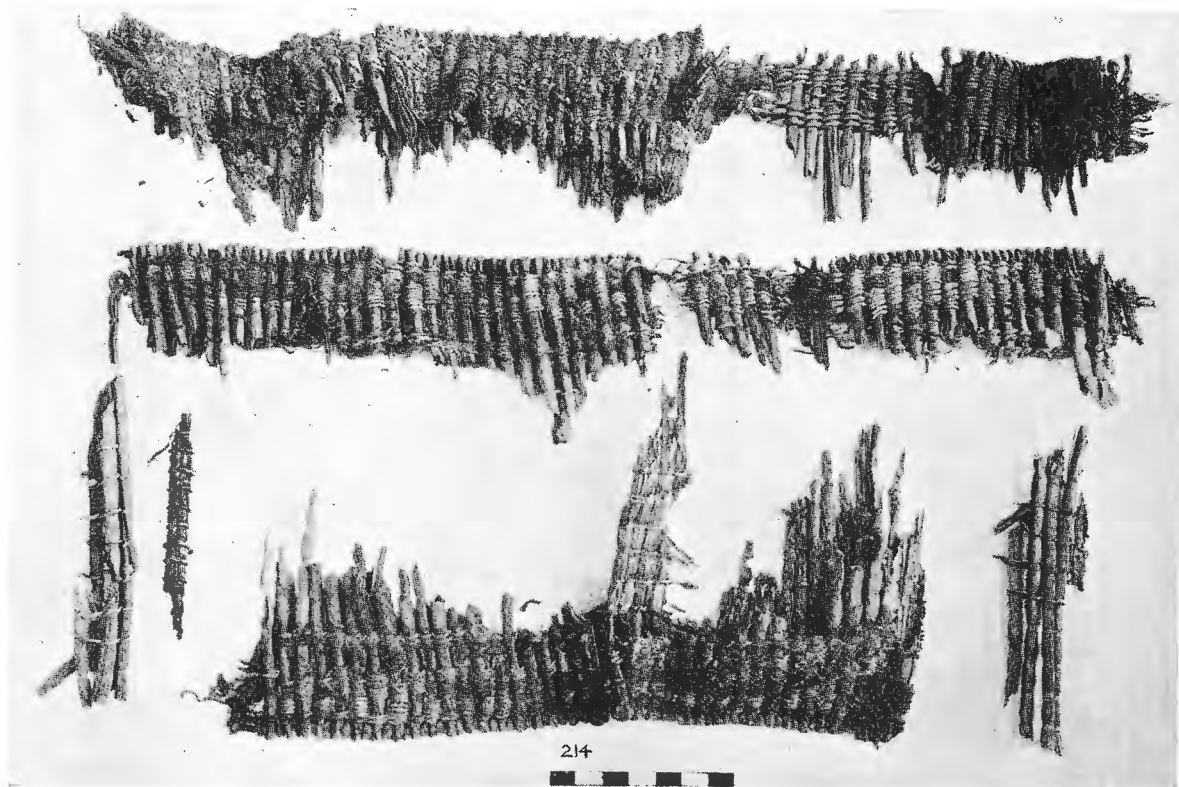
212

a. Leather sandals



213

b. Leather arrow quiver



214

c. Reed matting



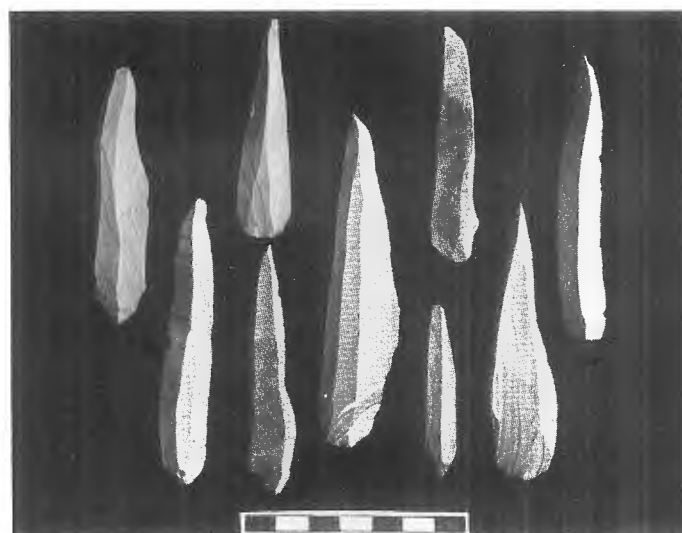
Types 1 and 7



Type 6



Type 3



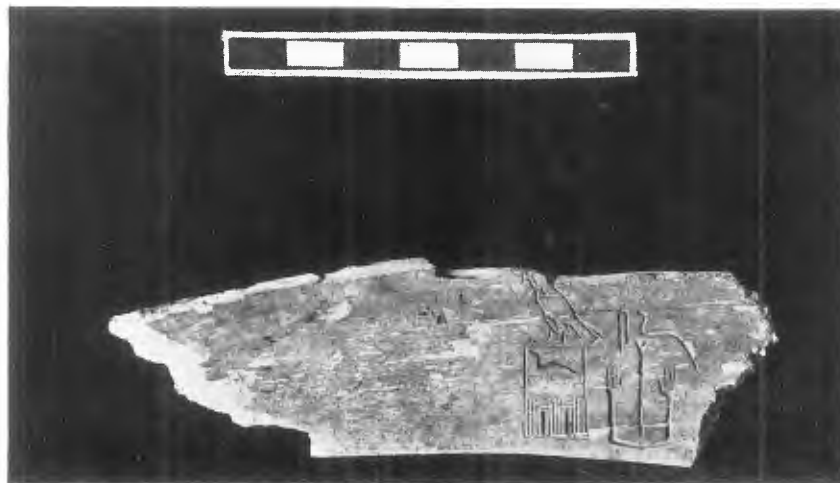
Type 4



Type 2



Flint implements



a. Ivory wand or throwing stick



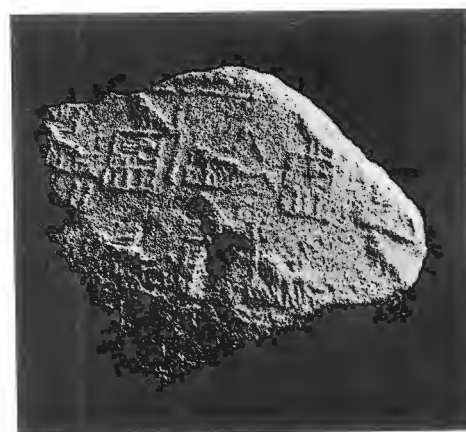
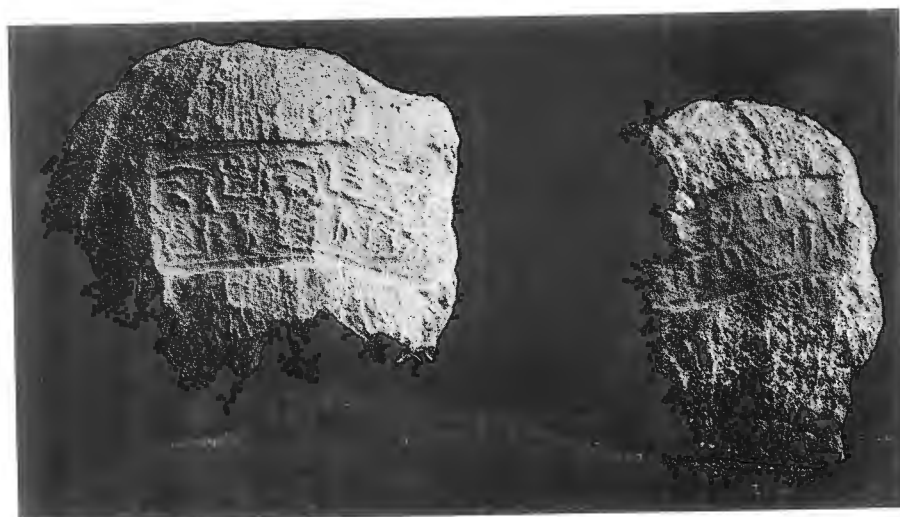
b. Ivory label



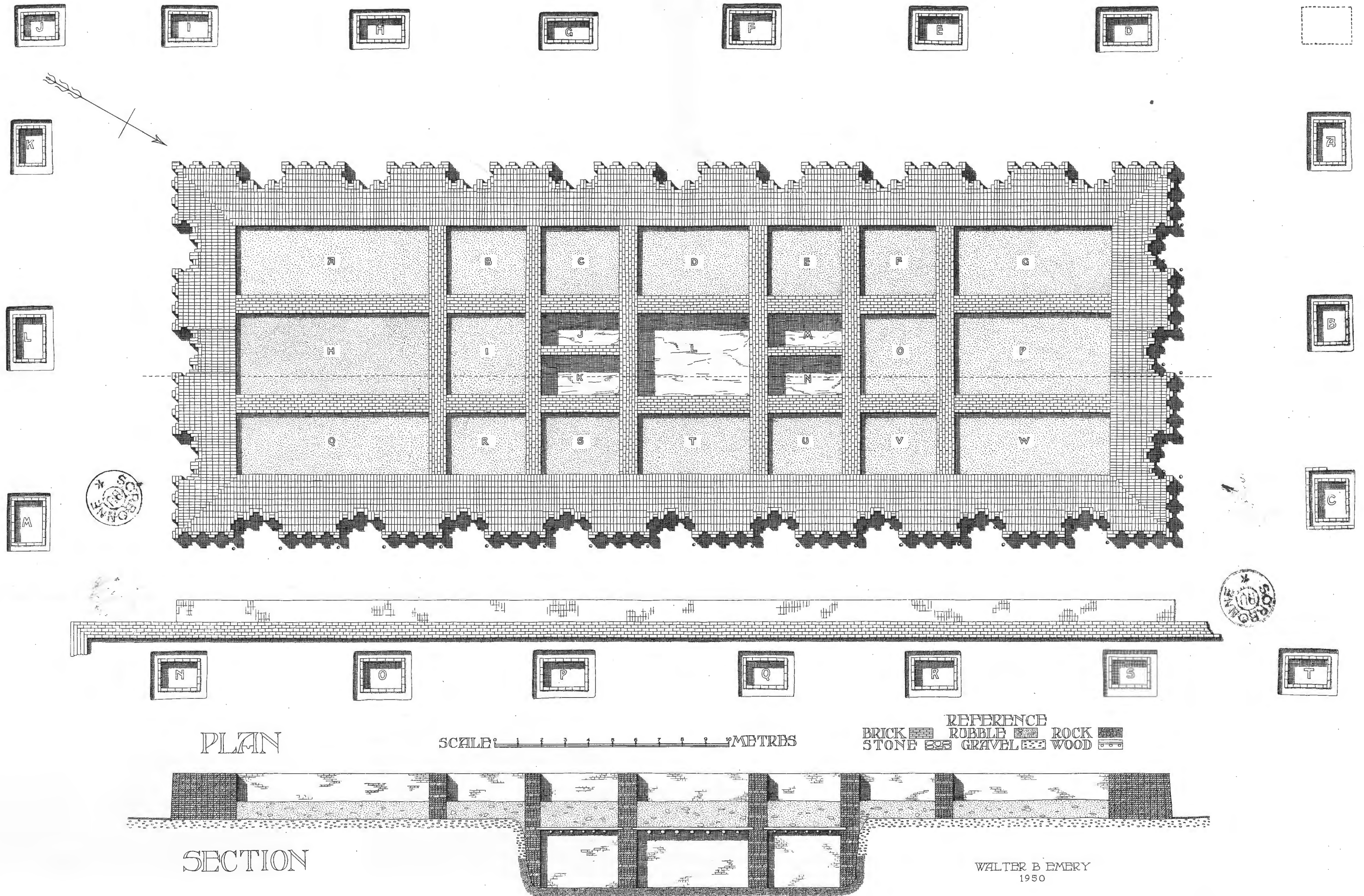
c. Gold inlay

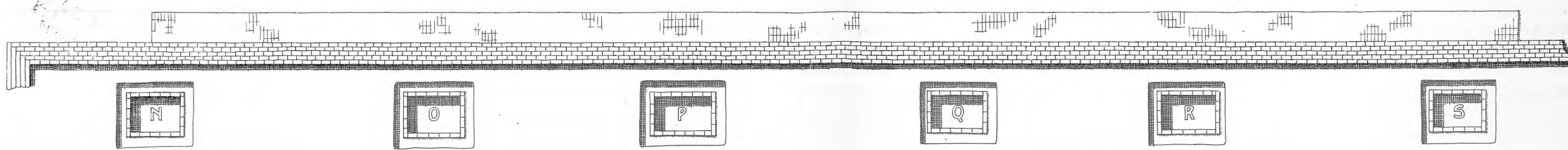
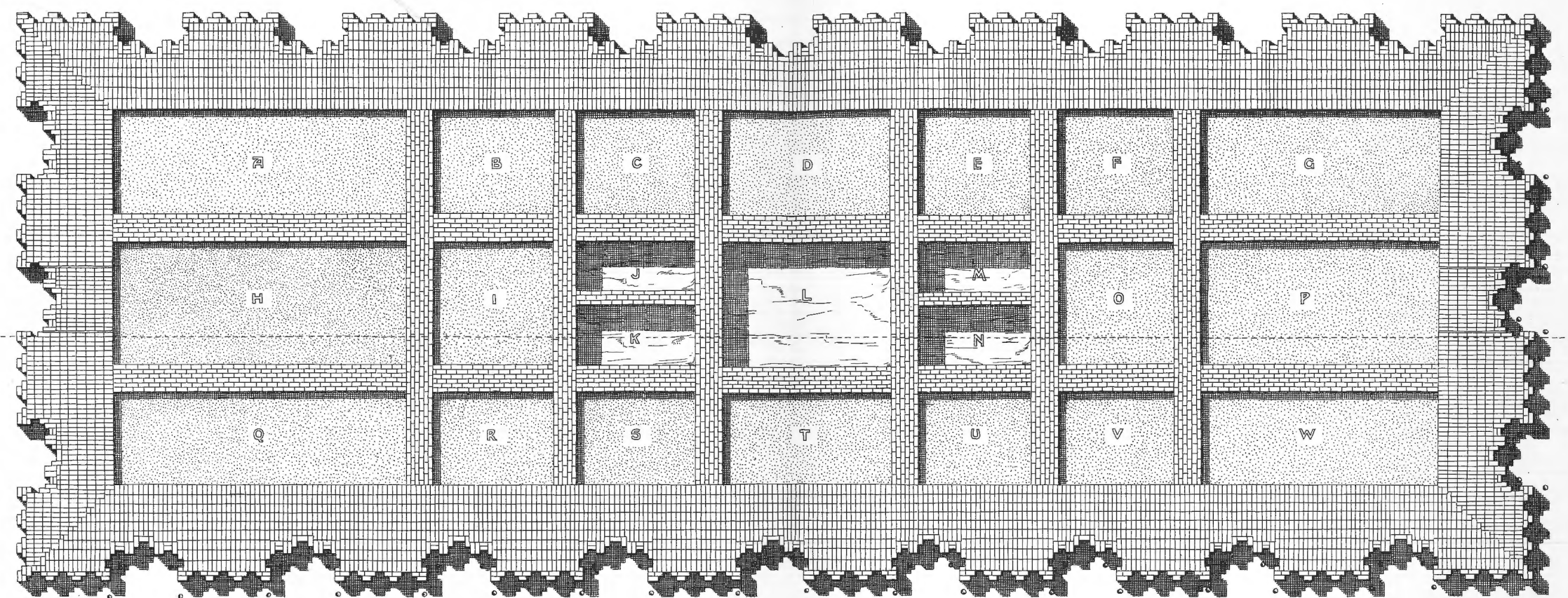
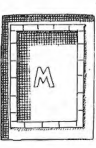
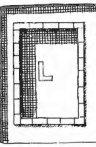
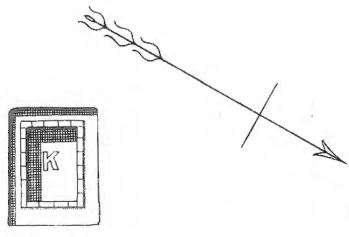
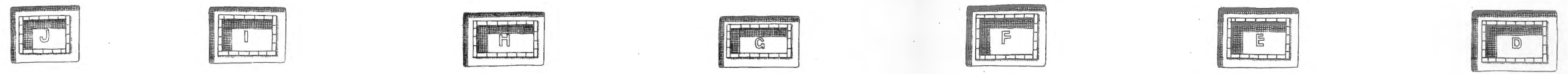


Examples of jar sealings



Examples of jar sealings

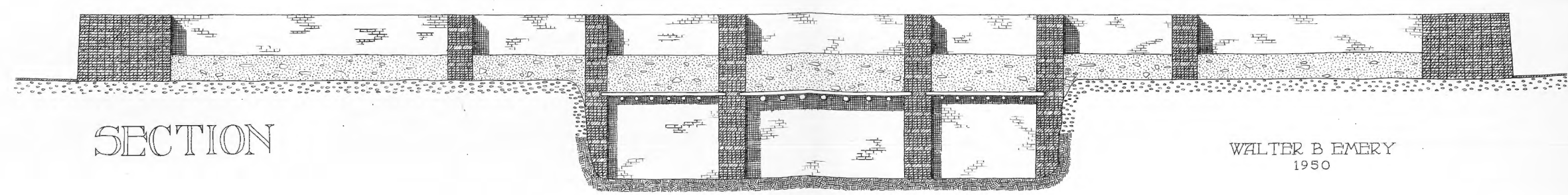




PLAN

SCALE: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 METRES

REFERENCE
BRICK [hatched pattern] RUBBLE [cross-hatched pattern] ROCK [stippled pattern]
STONE [diagonal lines] GRAVEL [dotted pattern] WOOD [horizontal lines]

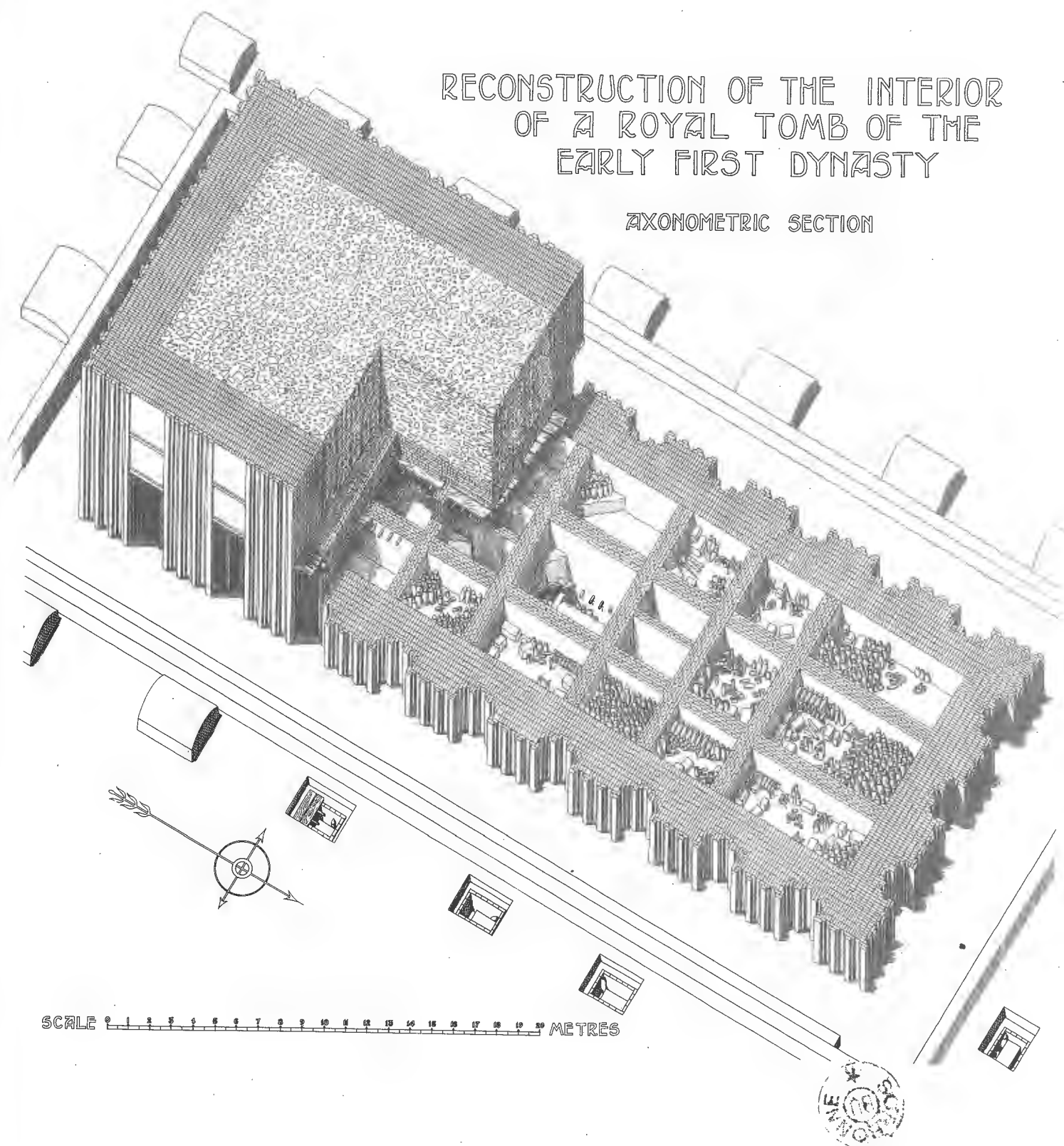


SECTION

WALTER B EMERY
1950

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERIOR
OF A ROYAL TOMB OF THE
EARLY FIRST DYNASTY

AXONOMETRIC SECTION





a. The east façade



b. The west façade



a. Detail of façade of east side of superstructure



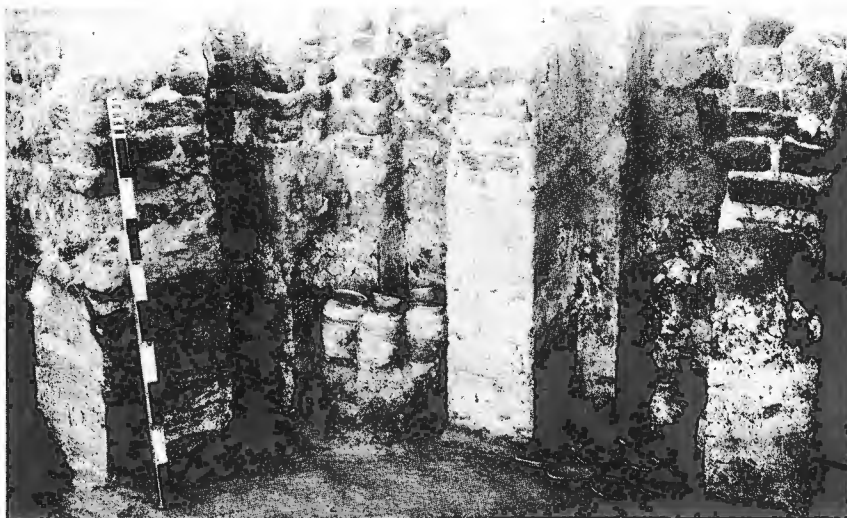
b. West façade of the superstructure looking north. Showing enclosure wall



Detail of large niche showing order of brickwork, stucco facing, and stucco pavement. Traces of red, green, and black splashes remaining from the painted decoration above were noted



Corner of a large niche showing stucco facing (white) and part of painted pavement



Corner of large niche with pottery *in situ* (on left) resting on deposit about 10 in. high. Pottery of Dyn. 1 date. Pottery of similar type in centre of niche resting on original pavement





Blocked central niche on north side of superstructure. Note difference in colour of brickwork



Blocking of central niche from interior of superstructure, north side



Blocked central niche on the south side



a. Blocking of central niche from interior of superstructure. South side



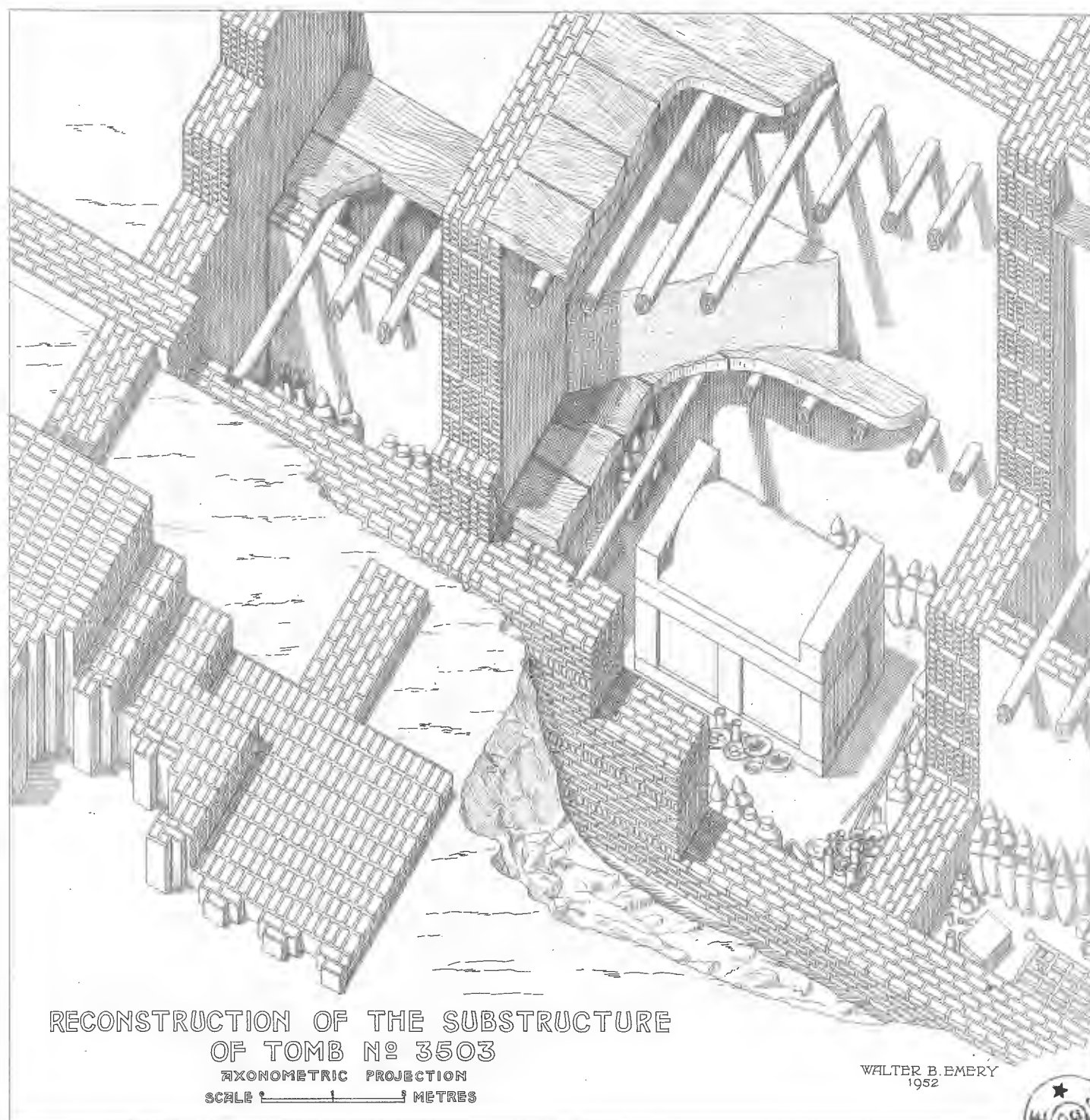
b. Detail of brickwork of the boat grave



Remains of boat grave showing enclosure wall of 3500



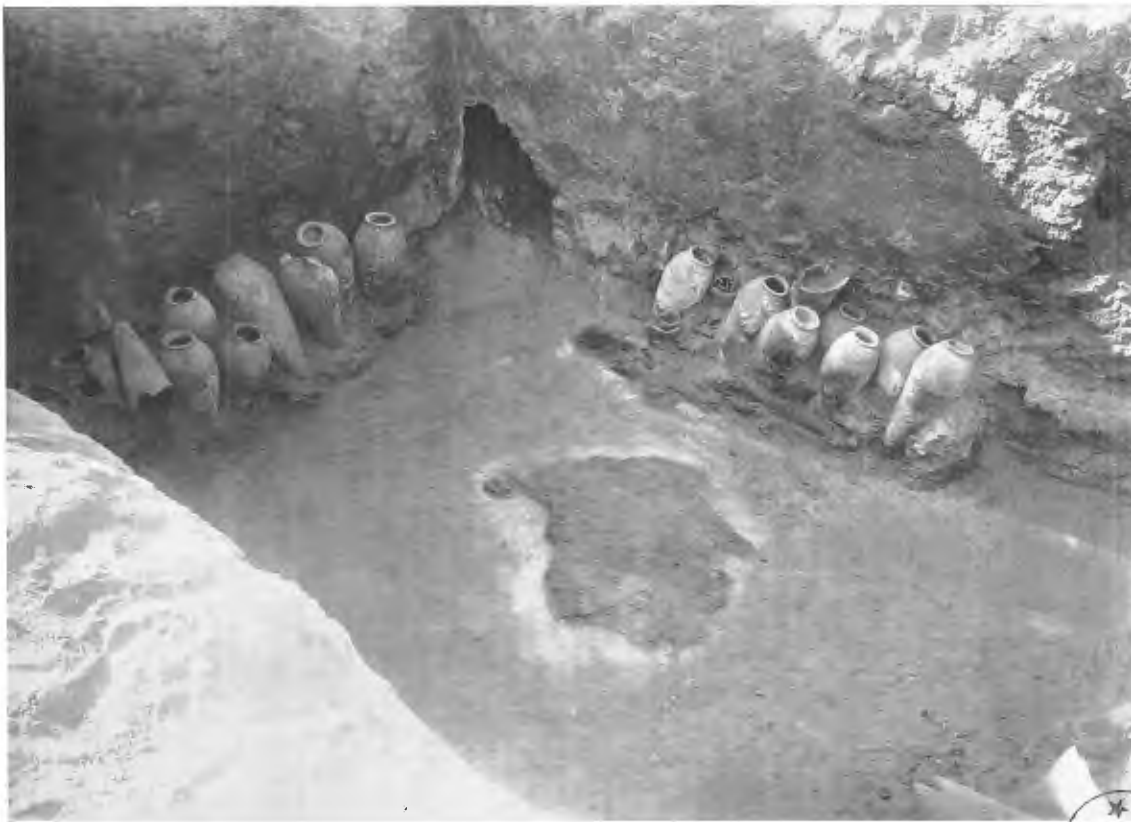
Remains of boat grave



RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SUBSTRUCTURE
OF TOMB N° 3503
AXONOMETRIC PROJECTION
SCALE ——— METRES

WALTER B. EMERY
1952





The burial chamber. Pottery *in situ* against the east and south walls.



The burial chamber. Pottery *in situ* against the east wall. Showing the base beam and floor of the wooden coffin



Subsidiary burial A



Subsidiary burial B



K



L



M



N

Subsidiary burials



O



P

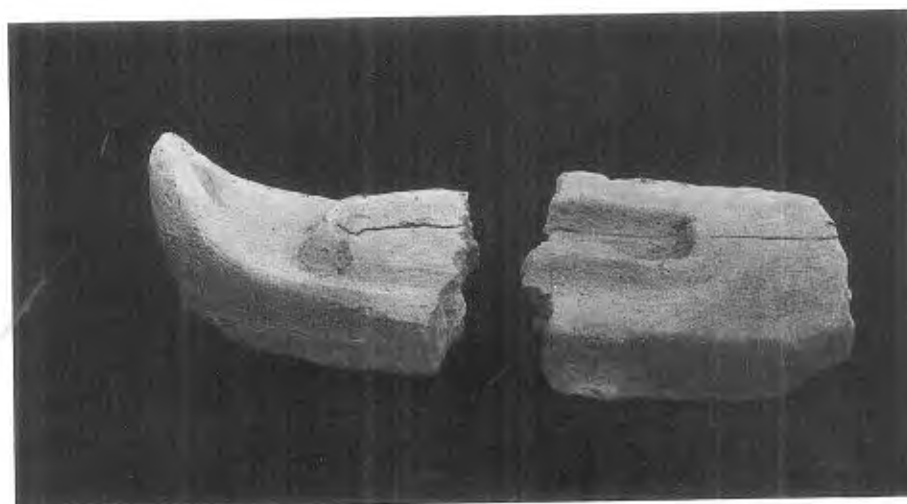
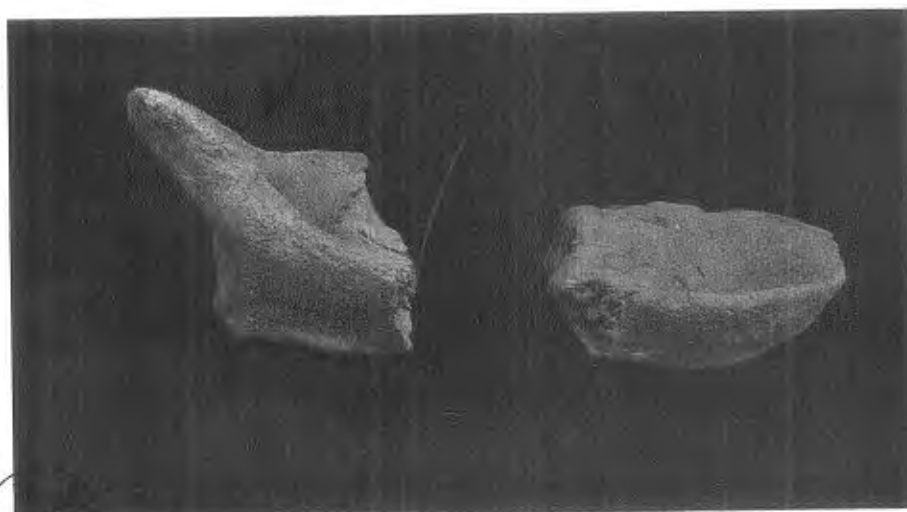
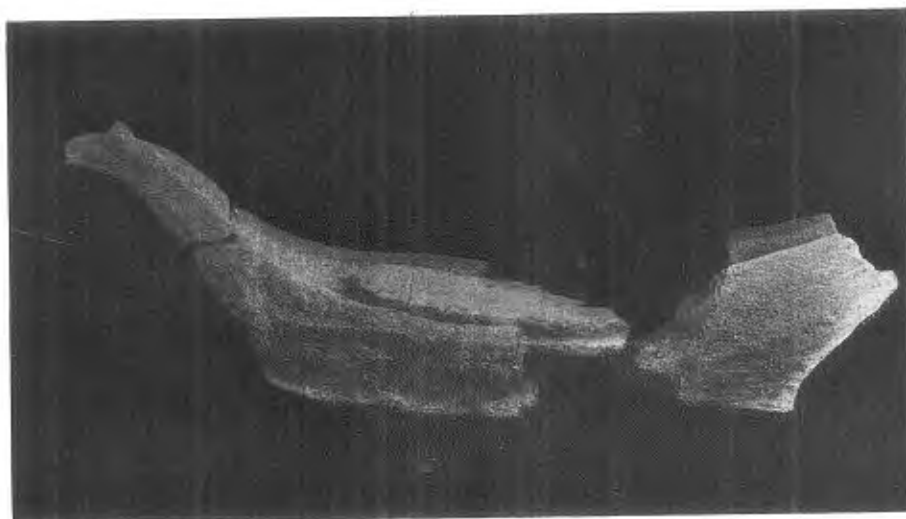


P



J

Subsidiary burials



Examples of model boats from subsidiary burial F



Black lustre ware pottery of types I 1, F 3, and R 1



Black basalt and limestone vessels



Crystal vase from the burial chamber



Black basalt vessels



a. Jar sealings lying above the entrance of the plunderers' passage

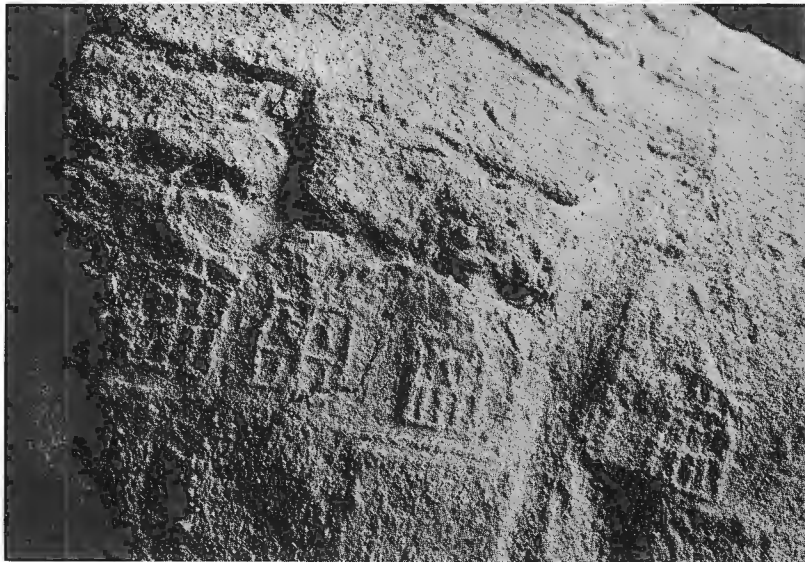


3



7

b. Jar sealings

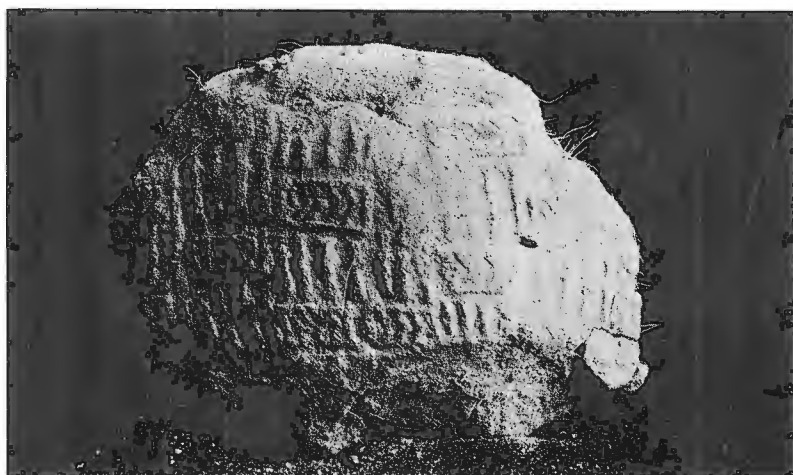


Jar sealings, 2



5

3



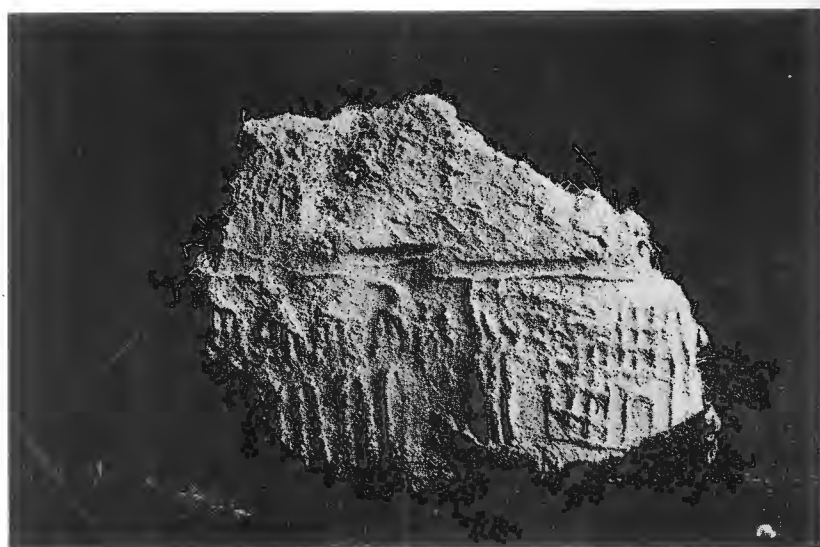
8



6



4

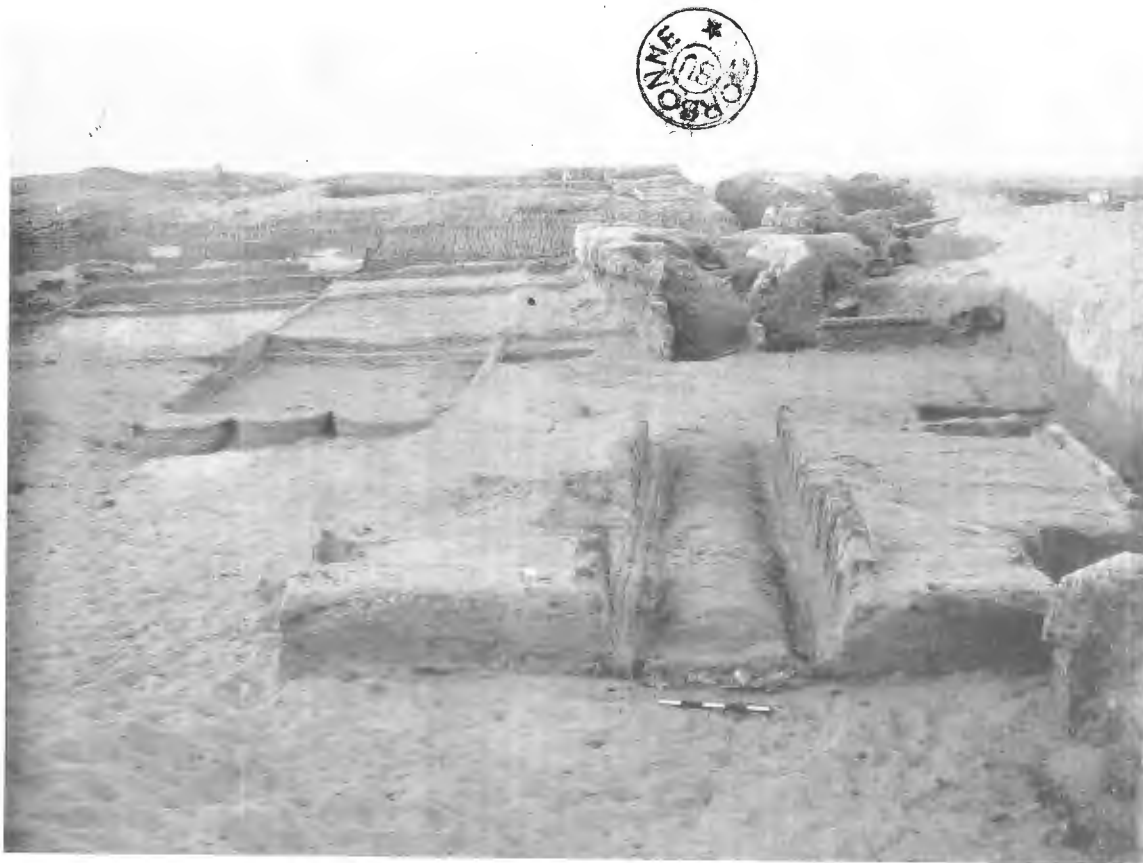


4

Jar sealings



General view looking south-east. The trench in the foreground is the Hor-Aha boat grave



The east building



a. General view looking south. Picture taken prior to discovery of the Hor-Aha tomb which was found below the area crossed by the railway



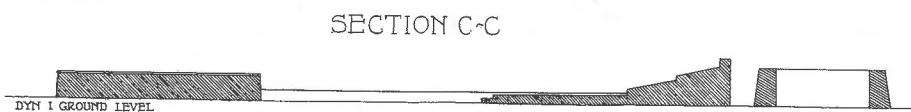
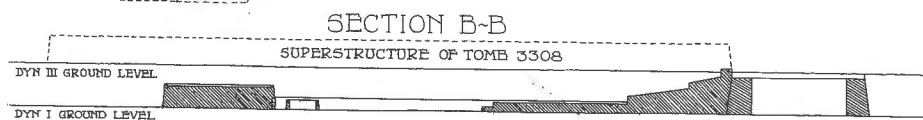
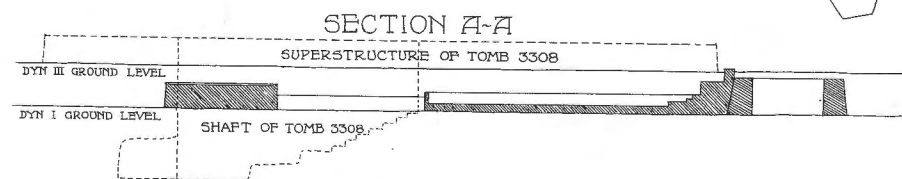
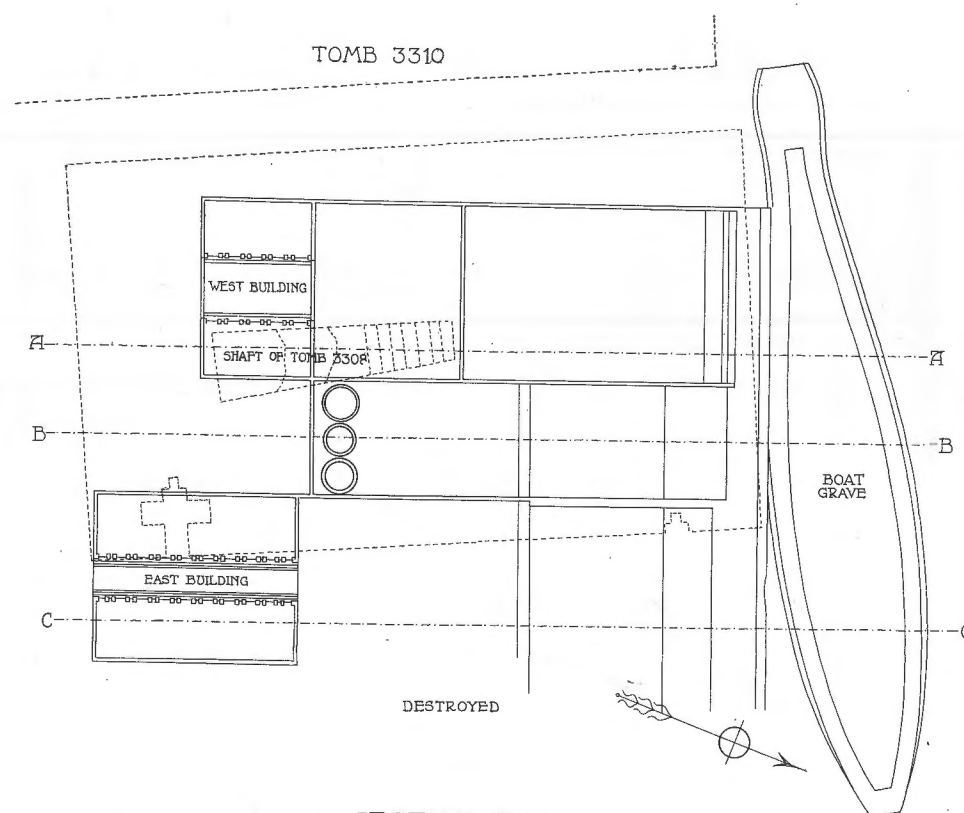
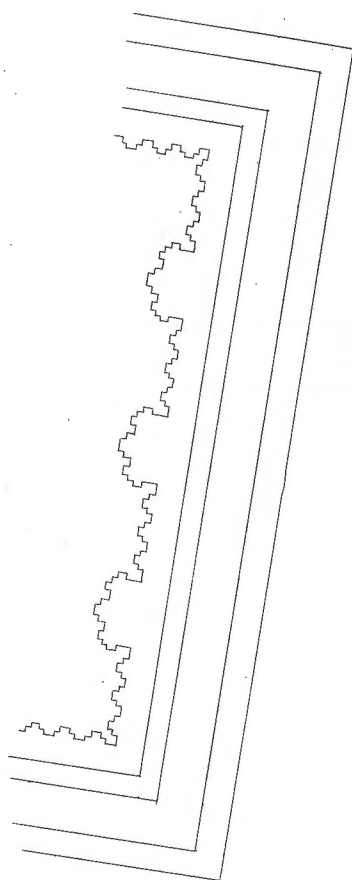
b. General view looking north-east



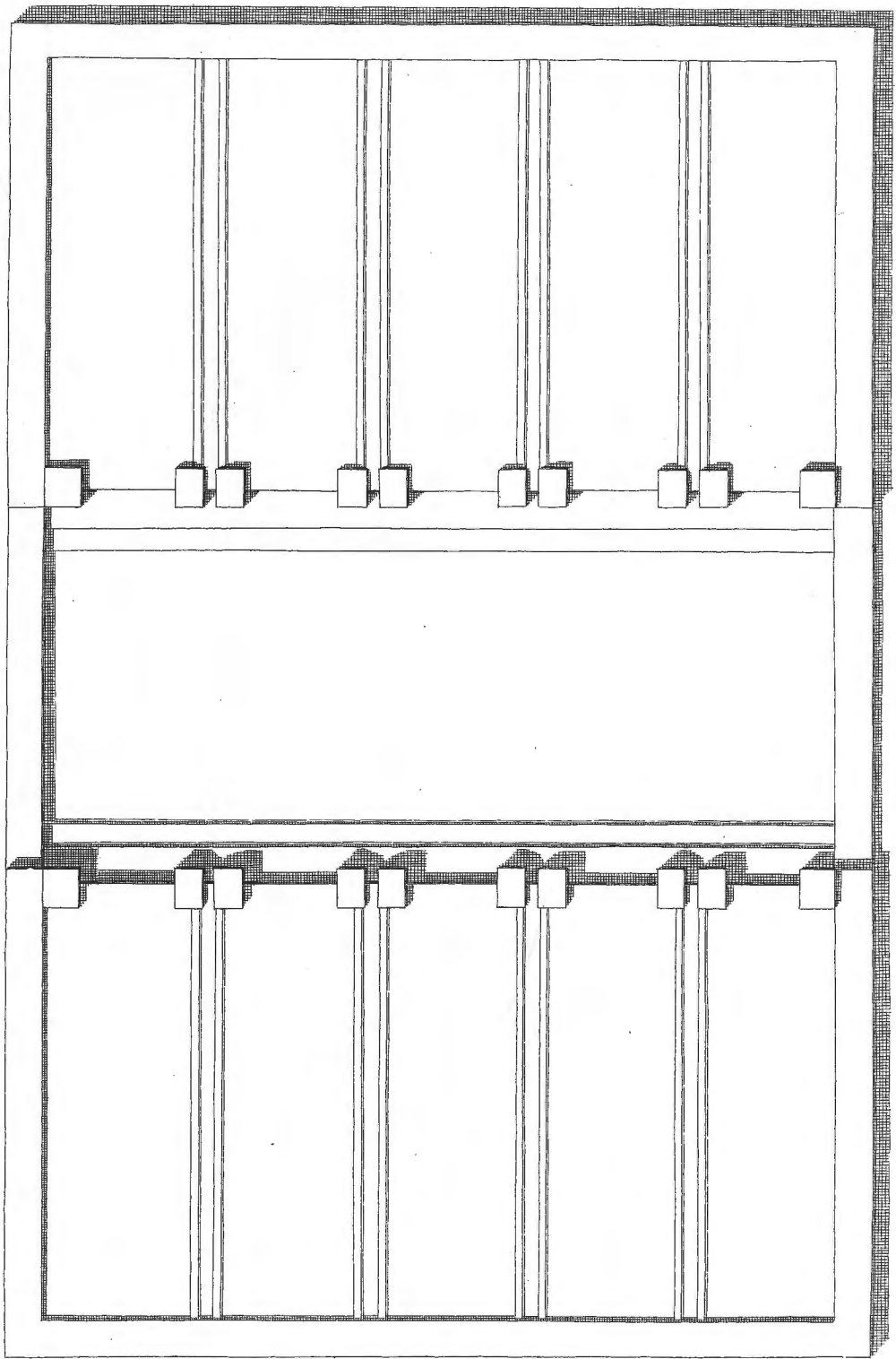
The west building



The east building



PLAN OF THE WEST BUILDING

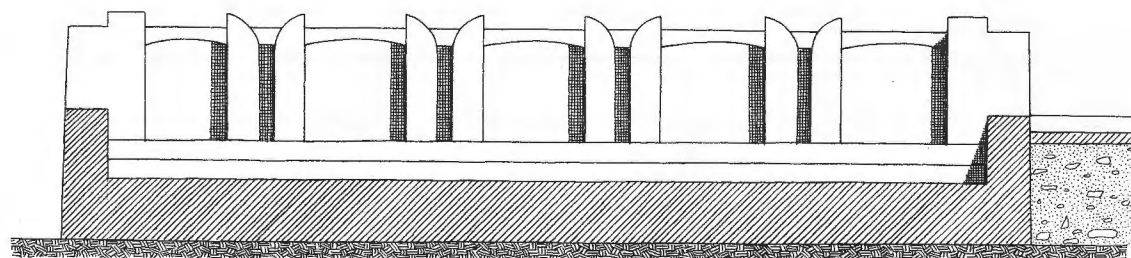


SCALE 1" = 1 METRE

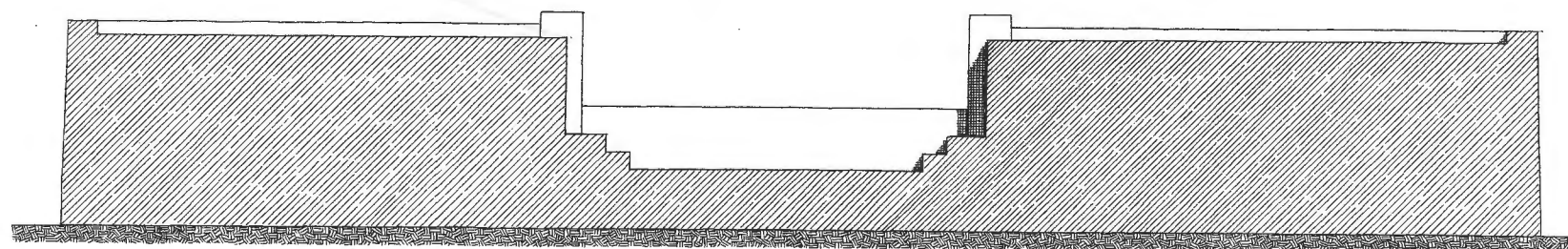
WALTER B. EMERY
1950



THE WEST BUILDING



SECTION ON A-A

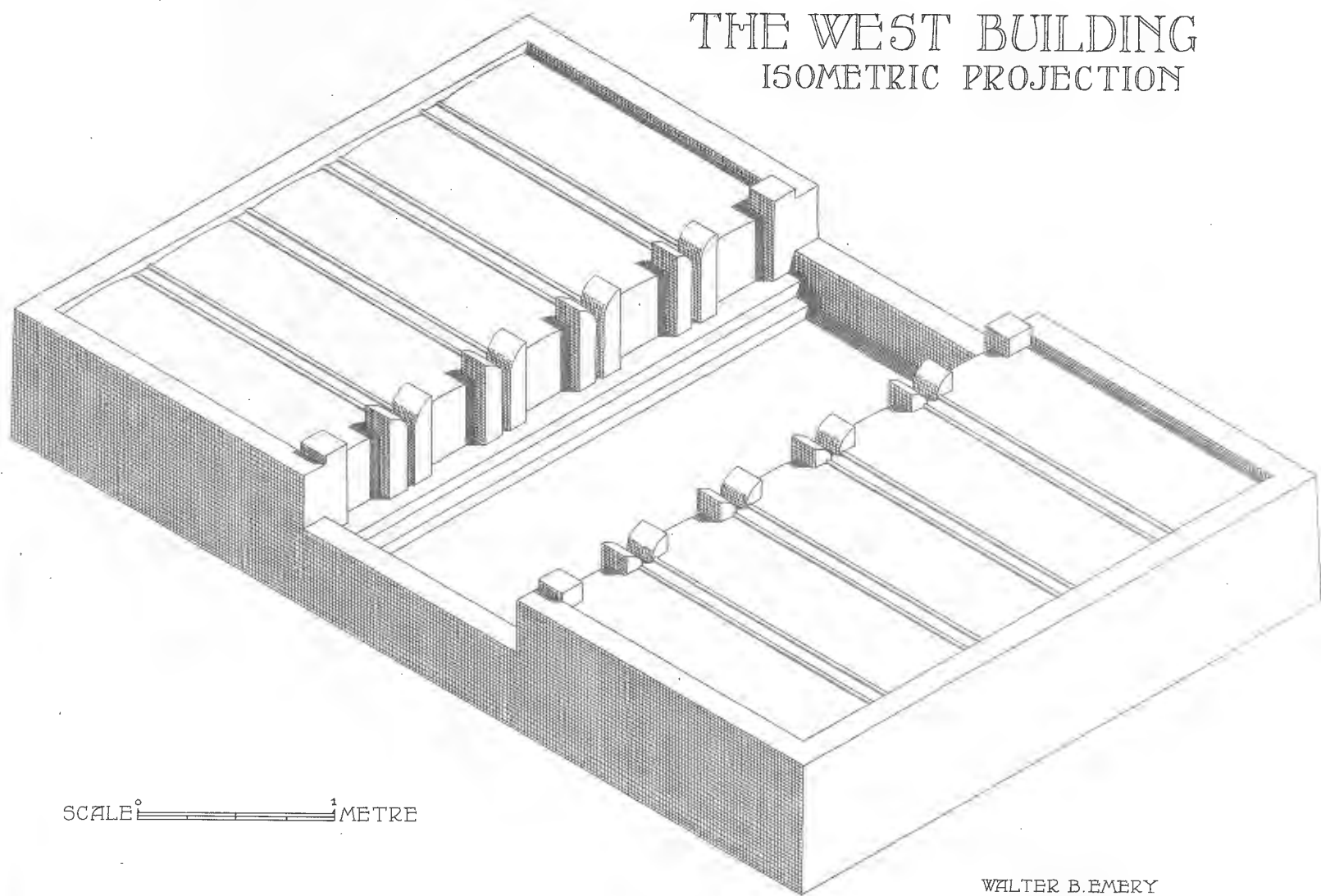


SECTION ON B-B

SCALE  METRE

WALTER B EMERY
1950

THE WEST BUILDING
ISOMETRIC PROJECTION

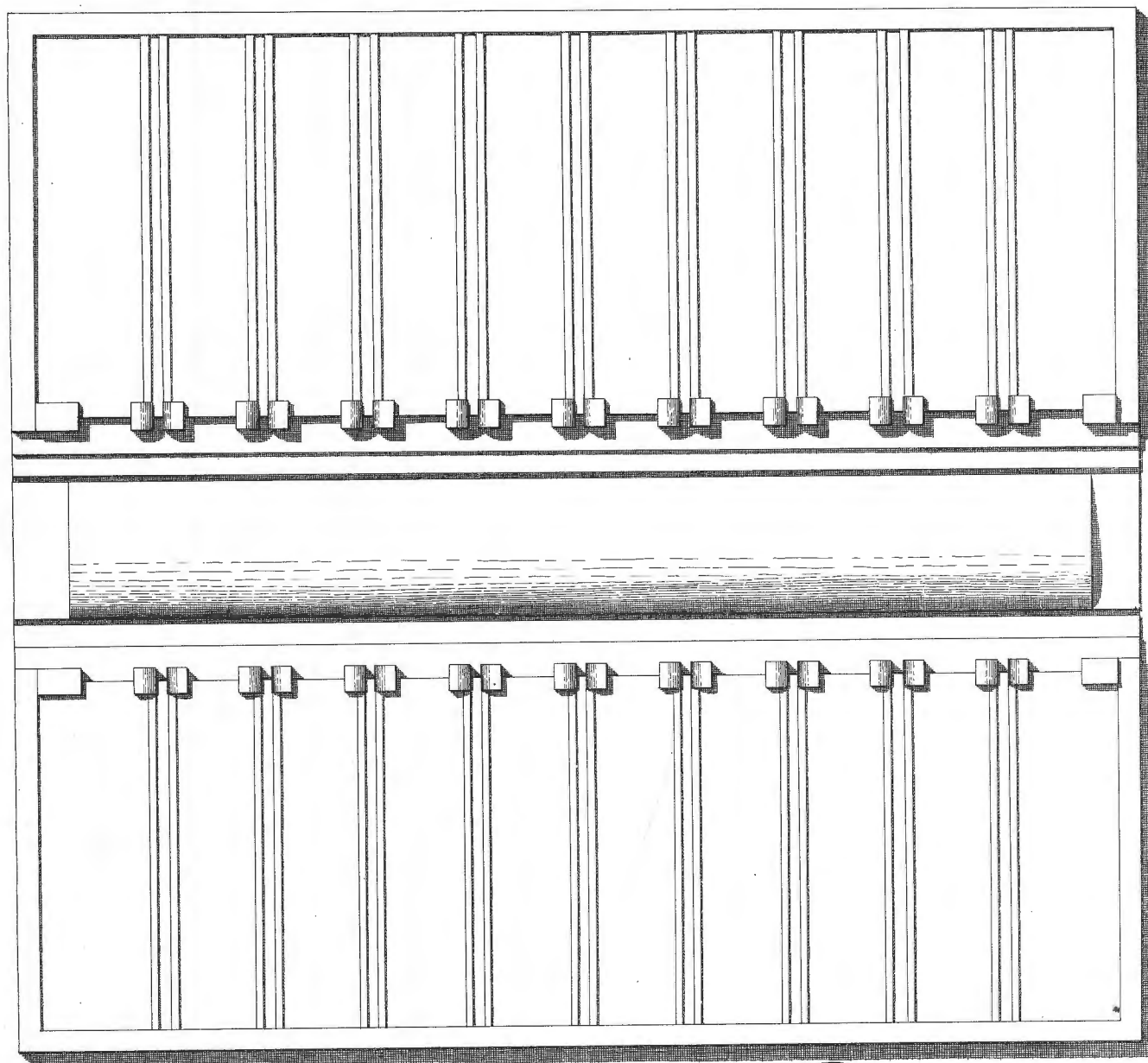


SCALE  METRE

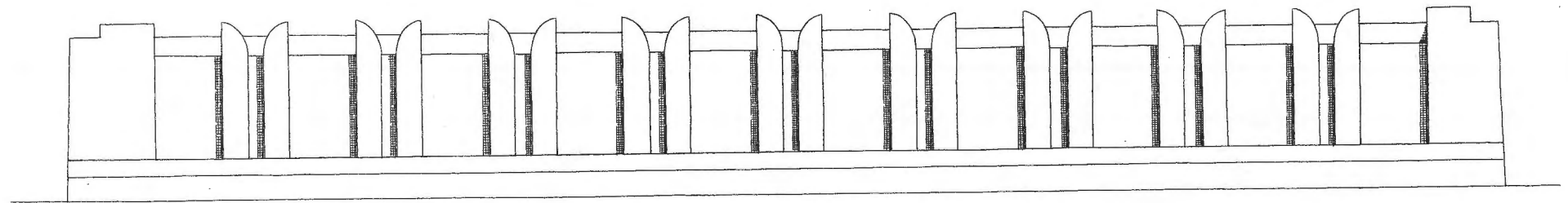
WALTER B. EMERY
1950



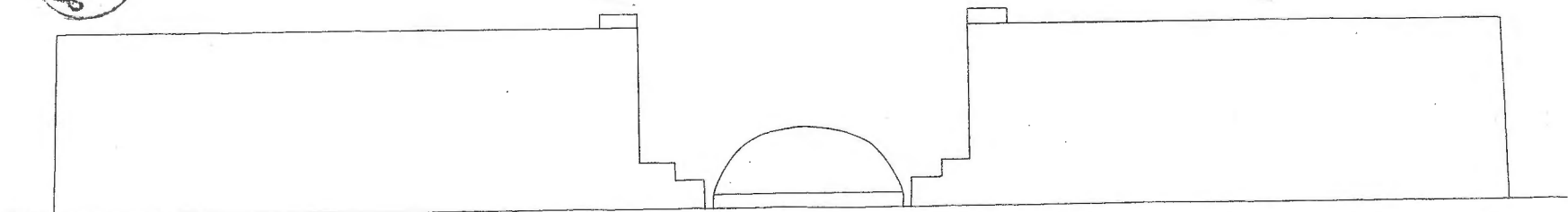
PLAN OF THE EAST BUILDING



THE EAST BUILDING



ELEVATION ON A~A

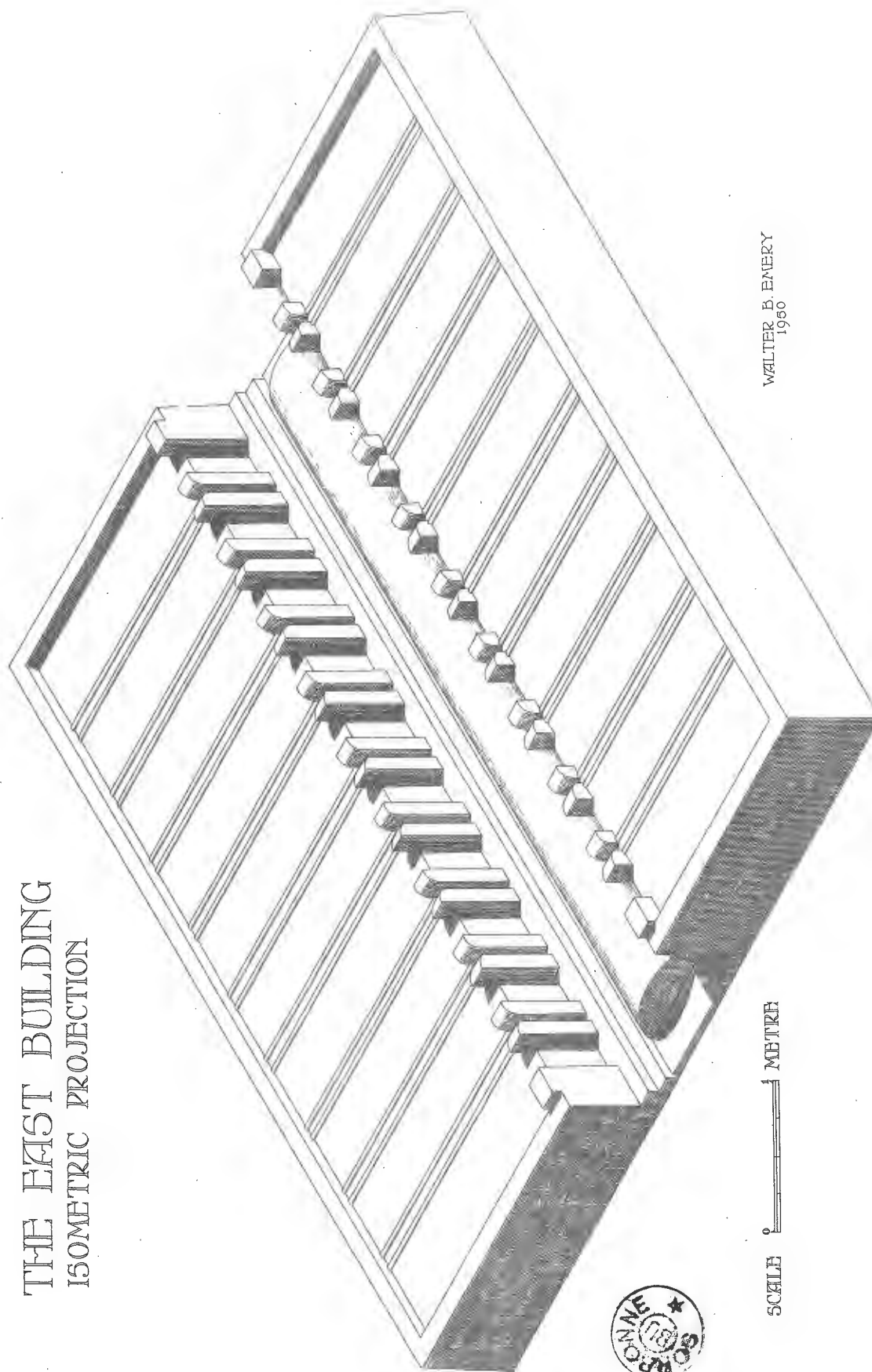


ELEVATION ON B~B

SCALE  1 METRE

WALTER B. EMERY
1950

THE EAST BUILDING
ISOMETRIC PROJECTION



SCALE 0 ——— 1 METRE

WALTER B. EMERY
1960



GREAT TOMBS OF THE FIRST DYNASTY